

ments. According to this, the induced reactions are divided into three classes: (i) cases of catalysis combined with destruction of the catalyser, (ii) cases in which the reaction between actor and inductor is the same whether acceptor be present or no, (iii) cases in which it is not.

Only two induced reactions have as yet been studied from this point of view; they furnish typical examples of classes ii and iii.

Reactions of class ii can be explained equally well by several different hypothetical mechanisms (including Manchot's peroxide hypothesis), all of which predict the same kinetic relations. The choice may be narrowed, however, by further kinetic experiments.

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