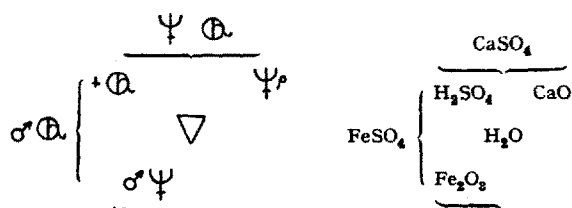
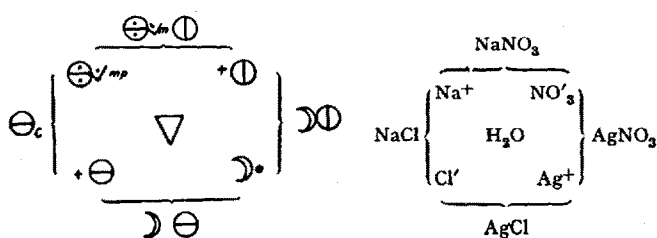


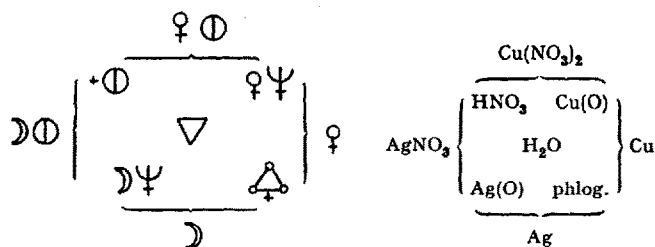
Ein kleiner Auszug aus den Reaktionsgleichungen. Sie haben den französischen Originaltext. Daneben wird jeweils die moderne Schreibweise gezeigt, unter der Annahme, daß die Phlogistontheorie den Tatsachen entspreche. Man beachte besonders das Zeichen für das Phlogiston. Dieses wird, je nachdem angenommen wird, daß das Phlogiston in der Substanz vorhanden sei, oder daß es als «Feuerstoff» entwichen sei, mit dem kleinen Kreuz nach unten oder nach oben geschrieben.



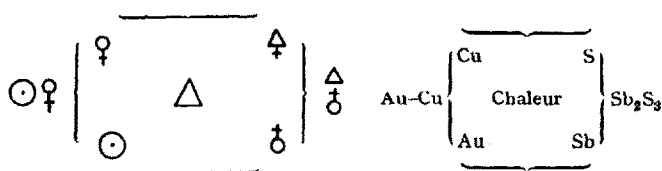
En décomposant le vitriol de fer par la chaux vive, la sélénite qui en résulte et la chaux de fer se précipitent ensemble.



Le sel marin mis dans la dissolution de nitre d'argent, échange ses principes avec elle; le muriate d'argent (argent corné) gagne le fond, et le nitre de soude reste dans la liqueur.



Si l'on met du cuivre dans une dissolution de nitre d'argent, le phlogistique du cuivre s'unit à la chaux d'argent qui se précipite avec son brillant métallique, et l'acide nitreux s'empare du cuivre qui a perdu son phlogistique.



L'antimoine sulfuré (antimoine cru) fondu avec un alliage de cuivre et d'or, cède son soufre au cuivre, et se combine à l'or, et les nouveaux composés restent fixes.

zu deuten und stellte deshalb gegenüber den alchemischen Spekulationen einen sehr großen Fortschritt dar, der die LAVOISIERSCHEN Theorien vorbereitete.

H. E. FIERZ-DAVID

### The Chemical Society Centenary Celebrations

100 Years of British Chemistry

As part of the centenary celebrations of the Chemical Society an Exhibition illustrating the achievements of British chemistry during the past century and the part

which chemistry plays to-day in everyday life is to be held at the Science Museum. The Exhibition which will open in July 1947 is being organized by The Chemical Society and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in two galleries which have been lent by the Science Museum.

The Chemical Society is preparing the first part of the Exhibition which is to be a historical exhibition illustrative of the great advances that have taken place during the hundred years of the Society's existence. How great are those advances will be noted when it is realized that, at the foundation of the Society, DALTON'S Atomic Theory was but thirty years old; the study of organic chemistry, as we know it to-day, was in its infancy. Fellows of the Society have figured prominently in the development of the science; and the Centenary is an opportunity to arrange a display under one roof of many historical exhibits never before seen together.

Among famous chemists whose work will be illustrated is FARADAY, whose discovery of benzene in 1825 paved the way for the production of a host of new substances used in making dyes, drugs, perfumes and explosive materials. The romance of the discovery and preparation of artificial dyes will also be shown, and will include W. H. PERKIN'S preparation of the first "coal-tar" dye "mauve", discovered in 1856. The story of the familiar electric sign, so much in use to-day, will be taken back to pioneer work on the Rare Gases of which the red "Neon" light, discovered by RAMSAY in 1898 is a spectacular example. The first preparations of artificial rubber will be included and many other interesting objects in the history of chemistry during the past 100 years will be shown. Each branch of chemistry is under the care of a panel of experts who are now engaged in preparing an account of the progress in the past hundred years which this Exhibition serves to illustrate.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is preparing a modern section of the Exhibition dealing with the application of chemistry in everyday life. Between the two parts of the Exhibition, there will be a linking section which will explain the processes by which the chemical engineer turns raw materials into the products which are familiar in the day-to-day life of every citizen. This will lead on to subsections dealing with such themes as Textiles, Agriculture, Homes and Buildings, Roads and Transport, Fuel and Power, Health and Food. The D.S.I.R. is having the co-operation of The Agricultural Research Council, various Research Associations and other organizations in the preparation of these exhibits; and The Central Office of Information is undertaking the design and lay-out of this part of the Exhibition.

The Exhibition promises to be one of the most comprehensive displays in the history of chemical science yet seen in this country. Objects are being collected from many sources, from the Universities, from existing Museum collections and from private persons and industrial concerns.

The Exhibition will run for about two months, and will be open to the public, free of charge.

Further particulars from:—

The Chemical Society,  
Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W. 1,  
Telephone: Regent 1675.