

Abstracts from American and Foreign Journals.

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On Some Mineral Waters of Auvergne, ED. WILLM.—The method of analysis of the waters of Royat, Saint-Nectaire and Châtel-Guyon, is described in detail, special attention being paid to the determination of carbonic acid, lithium and arsenic. Results are given for waters taken from several different sources in each case.

On the Transformation of Starch into Glucose by Cold Water, J. RIBAN.—It has been previously demonstrated that starch is changed to glucose by the action of boiling water. The author finds that a salted and filtered solution of starch gradually becomes less sensitive to iodine, till at the end of three or four years it ceases to be acted upon by that reagent. It is proved to be a mixture of dextrine and glucose, mostly the latter, and to contain no organized ferment.

Determination of the Density and of the Coefficients of Expansion of Solution of Chloride of Methyl, CAMILLE VINCENT and DELACHANAL.—In making these determinations the method of Isidore Pierre has been followed. The density is given from -30° to $+50^{\circ}$. The coefficients of expansion obtained in the ordinary formula, $V_t = V_0 (1 + \alpha t + \beta t^2 + \gamma t^3)$, are $\alpha = 0.00193929$; $\beta = 0.00000183121$; $\gamma = 0.000000105916$.

Note upon the Article of E. and O. Fischer, in Reference to the Constitution of Rosaniline,* A. ROSENSTIEHL.—A review. The author referring to previous researches of his own upon the same subject,† differs somewhat in his conclusions from Messrs. Fischer. It is assumed, without proof, that the two molecules of toluidine supposed to exist in combination with one molecule of aniline, are both orthotoluidine, while in reality they are para and orthotoluidine. Again, it may be proved, contrary to the opinion of the authors, that rosaniline may exist in isomeric forms.

Determination of Carbon in Steel by Eggertz's Method, V. DESHAYES.

* Bull. Soc. chim., 30, 383.

† *Idem*, 11, 301.