

Schleifer, Oskar, Vadorzó utca 3,	} (durch F. v. Konek und E. Szarvasy);
Nieger Villa, Budapest-Hüvösvölgy	
Szamak, Nik., Föherceg Sándor utca 23/a III, 16, Budapest VII	
Gottlieb, Hans, }	} Arcisstr. 1, München (durch H. Wieland und E. Koralek);
Hardt, Albin,	
Köhler, Arnold,	
Mohacek, Marko, Agrik.-chem. Inst., Krizevci (Kroatien)	} (durch B. Lepsius und R. Pschorr).
Wahlberg, Erik, Vaksalagat. 12, Upsala	
Bodforss, Sven, Upsala	

Für die Bibliothek sind als Geschenke eingegangen:

2238. Norton, Th. H., Die chemische Industrie in Belgien, Holland, Norwegen und Schweden; übersetzt und ergänzt von H. Großmann. Braunschweig 1914.
2239. Fischer, F., Das Wasser (Chemische Technologie in Einzeldarstellungen, herausgegeben von F. Fischer, Göttingen-Homburg). Leipzig 1914.

In der Sitzung wurden folgende Vorträge gehalten:

1. E. Tiede und E. Domcke: Zur Frage des aktiven Stickstoffs (mit Demonstrationen). — Vorgetragen von Hrn. E. Tiede.
2. F. Ullmann, J. Ch. Dasgupta und H. Bincer: Untersuchungen in der Anthrachinonreihe. — Vorgetragen von Hrn. F. Ullmann.

Der Vorsitzende:
M. Delbrück.

Der Schriftführer:
A. Bannow.

A.

Auszug aus dem Protokoll der Sitzung des engeren Vorstands-Ausschusses vom 12. November 1913.

Anwesend die HHrn. Vorstandsmitglieder: M. Delbrück, B. Lepsius, W. Marckwald, R. Pschorr, sowie der Leiter der Abteilung für chemische Sammeliteratur Hr. P. Jacobson und der Verwaltungssekretär Hr. H. Jost.

54. An Stelle des verstorbenen Hrn. W. Muthmann (München) wird zum Mitglied der Abteilung für anorganische Chemie der Publikationskommission Hr. A. Stock (Breslau) gewählt.

56. Auf Antrag von Hrn. R. Pschorr setzt der Ausschuß den Umfang, welchen der Jahrgang 1914 der »Berichte« höchstens annehmen soll — ohne Hinzurechnung der Nekrologe — auf 300 Bogen fest.

57. Als Termine für die Gesellschaftssitzungen, sowie für das Erscheinen der »Berichte«-Hefte des Jahres 1914 setzt der Ausschuß die folgenden Tage fest:

Sitzungen.		Hefte.	
Januar	am 12. u. 26.	Januar	am — u. 24.
Februar	» 9. » 23.	Februar	» 7. » 21.
März	» 9. » 30.	März	» 7. » 28.
April	» — » 27.	April	» — » 25.
Mai	» 11. » 25.	Mai	» 9. » 23.
Juni	» 15. » 29.	Juni	» 13. » 27.
Juli	» 13. » 27.	Juli	» 11. » 25.
September	» — » —	September	» — » 26.
Oktober	» 12. » 26.	Oktober	» — » 24.
November	» 9. » 23.	November	» 7. » 21.
Dezember	» 14. » —	Dezember	» 12. » 30.

Das Schlußheft des Jahrgangs 1914 wird im April 1915 erscheinen.

59. Mit Rücksicht auf die in den letzten Jahren gesammelten Erfahrungen, sowie in Verfolgung von Anregungen aus dem Mitgliederkreise setzt der Ausschuß die Stunden, zu welchen die Bibliothek für die Mitglieder der Gesellschaft geöffnet ist, folgendermaßen fest:

»Die Bibliothek im Hofmannhause, Sigismundstr. 4, II. Stock, ist Donnerstag von 10—2 Uhr, an den übrigen Wochentagen von 2—7 Uhr, an Sitzungstagen bis 8 Uhr geöffnet. Geschlossen bleibt die Bibliothek vom 15.—31. August; während des Septembers ist sie an allen Wochentagen von 10—2 Uhr geöffnet.«

Auszug aus Nr. 60. Als Vertreter für den »Ausschuß für Einheiten und Formelgrößen« nimmt der Ausschuß die HHrn. Auerbach, Bodenstein, Bredig und Nernst in Aussicht.

