

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PAGE	PAGE
Interaction Formulæ in Analysis of Variance. BY A. A. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR 35	Large-Scale Application of Mercury for Prevention of Insect Pests in Stored Food Grains. BY K. K. DOLE .. 41
Saturation in the Light-Effect under Electric Discharge. BY S. S. JOSHI .. 35	Life-History of an Ectoparasitic Braconid on a Psyllid, <i>Pauropsylla depressa</i> (Craw). BY MOHAN BABU NAIDU .. 42
Use of Evers' Modified Bellier's Test for Determining Percentage of Adulteration of Sesame Oil with Groundnut Oil. BY C. M. DESAI AND A. H. PATEL .. 37	Nature of Oestrogenic Substance in the Ovary. BY M. B. SAHASRABUDHE .. 43
Investigation of New Plant-Larvicides with Special Reference to <i>Spilanthes acmella</i> . BY G. S. PENDSE, N. N. PHALNIKAR AND H. V. BHIDE .. 37	The Effect of Electric Field on the Depolarisation of Light-Scattering in Colloidal Systems. BY M. R. ASWATHA NARAYANA RAO .. 43
Activity of Sulphanilyl Benzamide Against Type I Pneumococcal Infection in Mice. BY A. N. BONE AND J. K. GHOSH .. 38	Potato Seeds from "Chips". BY B. SEN AND S. C. CHAKRAVARTI .. 44
On Some Peculiar Spores in <i>Dumortiera hirsuta</i> Reinw. Bl. et Nees. BY K. S. SRINIVASAN .. 40	Liesegang Phenomenon in Rubber Latex. BY GEORGE T. VERGHESE AND M. A. GOVINDA RAU .. 46
Eastern Limit of the 1943 Swarming of the Desert Locust, <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> (Forsk.), in India. BY M. L. ROONWAL 41	A Simple Method of Preparation of <i>N</i> -Substituted Disulphanilamido-Derivatives of Some Dibasic Acids. BY (MISS) R. J. IRANI .. 46

INTERACTION FORMULÆ IN ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

1. The methods adopted by J. O. Irwin (J.R.S.S., Vol. 94, 1931) in proving some of the main formulæ in Analysis of Variance indicate that he has missed the proper method of approach to these formulæ. We propose to point out here an extremely simple method of deriving them from a repeated application of the elementary result

$$S(x^2) - n(\bar{x}^2) = S(x - \bar{x})^2,$$

which we rewrite

$$S(x^2) = S(x\bar{x}) + S(x - \bar{x})^2. \quad (1)$$

In Irwin's notation for a set of three-way variates x_{uvw} which may be grouped according to *u*'s, *v*'s, *w*'s (*uv*)'s, (*vw*)'s and (*uw*)'s, we get, by applying (1) to the various groups into which the aggregate of *x*'s may be subdivided, the following results:—

$$S(x_{uvw} - \bar{x})^2 = S(x_u - \bar{x})^2 + S(x_{uvw} - \bar{x}_{uv})^2 \quad (2)$$

$$S(x_{uvw} - \bar{x}_v)^2 = S(\bar{x}_v - \bar{x})^2 - S(x_{uvw} - \bar{x}_v - \bar{x}_v + \bar{x})^2 \quad (3)$$

$$S(x_{uvw} - \bar{x}_u - \bar{x}_v + \bar{x})^2 = S(x_{uv} - \bar{x})^2 - S(x_{uvw} - \bar{x}_u - \bar{x}_v + \bar{x})^2 \quad (4)$$

$$S(x_{uvw} - \bar{x}_v - \bar{x}_w + \bar{x})^2 = S(\bar{x}_v - \bar{x}_w + \bar{x})^2 - S(x_{uvw} - \bar{x}_v - \bar{x}_w + \bar{x})^2 \quad (5)$$

$$S(x_{uvw} - \bar{x}_u - \bar{x}_w + \bar{x})^2 = S(\bar{x}_u - \bar{x}_w + \bar{x})^2 - S(x_{uvw} - \bar{x}_u - \bar{x}_w + \bar{x})^2 \quad (6)$$

$$S(x_{uvw} - \bar{x}_u + \bar{x}_v - \bar{x}_w + \bar{x})^2 = S(\bar{x}_u - \bar{x}_v + \bar{x}_w - \bar{x})^2 - S(x_{uvw} - \bar{x}_u + \bar{x}_v - \bar{x}_w + \bar{x})^2 \quad (7)$$

which last is the sum of squares for second-order interaction. The summation extends over all the variates x_{uvw} . It is assumed that each *r*-way sub-group of the same kind contains the same number of elements, (*r* = 1, 2).

2. If the suffixes *u*, *v*, *w* refer respectively to rows, columns and treatments of a Latin Square, the formula for interaction in a Latin Square design is obtained by adding (2), (3) and (4) above, in the form

$$S(x_{uvw} - \bar{x})^2 - S(\bar{x}_{uv} - \bar{x})^2 - S(\bar{x}_{vw} - \bar{x})^2 - S(\bar{x}_{uw} - \bar{x})^2 = S(x_{uvw} - \bar{x}_{uv} - \bar{x}_v - \bar{x}_{uw} + 2\bar{x})^2 \equiv D, \text{ (say)} \quad (8)$$

If x_{ijk} be any particular variate, then

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial x_{ijk}} = S \left[(x_{uvw} - \bar{x}_{uv} - \bar{x}_v - \bar{x}_{uw} + 2\bar{x}) \left(\frac{\partial x_{uvw}}{\partial x_{ijk}} - \frac{\partial \bar{x}_{uv}}{\partial x_{ijk}} - \frac{\partial \bar{x}_v}{\partial x_{ijk}} - \frac{\partial \bar{x}_{uw}}{\partial x_{ijk}} + 2 \frac{\partial \bar{x}}{\partial x_{ijk}} \right) \right]$$

$$= S(x_{ijk} - \bar{x}_{i.} - \bar{x}_{.j} - \bar{x}_{.k} + 2\bar{x});$$

since the expression

$$(x_{ijk} - \bar{x}_{i.} - \bar{x}_{.j} - \bar{x}_{.k} + 2\bar{x})$$

vanishes when summed over either the *i*-th row or the *j*-th column or the *k*-th treatment.

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SATURATION IN THE LIGHT-EFFECT UNDER ELECTRIC DISCHARGE

THAT the magnitude of this phenomenon, viz., a current decrease Δi due to irradiation, increases at first rapidly and then slowly as the