

BENZYL METHYL ANILINE.

(Preliminary Notice.)

By JAMES H. STEBBINS, Jr.

This compound was prepared as follows :

One part of methylaniline and 2 parts of benzylchloride were heated, with return cooler, to boiling, for four hours. The unaltered benzylchloride was then distilled off, and the resulting mixture fractionated. From 192–210°C. some unaltered methylaniline passed over. The temperature then rose to 317°, and from there shot up to 360° C., so that the thermometer had to be removed. The fraction passing over between 317° and 360° has a pale yellow color, and a pleasant, aromatic smell. It is sparingly soluble in aqueous HCl. It forms a nitroso-compound when treated with Na NO₂. This nitrous body is reduced by zinc dust to a colorless solution, most probably owing to the formation of a paraamido-compound. The NO group must, therefore, be in the benzol nucleus, making the substance, therefore, a tertiary amine. If treated with chloranil in the cold, a deep blue coloring matter is formed, which, upon heating, turns green.

This compound is, therefore, probably benzylmethylaniline, mixed with other substances, the exact nature of which has not yet been determined.

ON A SINGULAR PROCESS OF SUGAR ANALYSIS.

By P. CASAMAJOR.

Some dozen years ago there appeared, in the *Journal des Fabricants de Sucre* a letter signed *Un Abonn *, calling attention to an empirical process of sugar analysis, used by Parisian sugar testers. This communication was the occasion of denials of its truthfulness by several sugar testers, and also of counter-statements by chemists who confirmed the accuracy of the statements of *Un Abonn *.

I have reason to believe that such a process was used pretty generally at that time, because, having occasion, shortly after the appearance of the letter of *Un Abonn * above mentioned, to test several marks of a cargo of raw beet sugar from France, I found