61. Während des Jahres 1913 hat die Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft den Vorsitz im »Ausschuß zur Wahrung der gemeinsamen Interessen des Chemikerstandes« innegehabt. Hr. W. Marckwald erstattet Bericht über die Tätigkeit des Ausschusses im abgelaufenen Jahre. Zu Vertretern der Gesellschaft für das Jahr

1914 werden die HHrn. E. Beckmann und W. Marckwald gewählt.

Auszug aus Nr. 62. Der Ausschuß beschließt:

1. daß dem derzeitigen stellvertretenden Redakteur des »Chemischen Zentralblatts«, Hrn. Dr. I. Bloch, der Auftrag zur Bearbeitung eines Zentralblatt-Generalregisters IV (1912—16) erteilt werden soll;
2. daß mit Hrn. Dr. I. Bloch unter Außerkraftsetzung seines gegenwärtigen Anstellungsvertrages ein neuer Vertrag geschlossen werden soll, nach welchem er von den laufenden Arbeiten der Zentralblatt-Redaktion nur die Herstellung der Sachregister beibehält;
3. daß Hr. Dr. E. Förster vertraglich als stellvertretender Redakteur des Chemischen Zentralblatts angestellt werden soll.

68. Hr. R. Pschorr erstattet Bericht über die Beratungen gelegentlich der Tagung der Gesellschaft Deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte. Es ist eine Resolution gefaßt worden, dahingehend, daß der Vorstand der genannten Gesellschaft ersucht werden soll, die Tagungen alle 2 Jahre abzuhalten. Ferner kam der Wunsch zum Ausdruck, die großen wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaften möchten gemeinsam mit dem Einführenden die Aufstellung des Programms für die Tagungen vorbereiten.

Der Vorsitzende:
M. Delbrück.

Der Schriftführer:
B. Lepsius.

B.

International Association of Chemical Societies.

Extract from the minutes of the third session
of the Council

held in the Institut Solvay (Physiologie), Parc Léopold, Brussels
September 19th—23rd, 1913.

The following is a complete list of the members of the Council of the International Association of Chemical Societies arranged in alphabetical order of the names, in the French language, of the countries they represent.

Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft: P. Jacobson, W. Ostwald, O. N. Witt.
The Chemical Society (London): A. W. Crossley, P. F. Frankland,
William Ramsay.

Verein Österreichischer Chemiker: G. Goldschmiedt, L. Marchlewski, R. Wegscheider.

Société Chimique de Belgique: L. Crismer, H. van Laer, J. Wauters.

Kemisk Forening, Kjöbenhavn: E. Biilmann, N. Bjerrum, J. Petersen.

Sociedad Española de Física y Química: J. Casares, E. Hauser, J. R. Mourello.

American Chemical Society: H. R. Moody, W. A. Noyes, J. D. Pennock.

Société Chimique de France: A. Béhal, A. Haller, M. Hanriot.

Nederlandsche Chemische Vereeniging: E. J. Cohen, A. F. Holleman, S. Hoogewerff.

Società Chimica Italiana: A. Menozzi, A. Ogliastro, E. Paternò.

Tokyo Chemical Society: N. Nagai, J. Sakurai, T. Takamatsu.

Polyteknisk Forenings Kemikergruppe, Kristiania: A. Aubert, H. Goldschmidt, C. N. Riiber.

Russian Chemical Society: N. S. Kurnakow, L. A. Tschugaeff, P. J. Walden.

Schweizerische Chemische Gesellschaft: F. Fichter, P. A. Guye, A. Werner.

All members of Council, excepting the delegates from the »Verein Österreichischer Chemiker«, the »American Chemical Society«, the »Tokyo Chemical Society«, and the »Polyteknisk Forenings Kemikergruppe, Kristiania«, were present at the meetings in Brussels.

There were also present, in an advisory capacity only, C. Marie (*Société de Chimie-Physique*), F. Auerbach (*Deutsche Bunsen-Gesellschaft*), T. M. Lowry (*The Faraday Society*).

The Officers were: Sir William Ramsay, President; Percy Faraday Frankland, Vice-President; Arthur William Crossley, General Secretary.

The President occupied the Chair at all the meetings of the Council.

In response to an invitation from the President, Professor Haller gave an account of the negotiations which had taken place between Monsieur Ernest Solvay and certain representatives of the International Association and which had resulted in the offer by Monsieur Solvay to make an unconditional gift of 250,000 francs to the Association. Further, Monsieur Solvay proposed to found an »International Institute of Chemistry«, which shall have for its object the facilitation of the study and progress of chemistry, without, however, excluding problems belonging to other branches of the natural sciences, provided these have some bearing on the science of chemistry. The Institute will be governed by an »Administrative Commission« of three Belgian members (one nominated by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, a second by the University of Brussels, and a third by Monsieur Ernest Solvay) and by a Delegation of the Council of the

International Association of Chemical Societies, consisting of Messrs. Haller, Ostwald and Ramsay.

