

II. Test with Dimethylaniline.—To the 2 cc. of diazotized liquid is added one drop of dimethylaniline, and, when the latter has completely dissolved, a slight excess of a 10% solution of sodium hydroxide is added. If not less than 0.001 g. of methyl anthranilate be present a yellowish coloration will be produced, and on then slightly acidifying the mixture with dil. sulfuric acid the color will change to red, the intensity of these colors being naturally dependent upon the amount of ester subjected to the test.

If there should be evidence of an appreciable amount of methyl anthranilate in the material under examination it would be desirable to dissolve the residue from the chloroform extract of the distillate in 4 cc. of dil. sulfuric acid. Equal portions of the acid liquid could then be used for each of the above-mentioned tests, and confirmatory results would thus be obtained.

Having developed a practical and trustworthy method for the detection of methyl anthranilate in grape juice it is intended to examine both commercial samples of this product and those of known purity for the presence of the respective compound. The results of this more extended investigation must be reserved, however, for a future communication. It may finally be stated that in the experimental part of the present work the author has been assisted by Mr. V. K. Chesnut, to whom his thanks may here be expressed.

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NEW BOOK.

Festschrift aus anlass des siebenzigsten Geburtstages von Cornelio Doelter
H. LEITMEIER, Editor. Theodor Steinkopff, Dresden and Leipzig, 1920. 96 pp.,
9 fig., 16.5 × 25.5 cm. M.12.

As indicated by the title, this little book, which is really a collection of 5 papers, was published on the occasion of Doelter's birthday by some of his students in honor of his long continued labors, which have not yet ceased, in the field of mineral chemistry.

The various numbers of Doelter's chief work, the *Handbuch der Mineralchemie*, have been reviewed in previous numbers of *THIS JOURNAL*. The papers in the present pamphlet are: Monzonites, by F. Becke; Experiments on the formation of siliceous nickel ores, by E. Dittler; Skolecite and metaskolecite from the Hegeberge near Eulau, by H. Michel; Experiments on the origin of aluminum phosphates, by H. Leitmeier and H. Hellwig; and Determination of crystal structure by roentgenography, by H. Tertsch. The last paper is the longest but probably the most interesting, as it deals with periodic relations in the crystal symmetry of the elements and concludes with the statement that electrical forces must determine crystal structure no less than the structure of the atoms themselves.

All of the papers contain considerable discussion of previous literature.

Students of mineral chemistry everywhere join with the authors of these articles in felicitating this veteran scientist who has labored so zealously, successfully, and long in this field.

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