



# Analysis of mustard-seed

M. Pelouze

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of zinc prepared by fusion. The alkaline oxides, especially in the state of hydrate, are converted by arsenic into hydrogen, metallic arseniuret, and into arseniate or arsenite. The deposit formed by the slow action of the air, or that of chlorine on arseniuretted hydrogen, is not hydruet of arsenic as has been supposed, but metallic arsenic; when the arseniurets of tin and zinc are treated with acids, no hydruet of arsenic is formed, but they leave a residue of super-arseniuret, unattackable by acid.—*Journal de Pharmacie*, June 1830.

#### PREPARATION OF BICARBONATE OF SODA.

M. Creuzberg has found a ready mode for the manufacture of this salt, in the circumstance that the dry alkalies absorb carbonic acid much more quickly than when in solution. Carbonate of soda is therefore deprived of much of its water by efflorescence, and is then subjected to a current of carbonic acid gas until the bicarbonate is formed; the time when this takes place is rendered evident by the evolution of heat, and the exhalation of water, which is deposited in drops upon the interior of the vessel.—*Bibl. Univ., Roy. Inst. Journ.*

#### ANALYSIS OF MUSTARD-SEED. BY M. PELOUZE.

Beaumé, and after him MM. Deyeux and Thiberge, has stated the existence of sulphur in the essential oil of mustard. MM. Henry jun. and Garot found among other principles a peculiar acid, which they called *sulpho-sinapic acid*.

After showing that the substance upon which these chemists operated, could not be pure on account of some atomic discordances in the compounds it is stated to have formed with various bases, M. Pelouze maintains that the acid is merely the hydrosulphocyanic existing in the state of sulphocyanuret of calcium: it appears, however, that the sulphur which the seed contains does not exist entirely in this state, but also uncombined; for when the seed is boiled with potash, acetate of lead shows the presence of sulphuret of potassium.

Hydrosulphocyanic acid (or rather sulphocyanic acid) may be obtained from the seed by the direct action of dilute sulphuric acid upon strong decoctions of it, but the quantity is small. The following is given by M. Pelouze, as the composition of mustard seed:

Volatile oil.	Yellow colouring matter.
Fixed oil.	Albumen.
Crystallizeable white colouring matter.—Discovered by MM. Henry and Garot.	
Bimalate of lime.	Sulphocyanuret of calcium.
Citrate of lime.	Uncombined sulphur.

*Ann. de Chimie*, June 1830.

#### ON SALICINE. BY MM. PELOUZE AND JULES GAY-LUSSAC.

Salicine, a peculiar vegetable compound obtained from the bark of the willow, is a perfectly white body which crystallizes in acicular prisms. Its taste is very bitter, and partakes of the aroma of the bark itself. One hundred parts of water at 68° Fahr. dissolve 5.6 parts. In hot