and tartrate. The formula they give to the alkaloid is $C^{30}\ H^{12}\ O^6\ N^2$.—*Ch. Gaz.* 324.

New Alcohols.—Cahours and Hoffmann have discovered a new alcohol belonging to a new series which they term the Acrylic series. By distilling glycerine Redtenbacher obtained acroleine which with oxide of silver yields acrylic acid, standing therefore in the relation of aldehyde to acetic acid, the formulæ being $C^6\ H^4\ O^2$ and $C^6\ H^4\ O^4$. Berthelot and DeLuca by acting on glycerine with iodide of phosphorus obtained iodide of propylene (acryle) $C^6\ H^5\ J$, an analogue of the chloride and bromide already known. The researches of Will and Wertheim shewed a connection between acroleine compounds and the oils of mustard and garlic, the latter being $C^6\ H^5\ S$, and the former $C^6\ H^5\ S, NS^2$, this same compound has been obtained by Berthelot and De Luca, by the action of iodide of propylene on sulphocyanide of potassium. Cahours and Hoffmann have now succeeded in obtaining the alcohol of this series, $C^6\ H^6\ O^2$.

By acting on oxalate of silver with iodide of acryl the oxalate of acryl is obtained, this with ammonia gives oxamide and the alcohol, the latter with potassium gives hydrogen and the potassium-acrylic-alcohol, this with the iodide gives the ether, or with ethylic iodide the double ether; if the alcohol be distilled with chloride, bromide or iodide of phosphorus, the chloride, bromide or iodide is obtained. A coupled sulphuric acid is also easily formed, also a compound corresponding to xanthic acid. The following ethers have been prepared: oxamate, carbonate, benzoate, acetate and cyanate. This latter with ammonia gives acrylic urea, corresponding to the long known sulphur-urea term of this series, viz: thiosinnamine. With aniline a similar compound is generated. With water or with solution of potassa, the cyanate gives diacrylic urea or sinapoline, in the latter case various volatile bases are also formed, viz: methylamine, propylamine and acrylamine.

This new alcohol will therefore be the third term in a series represented by the formula $C^n\ H^n\ O^2$, while the ordinary alcohols are $C^n\ H^{n+2}\ O^2$.—*Ch. Gaz* 324.

Berthelot and De Luca in pursuing their investigations above referred to, have arrived at similar results, but do not appear to have obtained the alcohol. By the action of sodium on the iodide they obtained acryl or allyl as they term it, employing the old name originally proposed by Will and Wertheim.—*Ch. Gaz.* 325.

Chlorides and Bromides of Organic Radicals.—Béchamp has obtained the chlorides of cinnamyle, benzoyle, valeryle, butyryle, propionyle, and acetyle, and the bromides of valeryle, butyryle and acetyle, almost in the quantity indicated by theory, by distilling the monohydrated acids with the protochloride or protobromide of phosphorus, in the proportions corresponding to the following equation $2\ RO, HO + P\ Cl^3 = Cl\ H + PO^3, HO + 2\ R\ Cl$.

The mixture is gently heated as long as hydrochloric acid is evolved, the volatile chloride distilled off from the mixture, or if it separates as a distinct layer, it is decanted and rectified by itself. This plan is better as the phosphorous acid is apt to evolve phosphuretted hydrogen towards the end of the distillation. The compounds whose boiling points differ most from that of the chloride or bromide of phosphorus, are most readily obtained.—*Ch. Gaz.* 325.

Anisoic Acid.—By the action of weak nitric acid upon oil of anise, Limpricht has obtained a compound to which he gives the above name, and which seems to be