

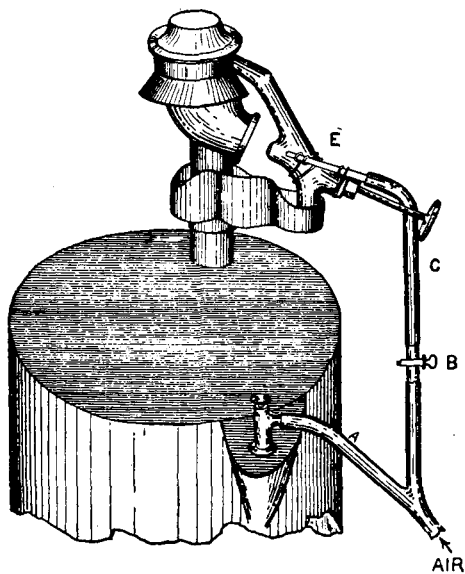
various modes of energy are all considered to depend exclusively upon relative changes of position between the atoms. Such views as those of Williamson's hypothesis are discarded because atoms are not even momentarily associated into real molecules.

It is difficult to criticise the reasoning, inasmuch as it is based upon the most general forms of phenomena and deals with these in the largest possible fashion, dealing with infinitesimal disturbances in very large masses. Until the subject is applied to purely chemical reactions in greater detail no gain can be perceived in these new assumptions. The grounds upon which the molecule, as a physical identity, is abandoned, appear to be somewhat trivial.

M. L.

NOTES.

An Improvement on the "Dangler's Laboratory Lamp."—The enclosed sketch illustrates an improvement on the "Dangler's Laboratory Lamp."



B. Glass stop-cock.

C. Rubber tubing.

E. Glass tip kept in place by a copper wire.

After using this lamp for about two years it began to burn with a smoky flame. I then introduced a small jet of air into the flame as shown. By the help of the glass stop-cock the air is regulated, while a steady pressure is exerted on the gasoline through the side tube A. In this way the lamp will burn all day with a uniform and most perfect flame, strong or weak, as desired; no gas-burner can possibly give better satisfaction.

The air-blast is obtained from a Bunsen filter-pump, which is supplied with water from an artesian well.

ANDREW LUNDTEIGEN.