The Institute will have an annual income of 55,000 to 56,000 francs, the interest on 1,000,000 francs, which is to be distributed in such a manner that, for the next twenty-eight years, two-thirds of this sum (37,500 francs) will be placed at the disposal of the International Association of Chemical Societies, whilst the remaining third will be employed in establishing scholarships for Belgian students.

The Council gratefully accepted Monsieur Solvay's offers and proceeded to consider the Statutes of the »Institut International de Chimie Solvay«, which with some slight alterations were adopted.

The Council gladly acceded to Monsieur Solvay's wish that he should be allowed to nominate two persons to attend all lectures given in the »Institut International de Chimie« and further passed the following resolution:—

»Ces sessions se tiendront autant que possible une fois sur deux à Bruxelles.«

Monsieur Solvay has also provided the International Association with Offices in Brussels, where the archives will be kept and a permanent Secretary is to be appointed to take charge of them, and to conduct the general business of the Association.

The Council then considered the Statutes of the International Association, in which some alterations were necessitated by the acceptance of Monsieur Solvay's gifts; for as the Association has thereby become possessed of funds, certain provisions of Belgian law must be complied with, and the Statutes have therefore been referred to a small Committee for revision and will be finally considered at the next meeting of the Council.

The Members of the Delegation of the Council of the Association on the Governing Body of the »Institut International de Chimie Solvay« (Messrs. Haller, Ostwald and Ramsay) together with Messrs. Guye, Paternò, van Laer and Walden were appointed a Commission to report at the next Session of the Council on the employment of the financial resources of the Association; and further to advise the Bureau a) on the investment of the funds belonging to the Association, b) on the use of the interest arising therefrom, c) on the use of the income of the »Institut International de Chimie Solvay«.

Professor Haller was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year, and it was decided that the next meetings should be held in Paris, sometime during the first fifteen days of September,

1914. The Officers of the Association at the present time are therefore:—

President:— Albin Haller, 10, Rue Vauquelin, Paris,

Vice-President:— M. Hanriot, 11, Quai Conti, Paris,

General Secretary:— A. Béhal, 4 Avenue de l'Observatoire, Paris,

and all communications should be addressed to Professor A. Béhal.

Statutes for the affiliation of the »International Committee on Atomic Weights« were next discussed and with certain alterations they were accepted by the Council, provided the International Committee on Atomic Weights is willing to adopt the suggested alterations.

Professor Guye presented a report on the »Unification of abbreviations of titles for Scientific Journals used in Chemical Memoirs«, and gave an explanation of its aims and objects. As a result of the discussion which followed, the Council decided to communicate with the editors of all periodicals publishing chemical memoirs. If it appears that a sufficient majority is of opinion that great convenience would follow from a unification of abbreviations of titles for Scientific Journals, the Council of the International Association will then communicate with the Council of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature and ask them to arrange the conditions necessary for publishing a separate list of the abbreviations used by the International Catalogue for periodicals publishing chemical memoirs. The Council will request that this list be submitted, in the first place, to a small Commission (composed of certain persons nominated by the Council of the International Association), which shall satisfy itself that the list is complete and propose simplifications compatible with the rules adopted by the International Catalogue.

As soon as an agreement is arrived at, the list will be circulated among the Societies affiliated to the Association, together with an invitation definitely to adopt the abbreviations for all future publications.

Professor Werner read and explained the Report of the Commission appointed to consider the question of »the mitigation of the difficulties arising from the existing multiplicity of languages employed in scientific literature«, and pointed to the possibility of the formation of an International Journal of Abstracts in three languages, in which all publications of a chemical nature would be dealt with.

After prolonged discussion the Commission was reappointed to report to the next meeting of the Council, more particularly on three points:—

a) the publication of an International Journal of Abstracts in three languages;

b) the publication of three editions of an International Journal of Abstracts, namely, in English, French and German;

c) the publication of an International Journal, containing translations into either English, French or German of original papers appearing in the lesser known languages.

The question of co-operation in the publication of Abstracts, as raised in a letter from Professor W. A. Noyes, was also referred to this Commission for consideration and report.

A statement was read relative to the answers received to the letters sent to members of Council with regard to:—

a) the adoption of Weltformat (16×22.6 cm) for all publications.

b) the universal adoption of the metric system for terms expressing weight and mass.

c) Suggestions as to new terms of nomenclature.

