

Kalorien	2000
Eiweiss	54 g.
Fett	56 g.
Kohlehydrate	250 enthält.

Diele Kost besteht pro Kopf und Woche aus 1120 g. Brot, 110 g. Oel, 256 g. Linsen, 160 g. Blumenkohl, 256 g. Bohnen, 800 g. roten Rüben, 800 g. Löwenzahn, 640 g. Korinthen, 640 g. getrockneten Feigen, 320 g. Oliven, 320 g. gesalzenen Sardinen, 640 g. Mandeln, 192 g. Weisskäse, 48 g. Zucker und 2240 g. Landwein.

Die Ausgaben für die Anschaffung dieser Nahrungsmittel betragen zur Zeit (Februar 1942) 3095 Drachmen pro Kopf und Woche. Das Einkommen weiter Kreise der Bevölkerung gestattet kaum eine üppigere Kost. Es wird Manchen befremden, dass wir in diese Kost den Wein aufgenommen haben. Dies geschieht unter dem Zwang der gegenwärtigen Verhältnisse. Wein ist in Griechenland eine relativ billige Energiequelle.

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ ΠΡΟΞΕΔΡΩΝ ΜΕΛΩΝ

Γ. Γεωργαλά. - α) Συμβολή εις τήν γνώσιν νεοφυτογενῶν τινῶν ἐκρηξιγενῶν πετρωμάτων τῆς νήσου Ἰμβροῦ. β) Συμβολή εις τήν γνώσιν τῶν ἐκρηξιγενῶν πετρωμάτων τῆς νήσου Μυτιλήνης (πρώτη ἀνακοίνωσις).

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ ΜΗ ΜΕΛΩΝ

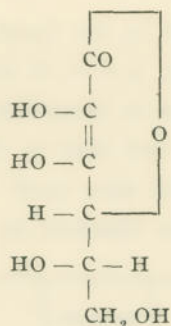
ΑΝΑΛΥΤΙΚΗ ΧΗΜΕΙΑ. — **Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) as an analytical reagent. I. Detection of small amounts of Gold.*** — by *E. C. Stathis*. Ἀνεκοινώθη ὑπὸ τοῦ κ. Κ. Ζέγγελη.

Ascorbic acid which is called vitamin C was isolated by Szent - Györgyi¹ in 1928 on account of its reducing activity.

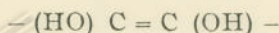
The synthesis of ascorbic acid was effected almost simultaneously by Reichstein² and Haworth³ and co-workers in 1933.

The structural formula for ascorbic acid is that which was finally propounded by Haworth and Hirst. Its constitution is represented in the formula given below:

* Ε. ΣΤΑΘΗ, Τὸ ἀσκορβινικὸν ὄξύ (βιταμίνη C) ὡς ἀντιδραστήριον εἰς τὴν ἀναλυτικὴν χημείαν.
— I. Ἀνίχνευσις τοῦ χρυσοῦ εἰς μικρὰ ποσά.



From the above formula it is evident that its peculiar reducing activity is due to the characteristic endiol group



Based on these considerations we have therefore sought to use ascorbic acid as an analytical reagent.

In the present paper a study was made of the reaction between gold chloride and ascorbic acid.

EXPERIMENTAL

By adding an aqueous solution of ascorbic acid to a dilute solution of gold chloride (AuCl_3), the solution becomes brilliantly colored reddish-brown to reflected light and blue to the transmitted. This is due to the fact that colloidal gold is formed as shown by the immediate appearance of Tyndall effect.

The solution shows as well Brownian movement when examined under the Ultramicroscope and it is decolorised by the addition of electrolytes and heating.

The detailed investigation of this reaction has proved that it can be effectively used to trace small amounts of gold.

Various experiments have shown that an aqueous solution 0,1 % of ascorbic acid makes a satisfactory reagent solution. The following aqueous solutions of gold chloride (AuCl_3) were prepared to determine the sensitivity of the reaction.

(A) Solution. (0,04 gr. Au %). This solution was prepared by dissolving 0,0618 gr. of AuCl_3 in 100 c. c. of water.

(B) Solution. (0,004 gr. Au %). 10 c. c. of (A) solution, were diluted to 100 c. c.