

# NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE

## Calendar of Meetings

**American Chemical Society**—69th Meeting, Baltimore, Md., April 6 to 11, 1925. 70th Meeting, Los Angeles, Calif., August 3 to 8, 1925.

**American Electrochemical Society**—Spring Meeting, Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 23 to 25, 1925. Fall Meeting, Chattanooga, Tenn., September 24 to 26, 1925.

**American Association of Cereal Chemists**—Annual Meeting, St. Louis, Mo., June 1 to 5, 1925.

**Third National Colloid Symposium**—University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., June 17 to 19, 1925.

**American Society for Testing Materials**—28th Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., June 22 to 26, 1925.

**American Institute of Chemical Engineers**—Providence, R. I., June 22 to 27, 1925. Joint meeting with British Institution of Chemical Engineers, Leeds, England, July 13 to 23, 1925.

**National Chemical Equipment Association**—Providence, R. I., June 22 to 27, 1925.

**National Exposition of Chemical Industries**—New York, N. Y., September 28 to October 3, 1925.

## The Value of Cryoscopy in the Technical Investigation of Varnishes

*Editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry:*

In Table II of my article under this title in *THIS JOURNAL*, 17, 175 (1925), the calculated molecular weights were based on equimolar quantities, whereas equal parts by weight were actually used. In this case, then, there would be present 1.56 mols of rosin and 1.08 mols of ester gum per mol of Chinese wood oil, which, after heating, would make the theoretical values 928 and 1132 (instead of 1017 and 1144). The observed values are 845 and 1048, which are 8.95 and 7.42 per cent lower than the calculated values, indicating that 1 mol of rosin is only very slightly better as a retarding agent for wood oil than 1 mol of ester gum. However, when the difference in molecular weight is taken into consideration, it will be seen that, for equal weights, rosin is about twice as effective as ester gum.

HARRY E. HOFMANN

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## Further Experiments with Sodium Fluosilicate as an Insecticide

*Editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry:*

We were much interested in the note by S. Marcovitch on "Sodium Fluosilicate as an Insecticide," published in the December issue of your journal. During the past summer we made some experiments on the toxicity of sodium and potassium silicofluorides and other related compounds as stomach poisons when used in the form of spray fluids. The results are in general agreement with those obtained by Dr. Marcovitch with the sodium compound used as a dust and support the view that this substance has interesting possibilities as an insecticide. It may therefore be of interest to give very briefly some of our figures.

Shoots of hazel were sprayed with very fine suspensions of sodium and potassium silicofluorides in water, allowed to dry,

and transferred to lamp glasses fitted with a cork at the lower end through which the stalk dipped into water, the open top of the vessel being covered with muslin. Ten larvae of *Selenia tetralunaria*, Hufn. were then placed on each twig and observed from day to day. The state of affairs after four days was as follows:

	Per cent	Unaffected	Slightly affected	Moribund	Dead
Sodium silicofluoride	1	...	2	1	9
	0.75	...	...	4	4
	0.5	7	...	1	2
	0.25	9	...	...	1
Potassium silicofluoride	1	1	...	...	9
	0.75	1	...	...	9
	0.5	5	...	3	2
	0.25	10	...	...	...
Controls (several)		10	...	...	...

The toxicity was slightly (probably not significantly) less when 1 per cent of saponin was added to the spray fluid. The foliage was uninjured by the treatment.

The experiments were of a preliminary nature and we hope to repeat and extend them this year.

F. TATTERSFIELD  
C. T. GIMINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES  
ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION  
HARPENDEN, ENGLAND  
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## Rubber Latex Particles—Correction

In the article under this title by Wightman and Trivelli, *THIS JOURNAL*, 17, 164 (1925), a mix-up in type occurred eight lines from the end of the last paragraph. These lines should read: "This latter was found necessary in order to prevent vibration. The ordinary 32-mm. motion picture camera was also used."

## New Books

- Chemistry and Atomic Structure.** J. D. MAIN SMITH. 221 pp. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York. Price, \$3.75.
- Coal and Civilization.** EDWARD CHARLES JEFFREY. 178 pp. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. Price, \$2.50.
- Combustion in the Power Plant. A Coal Burner's Manual.** THOMAS A. MARSH. 266 pp. Illustrated. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York. Price, \$2.00.
- Exercises in General Chemistry.** HORACE G. DEMING AND SAUL B. ARENSON. 247 pp. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. Price, \$1.80.
- Laboratory Manual of Organic Chemistry.** HARRY L. FISHER. 2nd edition, revised. 338 pp. Illustrated. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.
- Medieval Science.** CHARLES H. HASKINS. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. Price, \$6.00.
- Methoden der Organischen Chemie (Weyls Methoden).** J. Houben. 1046 pp. Georg Thieme, Leipzig, Germany. Price, paper, 42 goldmarks; bound, 48 goldmarks.
- Physics of the Developed Photographic Image.** F. E. ROSS. Monograph on Theory of Photography, No. 5. 217 pp. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.
- Recent Progress in Engineering Production.** C. M. LINLEY. 355 pp. Illustrated. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York. Price, \$10.00.
- Scientific Preservation of Food.** THOMAS M. RECTOR. 213 pp. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. Price, \$2.00.
- Theorie der Verbrennung, die Stöchiometrischen und Thermochemischen Grundlagen der Verbrennungs und Vergasungs-Vorgänge.** H. MENZEL. 120 pp. T. Steinkopff, Dresden. Price, 8 marks.
- Transactions of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.** Vol. XV, Part 2, 1923. 232 pp. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York.