cipal Pharmacopoeial Chemicals and Reagents, with their molecular weights; and Table of Atomic weights, according to L. Meyer and K. Seubert.

These respective tables are on 8vo. heavy paper for mounting on cardboard and hanging in the office or laboratory.

While the chemist may not use the whole Pharmacopoeia, these tables are just that part which will be found very useful to him. We cannot refrain from suggesting, however, that the practical chemist would make no mistake in familiarizing himself with the chemical portions of the whole book.

H. T.

NOTES.

Preparation of Standard Iodine Solutions.—The usual directions given for the preparation of standard solutions of iodine, to grind in a mortar, with a small quantity of water, the proper proportions of iodine and potassium iodide, transfer to the graduate-vessel and dilute, may be improved upon, both as to time required and danger of accidental loss of material, by the following method:

Iodine and potassium iodide, in the ratio of about two to three respectively, are carefully transferred to a graduate-flask and a weight of water added not greater than the weight of iodine used. The flask is then to be shaken until the scales of iodine disappear, care being taken not to splash the solution upon the stopper of the vessel. The required dilution is best made slowly with constant shaking. Three to five minutes are usually sufficient for the preparation of the solution and the rapidity and ease with which it may be accomplished largely depends upon using a minimum amount of water at first.

February 6, 1894. DAVID HANCOCK.

Meeting of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists has decided to call the Annual Meeting of the Association for August 23, 24, and 25, 1894. The meetings will

be held in the Lecture Room of the National Museum, at Washington, D. C., beginning at 10 o'clock on Thursday, August 23.

The reporters for the meeting are as follows: Phosphoric acid—B. W. Kilgore, Raleigh, N. C. Nitrogen—J. M. Bartlett, Orono, Me. Potash—H. J. Wheeler, Kingston, R. I. Soils and ash—A. M. Peter, Lexington, Ky. Dairy products—F. H. Farrington, Champaign, Ill. Foods and feeding stuffs—H. J. Patterson, College Park, Md. Fermented liquors—Geo. F. Colby, Berkeley, Cal. Sugar—G. L. Spencer, Washington, D. C.

The co-operation of European chemists has been invited in the analytical work and several acceptances of the invitation have been received. It is urged upon all members who have communications to make to the Association to bring them properly prepared and ready for printing. Much delay has arisen heretofore in securing the manuscript promptly from the reporters and others presenting papers. The speedy publication of the proceedings will be greatly facilitated by bringing everything properly prepared. H. W. WILEY, *Sec'y*.

The Assimilation of Free Nitrogen.—On page thirty of the January number of this JOURNAL I spoke of the activity of a germ which assimilated free nitrogen, attributing the discovery to Winogradsky and Warington. Mr. Warington writes me that he is not entitled to any credit for this discovery and on re-reading the original article in *The Chemical News* I find that he only called attention to its activity. The mistake arose from the intimate association in my mind of Mr. Warington's name with the researches into the nature of nitrifying organisms. I make this correction at the request of Mr. Warington. H. W. Wiley.