

***On the Action of Diastase, of Saliva and of Pancreatic Juice on Starch and Glycogen***, Note by Messrs. F. MUSCULUS and L. VON MERING.—Conclusions: The following are the results of our experiments:

1st. Saliva and the pancreatic juice give, with starch, the same products as diastase, maltose and glucose.

2d. Glycogen gives with saliva and diastase, reducing dextrines, maltose and glucose, the same as starch.

3d. The dextrines of glycogen differ from those of starch in being less hygroscopic, and in having a less reducing power. Moreover, there is produced, in the saccharification of glycogen, a dextrine which is not acted on by diastase and saliva when the reducing power reaches 37. This only happens with starch when the reducing power is 50. Diastase acts with less energy on glycogen than saliva.

4th. There exists only one glycogen, whether the animal from which it is obtained has been fed exclusively on carbo-hydrates or on albuminoid substances.

5th. The existence of reducing dextrines with variable rotatory powers which accompany maltose and glucose, shows the necessity of using fermentation for the determination of sugar in physiological examinations, and explains the difference of results obtained by experimenters using the fermentation method, and such using Fehling's method.

***On the Employment of Powdered Borax for the Preservation of Meat***, by M. G. LE BON.

At the *Meeting of January 20th, 1879*, M. PASTEUR answers to the remarks made by M. Berthelot, at the meeting of Jan. 13th, and to a note of M. Tréuil, read at the same meeting. In this answer to M. Tréuil, occurs the following:

“M. Tréuil says: ‘In his second note, M. Pasteur states (p. 1040, *Comptes Rendus*, vol. lxxxvi) that the vibrio of septicaemia resolves itself into germ corpuscles which exist in air, and are preserved in it.’ I never wrote this; I never said that the germ corpuscles of the vibrio of septicaemia can live in air; it is the very reverse that is written and proved on this page 1040.

“It is demonstrated in this communication, particularly at p. 1040, that the vibrio of septicaemia *cannot live in air*; that air kills and destroys it.”

***On Citric Acid and its Homologues***, Note of M. EUG. DEMARCAZ.