

whatever on apparatus or supplies. What a boon it would be to our profession if more of our employers took so much interest in science and provided their chemists with every facility for work.

He was a genial and companionable man, cordial and friendly to all to a degree seldom met with. Especially marked was his consideration and sympathy for those in his employ. His men came to feel that in him they had a good and true friend who would not forsake them, a feeling justified by his many benefactions.

Naturally of a charitable disposition, he not only contributed liberally to public charities, but his private benefactions were both numerous and judicious. Many a man would never have attained the position he now holds, had it not been for Mr. Schultz's timely assistance.

The most lovable side of the man was best seen in his home and in his social relations. He and his wife were most genial hosts and most lavish entertainers when they resided in 140th street, and later at their beautiful home in Murray Hill. He leaves a wife, ten children and seven grandchildren to mourn his loss. The funeral was held at his late residence in Murray Hill on May 31st. The interment was in Long Hill Cemetery, near Summit, about three miles from his home.

Mr. Schultz was a member of the American Chemical Society, New York Academy of Sciences, the College of Pharmacy, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Reform Club, and all the prominent German Clubs in this city.

Mr. Schultz was a man of keen insight, sound judgment, and affectionate and generous disposition. To be counted among his friends was an honor and a privilege. A. P. HALLOCK.

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#### NOTE.

*Hydrolysis of Starch by Acids.*<sup>1</sup>—*An Apology.*—It has recently been brought to our notice that in 1880 and 1881<sup>2</sup> Prof. H. W. Wiley demonstrated that a practically constant relation existed between the optical and copper-reducing constants in samples of commercial glucoses investigated by him. We wish to apolo-

<sup>1</sup> This Journal, 18, 869, 900.

<sup>2</sup> Proc. Am. Assoc. of Sci., 1880 and 1881.

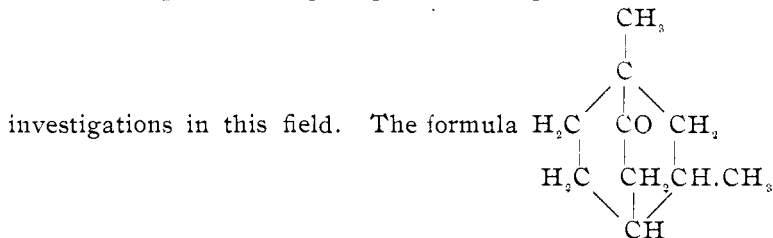
gize to Prof. Wiley for our neglect to refer to his work, and state that the unintentional omission was made because the presumably complete bibliographies consulted by us made no mention of these papers.

GEO. W. ROLFE,  
GEO. DEFREN.

### NEW BOOKS.

TRAITÉ DE CHÉMIE ORGANIQUE D' APRÈS LES THÉORIES MODERNES. BY A. BEHAL. Tome Second. pp. 1056. Paris: Octave Doin. Price 17 francs.

The general merits and excellencies of this work were pointed out in the review of the first volume;<sup>1</sup> these are maintained in the present and concluding portion. A clear demonstration of the structure of benzene is first given, so far as the presence of a closed chain and the number and nature of isomeric derivatives are concerned. Of the various expressions which have been suggested for its representation, Kekulé's is, after discussion, preferred. The section dealing with cyclopolymethylenes comprises 125 pages, of which 80 are devoted to the terpenes; this portion is fully equal to the high expectations inspired by the author's



is provisionally assigned to camphor for reasons given. It would have been well to have also shown Bredt's formula as a possible alternative. v. Baeyer's system of nomenclature is employed in this section, and also his plan of distinguishing isomers. In connection with the benzaldoximes, Hantzsch and Werner's theory of stereoisomerism is examined in detail and rejected on the following grounds: (1) It indicates the existence of stereoisomeric derivatives of trivalent nitrogen atoms, such as  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}:\text{NC}_6\text{H}_5$ , which are unknown in spite of special efforts to obtain them. (2) It supposes that certain radicals in the molecule may both attract and repel one another without any previous

<sup>1</sup> This Journal, 19, 437.