

(10cc), filter through a small filter, if necessary, and test the sol. for am. sulphocyanate with ferric chloride. By this process we have succeeded in finding one part of hydrocyanic acid in 200,000 parts of water and organic matter. The method is especially recommended in cases of toxic analysis, where the ferro and ferri-cyanides may be present.

1.4 DIAMINO-CYCLOHEXANE. By W. A. NOYES AND H. H. BALLARD.

[ABSTRACT.]

The chloride was prepared from succinylosuccinic ester by saponification with sulphuric acid formation of the dioxime, and reduction with sodium and alcohol. Solutions of a mixture of equivalent quantities of the amino-chloride and sodium nitrite evolve on heating nearly two atoms of nitrogen. The same is true of a solution of the amino nitrite, prepared by adding silver nitrite to the amino chloride.

The products of the reaction as deduced from their chloroplatinates are 1.4 amino-hydroxy-cyclohexane and L^3 tetrahydro-aniline.

ON A CASE OF STEREO-ISOMERISM IN THE HYDRAZONES OF BENZOIN. By ALEXANDER SMITH.

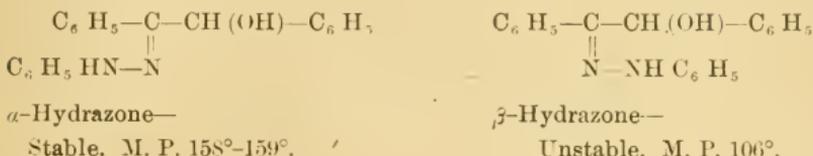
Only four or five cases of isomerism have as yet been discovered among the hydrazones. In each case the two isomers are made in a similar manner and possess similar chemical properties, indicating identity in constitution. In each case, however, the isomers may be distinguished by difference in solubility, melting point and stability. The two hydrazones of benzoïn described in this paper are related to each other in the same way, and, therefore, fall into line with the previously described cases.

Both are formed when benzoïn and phenylhydrazine are heated in alcoholic solution, while the β -hydrazone alone is produced when the ingredients are heated without any solvent.

The α -hydrazone melts at 158° - 159° , is very stable in comparison with the other variety, and is only one-fourth as soluble in alcohol.

The β -hydrazone melts at 106° , and is easily decomposed, even by prolonged heating with alcohol.

According to Hantsch & Werner's theory, they should receive the formulæ:



CAMPHORIC ACID. By W. A. NOYES.

[ABSTRACT.]

When methyl sodium camphorate is treated with phosphorus oxychloride and the product obtained is treated with ammonia, an amide having the formula C_8H_{14} $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CONH}_2 \end{array} \right.$ is obtained. When this amide is treated with a solution of sodium hypobromite, an amine, probably of the formula C_8H_{14} $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CO}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array} \right.$ is obtained. The study of these compounds is still in progress, and it is hoped that others may be obtained from them which will throw new light on the structure of camphoric acid.

THE DETECTION OF STRYCHNINE IN AN EXHUMED HUMAN BODY. By W. A. NOYES.

[ABSTRACT.]

The stomach, liver, and a portion of the intestines of a child were submitted for examination on April 26th of this year. The child died on June 23d, 1892, and was buried the following day. The body was exhumed on April 25th, 1893. A small amount of strychnine was recovered and was identified by the reaction with potassium pyrochromate and sulphuric acid, by the bitter taste, by the crystalline form, by the crystals obtained from the chloride with potassium chromate, and by the effect of a