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XXIII. Intelligence and miscellaneous articles

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15 *Lezioni Sperimentali su la Luce considerata come Fenomeno Elettromagnetico.* By A. Garbasso, Lecturer in the University of Pisa. Milan: Publishers of *L'Elettricità*, 1897.

IN 1895 the author delivered a course of lectures in the University of Turin, on light considered as an electromagnetic phenomenon. The book before us contains an account of the experimental portion of these lectures; it deals with the researches of Hertz and his successors, and describes the principal experiments in the form in which they were repeated by the author in his lectures. The volume contains over 100 illustrations, the majority of which are of very poor quality and several almost unintelligible. The experiments are fairly well described, but the work suffers greatly by the omission of the non-experimental parts of the subject.

J. L. H.

XXIII. *Intelligence and Miscellaneous Articles.*

ON REAL AND APPARENT FREEZING-POINTS AND THE FREEZING-
POINT METHODS. BY MEYER WILDERMANN, PH.D.*

Errata.

For solid solvent always read solidified solvent.

$$\therefore C = 0.003 \text{ min}^{-1} \quad \therefore C = 0.003 \times 2.3026 \text{ min}^{-1}$$
$$K > 6 \times 2.3026.$$

„ C''=14 or 15 „ C''=14 (or 15) × 2.3026.

Page 465, line 37, for $\frac{dt}{dz} = K(t_o - t)$ read $\frac{dt}{dz} = K(t_o - t)(t_o - t_{ov})$.

., 474, for $C(z_2 - z_1) = \log(t_g - t_2) - \log(t_g - t_1)$
read $C(z_2 - z_1) = \log(t_g - t_1) - \log(t_g - t_2).$

“ , for $C(z_3 - z_1) = \log(t_g - t_3) - \log(t_g - t_1)$
 , read $C(z_3 - z_1) = \log(t_g - t_1) - \log(t_g - t_3).$

., 479, lines 26–32, for 3° min^{-1} , 5° min^{-1}
read $3^\circ \times 2.3026 \text{ min}^{-1}$, $5^\circ \times 2.3026 \text{ min}^{-1}$.

„ 480, *for C' read C''*.

„ 481, line 34, *for* K, 5 or 6 *read* K, 5 (or 6) $\times 2.3026$.

„ 483, in Table IV., for $\frac{C''(t_g-t')}{C(t_o-t_{ov})}$, $\frac{C''(t_g-t_g')}{C(t_o-t_{ov})}$
read $\frac{C(t_g-t')}{C''(t_o-t_{ov})}$, $\frac{C(t_g-t_g')}{C''(t_o-t_{ov})}$.

., 485, line 11, for $C=0^{\circ}.003$, $C(t_g - t')=0^{\circ}.006$,
read $C=0^{\circ}.003$, $C(t_g - t')=0^{\circ}.0006$.

„ „ lines 13 and 14, for 1.25 per cent., 0.004 per cent.,
read 1.25×2.3 per cent., 0.004×2.3 per cent.

„ „ line 18, *for* 12 to 36 *read* 6 to 18.

21, for 36 to 110 read 18 to 55.

28, for 150 read 75.

" " " 1, for during 5 minutes of the experiment read during five minutes of the experiment after the freezing-point is reached.

* It was too late to make the corrections in the proof itself, so I send them now.