The replies received were unanimously unfavourable to the adoption of Weltformat; in favour of the use of the metric system, and generally in agreement with the views of the Council that the introduction of new suggestions for nomenclature in place of existing terms should be avoided as far as possible until the question of nomenclature has been formulated by the Association. This is not meant to prejudice the publication of new suggestions when the necessity arises in consequence, for example, of the discovery of new types of compounds. Authors' suggestions regarding nomenclature should be submitted to the existing committees for their consideration.

The Council received and adopted the following Report from the Commission for the Unification of Physico-Chemical Symbols.

A meeting of the International Commission for the Unification of Physico-Chemical Symbols was held in the Institut Solvay, Brussels, on Monday, September 22nd, 1913, when a list of symbols was drawn up and recommended for provisional adoption by the Council till its next meeting in 1914.

In drawing up the list of symbols, the Commission decided to adopt as far as possible, as a basis of notation, the following two principles namely:

1. Each symbol shall have only one definite signification.

2. Where it appears impossible to avoid using the same letter for different quantities, the symbols shall be distinguished by a letter, added as subscript.

This second principle was also adopted in the case of individual members of a group, *e.g.*, volume, specific volume, molecular volume, critical volume, &c. The Commission, however, recognised that there are practical difficulties in the way of a strict adherence to these principles. Although, therefore, in the list of symbols recommended by the Commission, a given symbol may have more than one signification, the Commission has also suggested alternative symbols which may be used in those cases where confusion may arise. Thus, for example, the Commission recommends that R should be used as the symbol both for the gas constant and for electrical resistance; but that in those cases where is a possibility of confusion, the alternative symbol R_W may be employed for the latter quantity. The addition of the letter W here recalls the use of this letter for electrical resistance frequently met with in Germany.

In making these suggestions, the Commission took into consideration the symbols proposed by the National Committees of the American, French and London Chemical Societies, as well as by the Bunsen-Gesellschaft, the Ausschuss für Einheiten und Formelgrößen, and the International Electro-technical Commission.

The Commission decided to recommend the employment of only Greek and Roman characters, and, in the case of the latter, that the letters should be printed in the *italicised (sloping) form*. The Commission was of opinion that small Roman capitals should not be employed on account of the difficulty of distinguishing them from the ordinary letters.

The Council received the following Report from the Inorganic Nomenclature Committee, and adopted the recommendations contained therein.

»After consideration of the reports of the National Committees, this Committee is unanimously in favour of adopting the symbols:

I for Iodine,
 Xe » Xenon,
 W » Wolfram,
 Nb » Niobium,

but is of opinion that the question of adopting the symbol Be for Beryllium, in place of Gl, should be referred to the prospective International Commission on Inorganic Nomenclature, with a strong recommendation in favour of the symbol Be.

The Committee recommends that in indexing inorganic compounds the constituent atoms, including carbon, should be arranged in alphabetical order.

It is not desirable to place carbon at the commencement of the formula as is usual in indexing organic compounds. It is, however, desirable to make an exception to the alphabetical order in the cases of hydrogen and oxygen, which should always be placed at the end of the formula.

In order to facilitate reference to compounds containing water of crystallisation, it is suggested that it would be desirable to insert, after the formula of the anhydrous compound, the formulae of the hydrated varieties, both in the form $F + xH_2O$, and in the empirical form with the hydrogen and oxygen embodied therein.

Binary compounds are to be regarded as additive and not as substitution compounds, the negative component forming the termination, and indicating the class of compound, and the positive component providing the name of the individual.

The recommendations of the Austrian and Russian National Committees for indicating the relative numbers of atoms of each element in the molecule are approved; e.g. N_2O_5 becomes dinitrogen pentoxide and not nitrogen pentoxide.

In order to obtain shorter names for substances, it is considered desirable to indicate the valency of the positive component by means of a suffix, the valencies one to eight being represented by the suffixes o, a, i, e, -on, -an, -in, -en, in the order given, e.g., the two chlorides of mercury would be respectively named mercurio and mercura chloride.

It is recommended that an International Commission, composed of one member from each country represented in the Association, be appointed, with Professor Werner as Chairman, by November 1st, 1913; at latest.

This International Commission should appoint a small working Committee of seven members, whose expenses should be defrayed out of the funds of the International Association of Chemical Societies.

The Report of the Organic Nomenclature Committee did not deal with details of nomenclature. It contained the following recommendations to the Council:—

a) To appoint an International Commission on Organic Nomenclature consisting of one delegate from each country represented in the Association; this Commission to appoint a small working Committee of five members, not necessarily members of Council, to receive and consider the reports of the National Committees, and further to suggest methods for the organisation and carrying out of future work.

b) To defray the expenses of this small Committee out of the funds of the Association.

