

## DI BENZYL CARBINAMINE. By W. A. NOYES.

[ABSTRACT.]

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Di-benzyl carbinamine was prepared by the reduction of the oxim of di-benzyl-ketone by means of sodium and absolute alcohol.

The new base melts at 47° and boils at 330°. The chloride,  $C_{15}H_{15}NH_2 \cdot HCl$ , separates in compact crystals which melt at 205°. The chloro-platinate, the nitrite and the di-benzyl carbinamine sulphocarbamate of di-benzyl carbinamine,  $C_{15}H_{15}NH_2 \cdot HS > C_6H_5$ , were also prepared.

▣ Especial interest attaches to the nitrite which is stable at ordinary temperatures, and a dilute solution of which can be boiled with very slight decomposition. In these respects the base is intermediate in its properties between the "alicyclic" bases of Bamberger and the ordinary aliphatic amines.—[Rose Polytechnic Institute, Dec. 1891.]

## THE CHARACTER OF WELL WATERS IN A THICKLY POPULATED AREA. By W. A. NOYES.

[ABSTRACT.]

A table was shown giving the results of the analysis of a number of well-waters taken from wells in various parts of the city of Terre Haute. The amounts of free and of "albuminoid" ammonia in these well waters is usually very low, but the amounts of chlorine and of nitrates, and especially the latter, when compared with the amounts of the same substances found in a well water in the country east of the city show that the waters of the city wells are seriously contaminated with surface drainage. The fact that a large proportion of the cases of typhoid fever and of dysentery (477 cases out of 500 cases investigated) occur in families where well water and not hydrant water is used for drinking purposes justifies the condemnation of such well waters, even where the amount of organic matter in the water is very small.—[Rose Polytechnic Institute, Dec. 1891.]