that will be of practical service to every one who teaches elementary chemistry. Its value to investigators and advanced students is sufficiently obvious. Students ought to be introduced to the classics of chemistry at a comparatively early stage of their development. They are not as a rule, at present, because the original papers are seldom accessible to the teacher. The publication of Ostwald's "Klassiker" was the first step in the right direction, but the fact that they are in German makes them inaccessible to many who most need them.

JOSEPH TORREY, JR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POLARIZATION BY DOUBLE DILUTION.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1896.

Editor Journal of the American Chemical Society, Easton, Pa.:

DEAR SIR: By accident a portion of the rule for calculating polarizations by double dilution in our paper published in this Journal, 1896, Vol. 18, pages 428 to 433, was omitted.

Page 430, beginning at the end of line 9, the rule for the approximate calculation of results obtained by Scheibler's method of double dilution should have this addition after the words "small flask," "multiply the difference by two and subtract the product from the reading in the small flask." This is equivalent to multiplying the reading obtained from the solution in the large flask by four and subtracting the reading obtained from the solution in the small flask from the product. The result is the corrected reading and, when a solution of double the normal strength is polarized in a tube of double the normal length, must be divided by four to obtain the percentage. In this case a simpler and equivalent rule for calculation is the following: Subtract one-fourth the reading of the solution in the small flask from the reading in the large flask and the result will be the corrected percentage.

Page 430, end of line 17, the word sucrose should be lactose.

Page 432, the figures in the table in the column headed "Vol-

ume of precipitate," were calculated before the exact formula on page 430 was evolved, and are somewhat at variance with the results obtained by use of the formula. The formula gives the following numbers: 5.26, 10.71, 4.88, 9.86, 5.05, 5.41, 4.53, 4.12, 3.87, 4.99, 3.33, 4.22, 16.23. The numbers in the column headed "True volume in 100 cc. flask" must be changed accordingly.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY,
E. E. EWELL.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Bulletin No. 33. Commercial Fertilizers and Chemicals, and Other Information in Regard to Fertilizers. Under the supervision of Hon. R. T. Nesbitt, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Georgia. Dr. George F. Payne, State Chemist. Atlanta, Ga.: George W. Harrison, State Printer.

Manual of Determinative Mineralogy, with an Introduction on Blowpipe Analysis. By George J. Brush. Revised and enlarged by Samuel L. Penfield. Fourteenth Edition. x+ 108 pp. New York: John Wiley & Sons. Price $3.50.

Jahrbuch der organischen Chemie. Herausgegeben von Gaetano Minunni. Palermo. Zweiter Jahrgang. 992 pp. 1894. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth. (Arthur Meiner). 1896.

A Brief Introduction to Qualitative Analysis; for Use in Instruction in Chemical Laboratories. By Ludwig Medicus. Translated from the Fourth and Fifth German Editions by John Marshall. Fourth Edition. Philadelphia: Printed by J. B. Lippincott Co. 1896. 203 pp. Price $1.50.

Bulletin No. 43. Second Series. Bovine Tuberculosis in North Louisiana. Bulletin of the Louisiana State Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La. 1896. 20 pp.

ERRATUM.

On page 994 (November number), seventh line from bottom, instead of "extra internal pressure" read "extra external pressure."