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When using an ammonia atmosphere and a tip of gold brazed onto a water-cooled copper cathode, the oscillating arc completely suppressed the spectra of these metals, and intensified the 3361-3372 Å. line of the titanium impurity in the copper. The above phenomena suggested the use of the Poulsen Arc as a means of detecting small traces of impurities of even atomic number in such metals as copper, gold and silver.

A quantitative analytical method involving these phenomena is now being worked out in this Laboratory.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY STANFORD UNIVERSITY STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA RECEIVED SEPTEMBER 2, 1930 PUBLISHED OCTOBER 6, 1930 HARRY E. REDEKER PHILIP A. LEIGHTON

COAGULATION OF PURE FERRIC HYDROXIDE SOLS

Sir:

In a recent article Judd and Sorum [THIS JOURNAL, **52**, 2598 (1930)] have stated that with highly purified sols of ferric hydroxide, which are practically free from chloride ions, the amount of univalent coagulating ion decreases as the concentration of the sol increases.

In several publications [J. Phys. Chem., 26, 701 (1922); 28, 313 (1924); 29, 435, 659 (1925); Kolloid.-Z., 34, 262 (1924); 36, 129 (1925)] from these Laboratories we have shown that ordinarily purified sols of ferric hydroxide require larger amounts of univalent electrolytes for coagulation when the concentration of the sol is increased. In a recent communication Dhar and Gore [J. Indian Chem. Soc., 6, 31 (1929)] have shown that even highly purified sols of ferric hydroxide containing a very small amounts of chloride ion follow the general rule that the greater the concentration of the sol, the greater is the amount of electrolyte necessary for coagulation irrespective of the valency of the coagulating ion. It appears, therefore, that the results of Judd and Sorum are not in agreement with previous work and need confirmation.

N. R. DHAR

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A CONTINUOUS (OR BAND) FLUORESCENCE EMISSION SPECTRUM WHICH ACCOMPANIES A CHANGE OF COLOR

Sir:

An interesting phenomenon has been observed in a study of the Raman effect with a number of liquids listed later. A continuous (or band) emission spectrum (Fig. 1) has been found to appear on the plate in each case in which the colorless liquid becomes colored, and not to appear if there