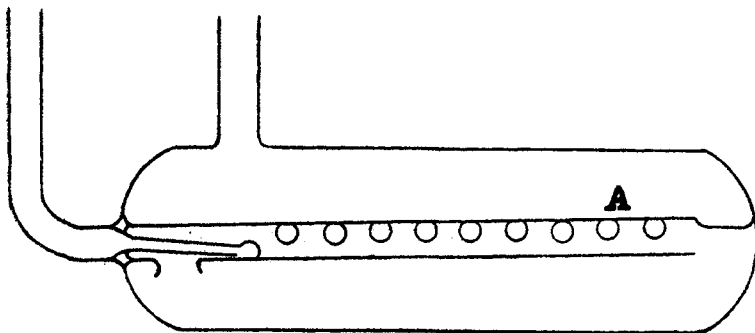


bottle, as is the case in careful vapor-pressure work, or where the cork is subject to attack by the liquid used, the form of the apparatus illustrated in Fig. 2 can be used.



*Fig. 2*

The nozzle shown at B, which should have a diameter of about 2 mm., makes the bubbling more regular and the circulation more certain, thus making the latter form preferable to that illustrated in Fig. 1.

F. R. V. BICHOWSKY AND H. STORCH.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,  
BERKELEY, CAL.

### ERRATA.

On p. 2258, October number, line 7 from bottom, for "p. 2238," read p. 2254.

On p. 2261, October number, line 25 from top, for "(p. 2233)" read "(p. 2249)."

On p. 2264, October number, line 21 from top, for "(p. 2244)" read "(p. 2260)."

On p. 2286, October number, footnote 1, for "p. 2268," read "p. 2284."

On p. 2287, October number, footnote 1, for "p. 2274," read "p. 2290."

On p. 2288, October number, footnote 2, for "p. 2273," read "p. 2289."

On p. 2290, October number, footnote 1, for "p. 2270," read "p. 2286."

On p. 2304, October number, footnote 1, for "p. 2286," read "p. 2302."

### CORRECTION.

Some of the values given for atomic volumes on page 1646 (37, July, 1915) were taken, in the preliminary draft of the table, from Ostwald's "Lehrbuch der Allgemeinen Chemie," Vol. I, p. 854 (1891). It has been intended to substitute later more accurate values, calculated from the more recently found densities and atomic weights of the elements in question, but through an oversight this was not done in every case. The cor-