

tion to spattering liquids but allow gases to freely escape through the circuitous course around them.

The arrangement is especially useful in making copper assays where the sulphuric acid used in expelling the other acids frequently bumps badly. A single bulb, hanging well down in the neck of the flask, is often quite sufficient but two bulbs are better.

ALBERT H. LOW.

LABORATORY OF VON SCHULZ & LOW,  
DENVER, COLO., JANUARY 20, 1898.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1898.

*Editor Journal of the American Chemical Society:*

*Dear Sir.*—The Organization Committee of the Third International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which is to be held in Vienna during the coming summer, has fixed the date of the meeting from July 28, to August 2, 1898. Some time during the month of February, programs and announcements will be sent to all persons who have been enrolled as members of the Congress.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY,

Chairman of the American Committee.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1898.

*Editor Journal of the American Chemical Society:*

*Dear Sir.*—The committee appointed by the president of the society, in harmony with the resolution of the board of directors adopted at the meeting of October 7, 1897, has considered the question of a want column in the Journal. We propose that such a column be opened in the Journal for the use of the members of the society who may desire to secure employment, and for the use of employers who may desire to secure the professional services of members of the society.

We therefore wish to announce to members seeking employment or new fields of labor, that they are invited to insert a notice to that effect in the advertising columns of the Journal, free

of charge, the notice not to exceed the space of three one-half inch insertions. We also desire to inform employers, companies, and corporations desiring the professional services of members of the society, that they may insert an advertisement to that effect, of the space of three one-half inch insertions in the columns of the Journal free of charge. The advertisements should be sent to the editor of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Easton, Pa.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY,  
CHARLES E. MUNROE,  
F. W. CLARKE,

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### NEW BOOKS.

RESEARCHES ON THE MOLECULAR ASYMMETRY OF NATURAL ORGANIC PRODUCTS. BY LOUIS PASTEUR, membre de la Société Chimique de Paris, (1860). Alembic Club Reprints, No. 14. Edinburgh: William F. Clay. 1897. Cloth. 46 pp. Price, 1s. 6d.

In presenting this important paper in English translation the Alembic Club has rendered a valuable service to chemists interested in the history of the rise and development of fruitful scientific theories. The study of the phenomena of rotary polarization of organic substances has led to the discovery of most important peculiarities in the constitution of the complex compounds of carbon, and in this paper by Pasteur we find described in a simple yet masterly style the several steps which led him up to his first great generalization on the subject of optical isomerism. In the early 40's he became engaged in a study of the relation of the crystalline forms of certain tartrates to their observed optical rotations. In 1848 he was able to announce the isolation of the right- and left-handed tartaric acids from ammonium sodium racemate; this pioneer discovery was followed by others published at frequent intervals, all of which attracted much attention. In 1860 the Chemical Society of Paris invited Pasteur to deliver two lectures covering the matter of his investigations in this field. The lectures were given in semi-popular form and published in the following year. The Alembic Reprint is simply the translation of the lectures as given in 1860. The translator very properly calls attention to