After discussion of the suggestions contained in the above report, the Council resolved:—

1. That International Commissions on Inorganic and Organic Nomenclature, also for the Unification of Physico-Chemical Symbols, be appointed, consisting of one delegate from each country represented in the Association. These Commissions shall appoint small working Committees of five members (in the case of the Inorganic Nomenclature Commission, seven members), not necessarily members of Council, to receive and consider the reports of the National Committees, and further to suggest methods for the organisation and carrying out of future work.

2. That the expenses of these small Committees, including personal expenses of members, shall be defrayed out of the funds of the Association.

The following were then nominated to serve as members of the three International Commissions mentioned in Resolution 1:—

Inorganic Nomenclature Commission	Organic Nomenclature Commission	Unification of Physico- Chemical Symbols Commission
W. Ostwald	O. N. Witt	W. Ostwald
W. Ramsay	P. F. Frankland,	W. Ramsay, <i>Chairman</i>
R. Wegscheider	<i>Chairman</i>	R. Wegscheider
L. Crismer	G. Goldschmiedt	L. Crismer
J. Petersen	H. van Laer	N. Bjerrum
J. Casares	E. Biilmann	E. Hauser
H. R. Moody	J. R. Mourelle	J. D. Penneck.
M. Hanriot	W. A. Noyes	M. Hanriot
S. Hoogewerff	A. Béhal	E. J. Cohen
A. Menozzi	A. F. Holleman	E. Paternò
T. Takamatsu	E. Paternò	N. Nagai
H. Goldschmidt	J. Sakurai	H. Goldschmidt
N. S. Kurnakow	C. N. Riiber	P. J. Walden
A. Werner, <i>Chairman</i>	L. A. Tschugaeff	P. A. Guye.
	F. Fichter.	

It was also resolved in accordance with a resolution proposed by Professor Cohen that:—

The Council of the International Association of Chemical Societies, having considered the propositions for co-operation formulated by the International Committee of »Tables Annuelles de Constantes et Données Numériques de Chimie, de Physique et de Tech-

nologie«, appoints a Commission, consisting of Messrs. Guye, Ostwald and Ramsay to determine, after consultation with the members of the Permanent Commission of the International Committee, how this co-operation can be realised and to present a report on this question at the next meetings of the Council of the International Association of Chemical Societies.

A statement of accounts was presented and approved by the Council. Since, however, the Association is now possessed of funds, affiliated Societies will no longer be invited to pay any share of the expenses of the Association.

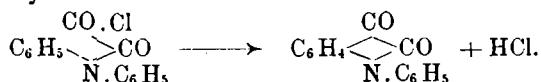
Mitteilungen.

496. R. Stollé: Über eine neue Methode zur Darstellung *N*-substituierter Isatine. (Vorläufige Mitteilung.)

(Eingegangen am 26. November 1913.)

Oxalylchlorid wirkt auf monosubstituierte Aniline unter den geeigneten Bedingungen unter Bildung der entsprechenden Oxamidsäure-chloride ein. Diese lassen sich durch Aluminiumchlorid zu den entsprechenden Isatinen kondensieren.

Diphenyl-oxamidsäure-chlorid liefert *N*-Phenyl-isatin,



Gelbrotes Krystallpulver (längliche Blättchen) aus heißem Alkohol. Schmp. 138°.

0.2317 g Sbst.: 13.4 ccm N (20°, 753 mm).

$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_9\text{O}_2\text{N}$. Ber. N 6.3. Gef. N 6.52.

A. Pfülf¹⁾ hat *N*-Phenyl-isatin aus Phenyl-indol-carbonsäure dargestellt.

Alkalien spalten *N*-Phenyl-isatin unter Bildung der isatinsäuren Salze auf, die auf Zusatz von Säuren Phenyl-isatin zurückliefern.

Phenyl-isatinsäures Natrium fällt, da es in Wasser schwer löslich ist, aus der warmen natron-alkalischen Lösung in gelben Blättchen aus.

0.2923 g Sbst.: 13.6 ccm N (18°, 760 mm).

$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2\text{N.Na}$. Ber. N 5.32. Gef. N 5.35.

Beim Erhitzen von Phenyl-isatin mit Phosphorpentachlorid auf 120° wird ein bei 100° schmelzendes Dichlor-Derivat erhalten. Feine Krystallblättchen aus Äther.

¹⁾ A. 289, 221 [1887].