

1927

The Newly Completed Waterworks of the City of Oneida, New York

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ures of each solvent with each of the remaining solvents. The mixed solvents were made on a mol fraction basis.

The specific rotation was found to be dependent on the composition of the mixed-solvent, upon the concentration of the ester and upon the temperature. It was also found to be influenced by the nature and proportions of the two solvents forming the binary mixture.

STATE UNIVERSITY,
IOWA CITY.

THE NEWLY COMPLETED WATERWORKS OF THE CITY OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK

NICHOLAS KNIGHT

The supply comes from Florence Creek, 22 miles north of the city. A 20-inch main conveys the water. The watershed contains 17 square miles, very sparsely settled and the danger from contamination is slight. There is an unusual amount of precipitation in that section of New York State, and in the dryest year of recent times, the rainfall was 41.28 inches.

A dam 400 feet long and 50 feet high, near the village of Taberg will impound the water, 200,000,000 gallons. It is estimated that this would furnish the city a three months' supply, should no rain fall during the period.

The paper contains a complete chemical analysis of the former supply which was unusually hard in CaSO_4 ; and also an analysis of the new supply which is unusually soft and pure. Both analyses were made in the Cornell College laboratories.

Oneida is a manufacturing city and it is already experiencing quite a boom on account of the quantity and excellent quality of its water supply.

CORNELL COLLEGE,
MT. VERNON, IOWA.

NEW HALOGENATED DERIVATIVES OF VANILLIN

L. CHAS. RAIFORD AND W. C. STOESSER

Carles [Bull. Soc., Chim., 17, 14 (1872)] prepared a monoiodo-vanillin in 1872, but did not prove its structure. Tiemann and Haarmann [Ber., 7, 615 (1874)] obtained a monobromo derivative that was shown by Dakin [Am. Chem. J., 42, 473 (1909)]