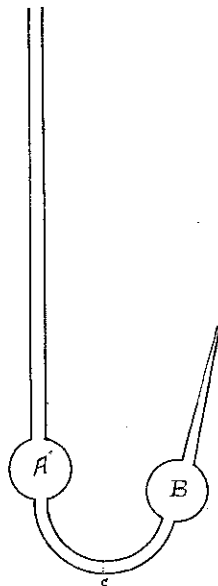


A GAS PIPETTE.

BY P. G. AGNEW.

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Having noticed in the March number of SCHOOL SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS the description by Mr. J. A. Griffin of an apparatus for transmitting gas from one vessel to another, it has occurred to me that the form of gas pipette here figured may be of interest. The bulbs and tips are immersed in the water, or other fluid, and the bulb *A* filled by suction, (*B* does not fill at first.) The water is then forced from *A* into *B*, the tip brought under the vessel containing the gas to be transferred, and *B* filled with gas. A scratch at *c* allows the same quantity to be taken each time. It would be more convenient to have *B* made to hold 5 or 10 cm³. If desired, a drop of water may be drawn into the tip to prevent the gas from being contaminated by air.



I have found that elementary students learn to use the instrument without trouble.

Perhaps the form is already in use but I have not seen it described.

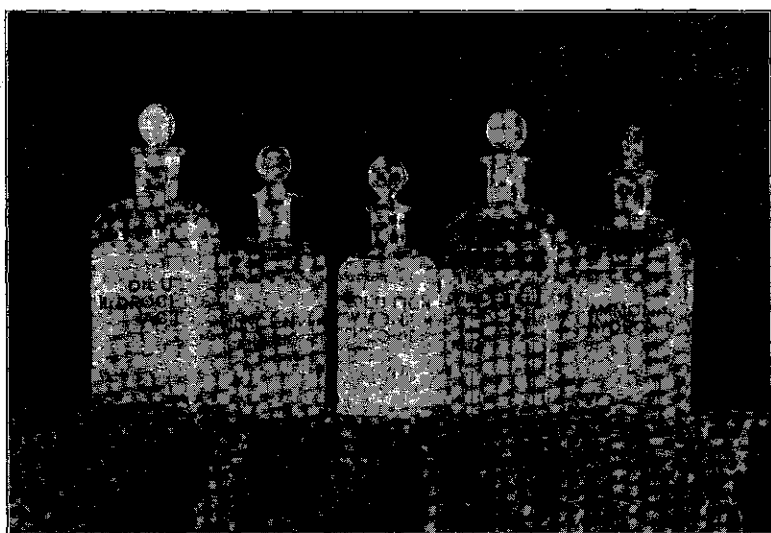
A SIMPLE ACID AND ALKALI-PROOF LABEL FOR REAGENT BOTTLES.

BY E. P. SCHOCH.

University of Texas, Austin.

The accompanying cut shows reagent bottles which, together with some three hundred others, were labeled three years ago and have been in constant use ever since. All of them have withstood exposure to concentrated acids and alkalis and mechanical wear and tear satisfactorily.

The labels were printed with rubber stamps direct on the



glass, using thick printer's ink. Since the printer's ink would not dry appreciably, the print was immediately brushed over lightly with ordinary melted paraffine, which by using a flat brush can be done with one light stroke without disturbing the ink. The rough edges of paraffine were washed off with gasoline. Printers' ink was used because it is not affected by chemicals. The paraffine serves to protect the print and also as a background. There is no paper to corrode, no mucilage to fail.

Supplement No. 10 to Nos. 85-90 of the *Communications from the Physical Laboratory of the University of Leiden* has just been received by American subscribers. This particular "Supplement" describes "The Influence of Admixtures on the Critical Phenomena of Simple Substances," and traverses in a general way the work of Andrews, van der Waals, Teichner, Kuenen, de Heen, and others, on this subject. The laboratories of Leiden, of which Prof. Dr. Kamerlingh Onnes is the head, are admirably equipped, especially on the cryogenic side, and are putting out some of the best work of the world in this line. It is worthy of remark that the "Communications" are mainly in English, as a language on the whole more available for the scientific world than German or French.