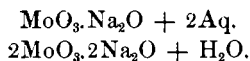
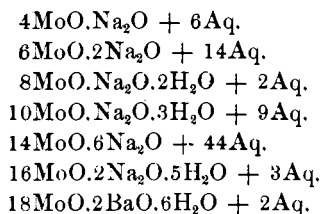


Numerous complex salts are mentioned, and their method of preparation described. The classification of alkaline tungstates already noticed in this JOURNAL (*vide*, JOURNAL AM. CHEM. SOC., I, 4, 111), is repeated, and the following arrangement of the alkaline molybdates is given:

NORMAL SERIES.



META SERIES.



The remainder of this article is devoted to graphical formulæ of alkaline tungstates.

Contributions from the Sheffield Laboratory of Yale College. (No. 2.)

On some Compounds of Aromatic Amines with Silver Nitrate and Sulphate, W. G. MIXTER.

Aniline silver sulphate is prepared by dissolving silver sulphate and aniline in boiling water, filtering hot, and washing and drying the crystalline compound which separates out upon cooling. The analysis gave results corresponding to the formula: $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2)_4 \cdot \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Paratoluidine silver sulphate is obtained in an analogous manner, and has the formula: $(\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{NH}_2)_4 \cdot \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Metanitraniline silver nitrate.—Prepared from an alcoholic solution of metanitraniline and silver nitrate; fuses at 124–125° C., and has the composition: $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2\text{NH}_2)_4 \cdot \text{AgNO}_3$.

Nitrotoluidine silver nitrate is obtained from the aqueous solution of the nitro-amine and silver salt; it fuses at 131–132° C., and has the formula: $(\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{NO}_2\text{NH}_2)_4 \cdot \text{AgNO}_3$.

Paratoluidine silver nitrate melts at 101° C., and has the composition: $(\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot \text{AgNO}_3$.

On Clarke's Method for the Separation of Tin from Arsenic and Antimony, FRED. P. DEWEY.