

from the one he got from Wallis and Brouncker' and 'he had been able to extract from it a formal proof of the fact that it always leads to a solution'. The method 'which Wallis credits to Brouncker' is 'equivalent to the Indian cakravāla method as well as to the mod-

ern treatments based on continued fraction'.

1. Weil, André, *Number Theory – An Approach Through History – From Hammurapi to Legendre*, Birkhäuser, Boston, 1983.

2. Niven, I. and Zuckerman, H. S., *An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers*, Wiley Eastern, New Delhi, 1976.

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Addendum

Fifty years of the exact solution of the two-dimensional Ising model by Onsager

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We would like to make the following corrections/additions which we learnt after the paper was written.

W. Lenz was working in Rostock University (not Rostalk as mentioned in the text).

E. Ising was a teacher (and later became the headmaster) of a Jewish school in Germany from 1934 to November 1938. When his school was damaged, he managed to leave Germany. It was as late as 1949 that he realized that his name had become famous.

It seems that Ising also agrees that the model should be named the Lenz–Ising model. The name 'Ising model' became popular following the title of Peierls' paper¹².

It appears that Heisenberg in his 1928 paper⁸ also thought that at least eight nearest neighbours are needed for a phase transition. We are not sure whether this comment by Heisenberg refers to the Ising model or to the new model he proposed in that paper.

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