lavas. Recently L. A. N. Iyer has described some "Newer dolerites" from Singhbhum which also resemble[6] Holland's augite-diorites. It is interesting to note that they also show alkaline tendencies, the total of soda and potash being considerably high in all the analysed[7] specimens of the Newer dolerites. Iyer's specimen from Belma is particularly rich in alkalies (Table II, No. 9).

The Bijawar quartz-dolerites contain an abnormally high amount of soda. An advanced stage of decomposition of their plagioclase felspars arouses suspicion that the enrichment in soda is probably due to the partial albitization of the original labradorite felspar. The felspars (with their decomposition products) and the pyroxene are under detailed investigation.

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June 10, 1935.

[1] *Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, **2**, 43.
[2] *Geol. Mag.*, 1911, **43**, 205.
[3, 4] *Jour. Geol.*, 1935, **43**, 61-75.—On page 69 of the Journal two mistakes have unfortunately occurred in the statement of analyses of the Gwalior trap. The value for MgO in T/14 is 4·58 and not 5·58 as printed, and the values shown against H_2O (−) are those of H_2O (+) and *vice versa*. The author has taken this opportunity of correcting these mistakes and revising the average analysis in Table II of the present communication.
[5] *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, 1897, **30**, 36-37.
[6] *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, 1932, **65**, 530.
[7] *Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.*, 1932, **65**, 528.

Sir Montagu Webb and Silver.

SIR MONTAGU WEBB has drawn my attention to what he describes as one little inaccuracy on page xi of my paper on "Energy and Economics"[1]. I represented him as having *put aside for a time* his advocacy of an increase in silver currency. He writes that he is, as a matter of fact, pressing with greater vigour than ever for co-operation with President Roosevelt in re-opening the world's mints *to the people* to the free coinage of *unlimited legal tender silver coins*.

Actually I had no intention of suggesting that Sir Montagu had in any way abated his campaign. I merely meant that in the particular case of Karachi, silver was not specifically mentioned. If I had said "for the moment" instead of "for a time" it might have better conveyed my meaning. In any event I am glad to have the opportunity of correcting a possible false impression.

I may mention that Sir Montagu has just sent me the first five numbers of his new bulletin entitled "*Better Money*" which are full of valuable information on the subject of Monetary Reform. He tells me that he will be glad to send copies to any student of this, the most important problem of the day.

GILBERT J. FOWLER.

Central Hotel,
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June 26, 1935.

[1] *Curr. Sci.*, 1935, **3**, No. 11, Supplement.

Magnetic Susceptibility of Ice.

IN a letter[1] regarding the diamagnetic susceptibility of water polymers, the susceptibilities of (H_2O), $(H_2O)_2$ and $(H_2O)_3$ have been computed using the temperature-susceptibility data of Cabrera and Fahlenbrach and the polymer abundance data at different temperatures obtained by Ramakrishna Rao. The computed value for the susceptibility of ice works out to be $-0{\cdot}7080 \times 10^{-6}$. At that time I was not aware of any experimental value for the susceptibility of ice. Recently, however, my attention has been drawn to a paper by Ishiwara[2] where the susceptibility value for ice is given as $-0{\cdot}699 \times 10^{-6}$. The calculated value shows a deviation less than 1·5% from the observed value; this in itself is a striking agreement in support of the theory. Ishiwara has further observed that the susceptibility of ice remains unaltered between −120°C. and 0°C. This would require the polymer constitution of ice to remain fairly constant between −120°C. and 0°C. It is quite probable that in ice no variation occurs, for it would demand a rearrangement of the crystal lattice. Modifications of ice, *viz.*, ice II, III, V and VI observed by Tammann and Bridgman at low temperatures and very high pressures are perhaps due to this cause. But ice I, *i.e.*, ordinary ice, cannot possibly be modified by the lowering of temperature alone. Such a hypothesis would explain the observed constancy of the magnetic susceptibility of ice between −120°C. and 0°C. at atmospheric pressure. It must, however, be admitted that the above assumption requires experimental confirmation.

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July 8, 1935.

[1] *Curr. Sci.*, 1935, **3**, 421-22.
[2] *Rep. Tohoku Imp. Univ.*, 1914, **3**, 303.