

The Normal Potential of the Iodine-Iodide Electrode, by Grinnell Jones and B. B. Kaplan.

P. 2076. In line 18, " $\log f = -373\sqrt{c} + 0.125c$ " should read " $\log f = -0.373\sqrt{c} + 0.125 c$."

The Transition Temperature of Carbon Tetrachloride as a Fixed Point in Thermometry, by James C. McCullough and Harris E. Phipps.

P. 2213. Reference should also be made to an article by Goldschmidt, *Z. Krist.*, **51**, 21 (1912), in which the transition temperature of carbon tetrachloride is given as $-45 = > 5^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Diketones. I. The Reaction between 4-Phenylsemicarbazide and Acetylacetone, by Alvin S. Wheeler and R. D. Norton.

P. 2488. The senior author writes, "I wish to state that F. P. Brooks should be included as one of the authors of the paper.—A. S. WHEELER."

Some 1,2-Dialkyl Cyclopentane Derivatives, by Francis H. Case and E. Emmet Reid.

P. 3062. In the third line of the second paragraph "2-cyano-2-methyl-cyclopentane-one-1" should read "2-cyano-2-ethyl-cyclopentane-one-1."

P. 3063. In lines 4-5 from the bottom of the page "1-propyl-2-ethylcyclo-ethyl-cyclopentanol-1" should read "1-propyl-2-ethylcyclopentanol-1."

P. 3064. In the first line of the third paragraph of the Experimental Part " α -Ethyl- α -carbethoxy-cyclopentenone" should read " α -Ethyl- α -carbethoxy-cyclopentanone."

NEW BOOKS

Theoretical and Experimental Physical Chemistry. By J. C. CROCKER AND FRANK MATTHEWS. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1928. viii + 581 pp. 145 figs. 16×25.5 cm. Price, \$6.00.

This large book is presented as a combination laboratory manual and textbook as well as a syllabus of physical chemistry for qualifying examinations.

As a laboratory manual it is inferior to the separate practical physical chemistries already published. The details of laboratory technique are inadequately considered and the errors of measurement (their sources, magnitudes and modes of decrease and of correction) are not presented. An insufficient number of experiments is offered, with the omission of such exercises as thermometry, barometry, pyrometry, colorimetry, nephelometry, standardizations of weight volume and balance, specific gravity of solids and volumetry, the effusimeter and the gas balance, velocity of reaction, transition points, glass working and the calculation and plotting of results. Furthermore, the following particular forms of apparatus are omitted: Westphal balance, isoteniscope, Abbé refractometer, immersion refractometer, dropweight surface tension apparatus, Bingham viscometer and plastometer.

As a textbook, it is, in many ways, an excellent presentation. The paper is good, the type is large and the drawings are clear. Practically all the parts of Physical Chemistry are taken up and they are adequately de-