produce a dramatic color display that is characteristic of the induced voltages and currents.

In the case of the concentric rings, the ring where the temperature is highest is typically a blue ring on the surface of the liquid crystal sheet. The sheet will range in color from reddish brown at 20°C to bright blue at 25°C. Actually, the edge of a copper ring, being a region of large thermal gradient, is portrayed by a succession of very closely spaced bands of color ranging from blue to green, yellow, and red. As the ring temperature is related to the power dissipated per unit length of conductor, Faraday's law would predict that the outer rings would assume the highest temperature. This result is depicted in Fig. 1(c), where the two outer rings are well defined while the inner ring is barely discernible. On the actual plate the two outer rings were both bright blue while the inner ring was a faint greenish yellow.

Figure 1(d) illustrates the pattern that is generated when induced current flows in the disk configuration. It is evident that only one half of the disk experiences significant heating (the image on the actual plate was a bright blue). The subdivided portion restricts the flow of current, and hence generates no image on the liquid crystal sheet, in the same manner that the laminations in a transformer inhibit induced eddy currents.

These two simple illustrations have been found to provide a convincing classroom demonstration to help the student in the visualization of electromotive force and induced current, thereby leading him to a greater appreciation of Faraday's law.

[1] F. S. Chute and F. E. Vermeulen, Am. J. Phys. **42**, 1075 (1974).

Erratum: "Physics useful to a medical student" [Am. J. Phys. 43, 121 (1975)]

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The paragraph on polarized light (p. 128) is extremely misleading. The first three sentences refer to optical rotatory power; the rest of the paragraph refers to birefringence. In particular, the retarder plate used to measure birefringence is oriented at 45° to the axis of incident polarized light. Light passing through is elliptically polarized by the phase difference which it introduces, except for that wavelength which emerges linearly polarized at right angles to the direction of the incident polarization (a degenerate ellipse). The word "rotation" was a very poor choice in this context. I wish to thank Dr. Elizabeth Wood for pointing this out to me.

Erratum: "On a misuse of superposition in circuit analysis" [Am. J. Phys. 44, 1124 (1976)]

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In the original article, Figs. 2 and 3 were unfortunately reversed. The Journal regrets this error.