

acted on the olfactory nerves and so gave the sensation associated with ozone. To test this the gases were led from the neighborhood of the mercury lamp through a metal tube to remove the ions; no smell could be detected.

In the course of some experiments with a mercury arc the presence of ozone was so persistent that we thought it worth while to test the conclusions of Bordier and Nogier. To do this conveniently we devised a lamp more suitable than the usual form for subjecting gases to the ultra-violet rays. This lamp is shown in the accompanying figure.

The gases are forced through the quartz tube and can be tested in the ordinary way. When air is passed through this tube the presence of ozone can at once be detected by means of potassium iodide and starch paper.

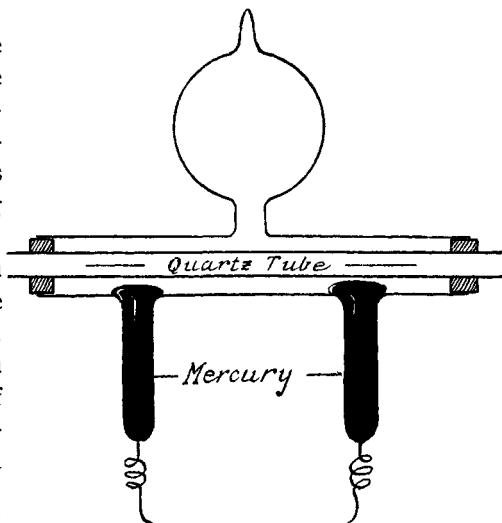
Electrolytic oxygen, freed from ozone and moisture, gives an increased reaction. Hydrogen gives no reaction, while with carbon dioxide the reaction could scarcely be observed.

Moist as well as dry air from this apparatus, passed through a platinum tube, packed with glass wool to remove all ions, showed large amounts of ozone. Only in those cases where the ozone could be detected chemically was the odor observable.

How Rodier and Nogier failed to detect ozone under the conditions of their experiment is difficult to understand.

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Glass Cutting.—In the June number of THIS JOURNAL there is a note on glass cutting by means of a wire heated by electricity. This process was devised by the writer in 1888, and was published in the *Journal of Analytical Chemistry*, 3, 135-36 (1889). This method has been in use in Vanderbilt University since the above date and has proved itself exceedingly simple and reliable for cutting all kinds of glass tubing, cylinders, etc.

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