APPENDIX.

I have been asked to describe apparatus, solutions, etc., needed to carry out the method of testing for Chlorine.

The following are needed :

Apparatus.

1111	Burrette, 50 cc. graduated in 1-10 "stand	0.10
	(White saucers will do.)	
1	10 cc. pipette 50 cc. graduate flesk	0.20 0.20 84 .15

Reugents.

1. Distilled water.

is ily ess his 2. Solution of Nitrate of silver, 4.7887 grammes of the crystals to 1 litre.

Each 1 cc. of this solution corresponds to 1 milligramme of Chlorine, (in chlorides.)

3. Chromate of Potash, a 5 per cent. solution.

4. Solution of Sodium Chloride, 1.648 grammes per litre.

Each 1 cc. contains 1 milligramme of Chlorine.

The method of working is so simple that it may easily be learnt by any one having an elementary knowledge of chemistry, in a few hours. It is fully described in Sutton's Volumetric Analysis, (published by J. and A. Churchill, London) and in other similar works. Best, however, by personal instruction. The sum of the su

Exceptional samples of water may require preliminery treatment; but these are so rarely met as to be negligible, or they may be sent to properly qualified analysts for an opinion.