is 1·026, which approximates to that of average ocean water. In the table, which is taken from Professor Dittmar's Report, the first column $t°$ gives the temperature, the second D_t the density at $t°$ C., the third $\phi(t)$ gives the value of the ratio $\frac{D_t}{D_{15·56}} = \frac{D_t}{1·026}$, and the fourth column gives the values of the reciprocal of $\phi(t)$. The following examples will show the method of using this table.

The density of a water is 1·02734 at 15°·56, what is it at 18°·3 C.? Answer: At 15°·56 the water is heavier than the standard water quoted in the tables by 0·00134, hence at 18°·3 it is heavier than the latter by 0·00134 × $\phi(t)$ = by table to 0·00134 ×

TABLE II.

Temperature, °C.	Density of Water.			Temperature, °C.	Density of Water.		
	A.	B.	C.		A.	B.	C.
0	1·02713	1·02818	1·02923	16	1·02490	1·02590	1·02690
1	708	813	918	17	467	567	667
2	703	807	911	18	443	542	641
3	695	799	903	19	417	516	615
4	687	790	893	20	391	490	589
5	676	779	882	21	364	463	562
6	665	768	871	22	337	436	535
7	653	755	857	23	310	408	506
8	639	741	843	24	282	380	478
9	624	726	828	25	253	351	449
10	609	710	811	26	223	321	419
11	591	692	793	27	192	290	388
12	573	674	775	28	161	259	357
13	555	654	755	29	130	227	324
14	534	634	734	30	098	195	292
15	513	613	713	31	066	163	260
15·56	1·02500	1·02600	1·02700				