

ride crystals. The phenomenon is evidently a case of percrystallization, the outer layers of silica gel replacing the collodion membrane.

We have been unable to find the formation of needles of sodium chloride under these conditions mentioned in the literature. Experiments have been started to determine if the substitution of hydrobromic or hydriodic acid for the hydrochloric acid will give needles of sodium bromide or sodium iodide.

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A Beaker for Quantitative Analysis

BY G. P. BAXTER

In handling precipitates the quantitative analyst is frequently troubled as to the disposal of the stirring rod once filtration is commenced. If it is rested in the lip of the beaker, there is danger of transfer of precipitate from the lip of the beaker to the upper part of the stirring rod. If the stirring rod is rested at any other point on the rim of the beaker, it interferes with the cover glass. This difficulty may be avoided if the beaker has *two* lips, one of which is used entirely for pouring, the other for the stirring rod. The two lips may be distributed, of course, in any desired way, but symmetrical distribution is less convenient than unsymmetrical, for instance 90° apart, because of the difficulty of identification. If the lips are of different shape identification would be simple in any case. Beakers of this type have been found extremely convenient in quantitative analysis, and doubtless would be useful for other purposes. This idea is obviously equally applicable to glass dishes and porcelain vessels.

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