iron. The whole surface of the plate became dotted over with more or less regular crystals like those often seen on tin plate, they are however, much more regular and rectangular in outline and very small, the majority being less than 1 mm. square.

Afterwards I found that this crystallisation could be brought about by merely boiling the pure gold foil or plate in hydrochloric acid. The acid, although free from nitric acid, dissolved traces of the gold, probably due to a little free chlorine.

This moiré-métallique gold may have been observed before, but I have not come across any reference to it. Advantage might be taken of it for decorative purposes on jewellery and other articles made of gold plate.

A COMBINATION LABORATORY LAMP, RETORT, AND FILTER STAND.

By A. Liversidge, M.A., F.R.S.,
Professor of Chemistry in the University of Sydney.

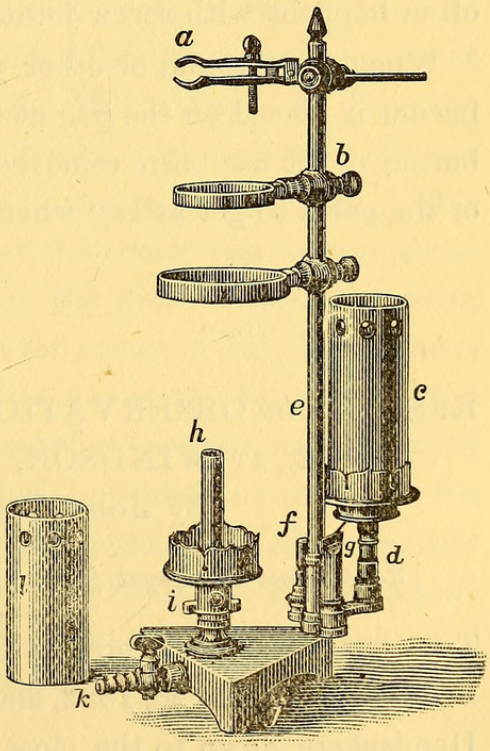
[*Exhibited before the Royal Society of N. S. Wales, September 6, 1893.*]

The stand, as will be seen from the figure, is fitted with :—

A brass screw clamp (*a*)

Two or more adjustable brass retort or filter rings, which can be placed on the rod by the lateral slit at (*b*).

An Argand burner (*c*), on its peg (*a*), with regulator and copper chimney or shade, this is perforated so as to allow of its being used as a support for dishes, watch glasses, or crucibles. With a glass chimney the Argand can be used for illumination purposes.



A support or peg for the Argand or bunsen burner when not in use (*d*).

Retort and filter ring rod (*e*), this is attached to the foot (*j*) of the lamp by a bayonet joint not shown in the woodcut.

An ordinary fish tail jet (*f*), on its peg, for glass bending or illumination.

A blowpipe jet (*g*) on its peg.

A bunsen burner (*h*), provided with an air regulator at (*i*), and a gallery for the support of the draught shade or chimney (*l*).

The foot (*j*) is made of lead instead of iron for the sake of increased stability and to prevent rusting; it also is made to rest on three points for greater steadiness and to keep it out of liquids which may happen to be spilt on the bench.

A more convenient position for the supply tap (*k*) is at the side at (*j*).

There is also a rose burner, not shown in figure, to drop over the bunsen burner.

All the parts are interchangeable and are provided with ground joints so as to avoid the inconvenience of their becoming fixed as often happens with screw joints.

When the Argand or other jet is required for use, the bunsen burner is placed on the peg at the back, from which the former burner or jet has been removed, so that there is no need for any of the parts to get astray when not in use.

RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS OF COMET VI. (BROOKS) 1892, AT WINDSOR, NEW SOUTH WALES.

By JOHN TEBBUTT, F.R.A.S., &c.

[*Read before the Royal Society of N. S. Wales, September 6, 1893.*]

THE comet was discovered at Geneva, New York, by Mr. W. R. Brooks, on August 28, 1892, and was well observed in the Northern Hemisphere down to the close of November. Observations of it