On Benzoline. By DR. FOWNES.

Pure oil of bitter almonds is converted, by the action of a strong solution of ammonia, into a solid white substance, having a crystalline form, and which was termed by M. Laurent *hydrobenzamide*. The author found that this substance, by the further action of alkalis, became harder and less fusible than before, and not differing in chemical composition from the original substance, but exhibiting the properties of an organic salt-base. To this substance the author gives the name of Benzoline. He finds that the salts which it forms by combinations with acids are, in general, remarkable for their sparing solubility, and that many of them, as the hydrochlorate, the nitrate, and the sulphate, are crystallizable; of the properties of these salts the author gives a detailed account.—*Proceed. Royal Society.*

Ibid.

On the Solubility of Oxide of Lead in Pure Water. By Lieut. COL. PHILIP YORKE.

It is from this property that leaden pipes and cisterns become dangerous, when the water which fills them is soft and pure. The lead, however, which the water takes up may be removed by filtering the water through paper; a circumstance which has been explained by supposing that the oxide of lead is not really dissolved in the water, but merely suspended in it. The author, however, shows that the oxide of lead is taken up by the substance of the paper and combines with it, from an affinity such as subsists between the same metallic oxide and cotton fibre; the last taking the oxide from solution in lime-water, and lead being often fixed as a mordant on cloth for dyeing in this way, according to the statement of Mr. Crum. He finds also that the power of the filter may be exhausted, and that therefore it would be unsafe to trust to the action of a filter to separate oxide of lead from water for an unlimited time.—*Proc. Chem. Soc.*

Ibid.

Experiments on Ozone. By MR. WILLIAMSON.

The name ozone was given by Schönbein to the substance which occasions the peculiar smell possessed by oxygen gas when produced by the voltaic decomposition of water, and he has made it the subject of much ingenious speculation, concluding that it is a new elementary body, and that it is derived from the decomposition of nitrogen, supposed to be of a compound nature. The last of these opinions, however, has already been disproved by Marignac, who demonstrated that the ozone odor was produced by the decomposition of water free from nitrogen. Mr. Williamson's experiments go to prove that ozone is a compound body, and that one of its elements is hydrogen; for having excluded the last element from any other source, by obtaining the oxygen gas with ozone from the decomposition of a salt of copper, a process in which no hydrogen is generated, and passing the oxygen over metallic copper which had been reduced by carbonic