Colorimetric methods for the determination of bromin give satisfactory results only when small quantities of bromin are to be determined. The method proposed for the determination of bromids in the presence of chlorids is the oxidation of the bromids and removal of the liberated bromid by steam distillation or by aspiration. The method depends upon the use of chromic acid for the oxidation of the bromid. Chromic acid in concentrated solution liberates bromin from bromids quantitatively at room temperature and the bromin may be removed by aspiration. It liberates only a trace of chlorine from chlorids, forming probably chromic chloride which remains in solution. When chromic acid acts on a solution of chlorids and bromids, some chlor-bromid is formed which is removed with the bromin by aspiration. The liberated bromin and the chlorin in the first aspiration is collected in a solution of sodium sulphite and sodium carbonate, which is evaporated to dryness and again submitted to the treatment with chromic acid and aspirated the second time. The double aspiration gives very accurate results.

Certain war gases and health: Charles Baskerville. Evidence has been collected from all the chlorine producing plants and many works and arsenals where chlorine was used. Preponderating evidence favors the conclusion that chlorine exerts a preventative influence against influenza. The evidence is not conclusive, however, as contrary data were obtained from some plants. The contradictions may possibly be harmonized on the basis of concentration, the more dilute up to limits the more effective. Small amounts of bromine in the air appear to prevent influenza completely.

Charles L. Parsons,
Secretary