

lined. Under these conditions the addition of ammonium oxalate caused no precipitate in solutions more dilute than 1 part in 14,000.

The difference is accounted for by the fact that the ammonium sulphate precipitates out a large amount of calcium with the strontium, and by the fact that calcium oxalate is probably more soluble in ammonium sulphate than in water.

The ferrocyanide test was also tried in the regular scheme of analysis and clearly indicated 1 part in 7,000. This 1 part in 7,000 seems to be the solubility limit of the calcium-potassium ferrocyanide.

Under similar conditions and within the limits of the ferrocyanide test, the volume of the precipitate is about four times as great with ferrocyanide as with oxalate.

It might be added that comparatively fresh solutions of potassium ferrocyanide seem to give the best results.

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*Note on the Coloration of Didymium Glass by Radium Chloride.*—About six-tenths of a gram of radium chloride, 7,000 activity, were sealed in a small tube of didymium glass and allowed to remain six months. The colorless glass acquired an exquisite pink color. Unfortunately on analysis, the glass was found to contain manganese. No variation in the absorption spectrum of the glass was observed after the exposure. No electrical or sparking effects were noted when the tube was opened.

*Note on the Preparation of Rubber Samples for Analysis.*—In the course of construction of the buildings of the College of the City of New York, the writer has had to pass upon a number of items involving large contracts. Among these were rubber and cable insulations. The analysis of rubber and insulating material at best is not attended with satisfaction. To eliminate at least one source of error we desired the sample in a pulverulent condition. This was accomplished by thorough chilling with liquid air and grinding under that refrigerant in an ample agate mortar. The analyses were made by Dr. L. H. Friedburg, of this department.

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