mmen neutralisiert mit Barytwasser und dann Bleiazetat und Bleiessig gefällt. Das Filtrat vom Bleiniederschlag wird mit verdünnter Schwefelsäure zersetzt. Diese wässrige Lösung reagiert auf die Seliwanoffsche Reaktion negativ; reduziert Fehlingsche Lösung; gibt kein schwerlösliches Phenylhydrazon.

Glykosephenylosazon: — Smp. 207°C, 15.57% N (Ber. 15.64% N).

Glykose-p-bromphenylosazon: — Smp. 212°C, Diese Osazone, bei der Mischprobe, zeigen keine Schmelzpunktsdepression.

Zusammenfassung.

(1) Aus den Tabakblättern wurden zwei neue Glykoside isoliert, die Tabacinin und Tabacilin genannt worden sind.

(2) Bei Hydrolyse, liefert Tabacinin Glucuronsäure und ein gelbes Kristall.

(3) Unter den Hydrolysesprodukten des Tabacilins wurden Nicotin und Glykose nachgewiesen.

On the Mineral Constituents of American "Loess", a Soil of Aeolian Deposit.

By

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There are three regions known in the world, where aeolian soils, known as "Loess", are widely distributed, i.e. Central China, Central Europe and the northern part of the U. S. A. The mineral composition of "Loess" of China and of Europe is already well investigated, but that of the U. S. A. is not yet described in any literature.

On his tour through America in 1923, Kawase, one of the authors, visited the Soil Bureau in the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, and inquired about the composition of American Loess, but he could get no information concerning this question. So he went to Kansas City where the thick deposit of this aeolian soil is abundantly found and he took a few samples of the soil from a railway-cut in the neighbourhood of the city. Those samples were brought to Japan and afterwards studied.

The air-dried Loess is pale yellowish brown in color and contains some "Loesskinder".

Powdered between fingers, the particles of the soil were found to be less

than 2 m.m. in diameter. It can be divided into the following two parts by Sikorski's method :

Sandy part (2~0.05 m.m.) 27.81%, Clayey part (< 0.05 m.m.) 72.19%.

Of the sandy part, the greater portion, about 98% of it, consists of particles less than 0.5 m.m. in diameter.

Then we investigated the mineral constituents of the air-dried sample by means of a polarization-microscope, under the kind guidance of Dr. T. Wakimizu, formerly Professor of Geology in the Tokyo Imperial University.

The result is as follows: This soil consists of quartz, feldspar, hornblende, zirkon and magnetite. (Fig. I and II).

In the Figure I, H denotes hornblende; Z, zirkon, and M, magnetite respectively, and the non-colored mineral constituents, such as quartz and feldspar are not denoted any way. Among these constituents, mentioned above, quartz occupies the greatest portion and magnetite and zirkon the smallest. Mica and augite could not be found in the sample.

Fig. I

Fig. II

Iodine Contents of Important Agricultural Product in Japan.

By

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Iodine contents were determined by the method of Leitch and Henderson