

*Idem, No. 2.*

**Preparation and Properties of Cobaltocyanide of Potassium and its Derivatives.** A. DESCAMPS. — To an artificially cooled solution of chloride of cobalt is gradually added a cold solution of potassic cyanide, guarding against excess. A reddish-brown precipitate is produced, which is washed in a cold place with cold water. The precipitate is placed in a vessel and a slight excess of the above solution of potassic cyanide is added, when a dark green precipitate is formed. The crystals may be washed with alcohol and kept for some time in this medium, but they have a constant tendency to change from cobaltocyanide to cobalticyanide. Several other salts of cobaltocyanhydric acid were made, but the tendency to change with the slightest elevation of temperature has thus far precluded an analysis.

**On the Curve of Solubility of Salicylic and Benzoic Acids,** EDMÉ BOURGOIN. — The curves of solubility of these acids in water at temperatures from  $0^{\circ}$  to  $100^{\circ}$ , were determined by a series of careful experiments. As far as  $35^{\circ}$  the curves of the two acids nearly coincide, and are parabolas; above that temperature, in accordance probably with some physical modification which takes place in the molecule under the influence of heat, they do not coincide so well, but are modified in a similar manner. At the temperature of  $40^{\circ}$  the solubility of the two acids is exactly the same and the curves cross. A general law in reference to the solubility of organic bodies may some time be formulated by the study of such curves.

**Note upon the Carminaphte of Laurent,** ANTHONY GUYARD. — A reliable method of making this mysterious body is announced. One equivalent, or about 128 gms of naphthalene are dissolved in a sufficient quantity of crystallizable acetic acid. To this is gradually added, heating slightly, a solution of chromic acid dissolved in the same way, containing 12 equivalents, or about 600 gms of  $\text{CrO}_3$ , and the mixture is boiled for a few minutes. By saturating with an alkali and acidulating the solution again, a reddish-brown precipitate of carminaphte is thrown down.

**Oxidation of Diallyl, and on the Hexylic Glycol which is Derived from it,** B. SOROKINE. — If diallyl be acted upon by bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid, the only products of the reaction are carbonic anhydride and acetic acid. The glycol does