9. Log Log Tables (Q4, p. 131).—Several years ago L. J. Comrie had occasion to prepare a number of hectograph copies of a log log table, 4 pages (on 4 sheets), 20.5 X 33.1 cm. This is a 4-place table for the numbers $1000(10)2000$ and $10^3(10^4)10^6(10^9)10^8(10^7)10^9(10^8)10^{10}$, $\Delta$.

Another table involving log log $N$ is that of Count Antonio di Prampero, in his Saggio di Tavole dei Logaritmi Quadratici, Udine, Tipografia G. B. Doretti e Soci, 1885, ix + 2–55 p. An account of the contents of this rare pamphlet, of which there is a copy in the Library of Brown University, was given by J. W. L. Glaisher in his article on "Table, Mathematical," in the 11th ed. of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

R. C. A.

10. Roots of the Equation $\tan x = cx$ (Q8, p. 203).—1. In a paper on "Vibration of power lines in a steady wind," by R. Ruedy, in Canadian J. Research, v. 16A, 1938, p. 147, solutions are given for two special cases of this equation $\tan x = cx$. (a) when $c = 1.35$ four roots are given as .87, 4.55, 7.76, 10.92; (b) when $c = 1.855$ the zeros are given as 1.12, 4.6, 7.785. 2. In R. Grammel, "Drillungs- und Dehnungsschwingungen umlaufender Scheiben," Ingenieur Archiv, v. 6, 1933, p. 262, the following roots are given for the equation when $c = -1.2$: $x = 1.97, 4.88$.

H. B.

11. Tables of $N^{3/2}$ (Q5, p. 131; QR8, p. 204).—Further contributions to the bibliography of these tables are the following:

A. H. W. King, Handbook of Hydraulics, third ed., New York, McGraw-Hill, 1939, p. 103–112; $N = [0(.001)1.5(.01)21.49, 21(.1)120.9, 120(1)619$; mostly 4D or 4S]


A. N. Lowan


A. Fletcher
J. C. P. Miller

University of Liverpool

CORRIGENDA

Page 323, line 22, for () (.01)10; read (0(.01)3.6, 4, 4.5, 5, 6, 8, 10;
Page 329, line 17, for HAURVITZ, read HAURWITZ.
Page 330, line 11, for $m = 20$, read $n = 20$.
line -6, for $u/k$, read $u/K$.
Page 333, line 16, for $0(0^\circ.001)3^\circ$, read $0^\circ.01(0^\circ.01)2^\circ.99$.
line 17, for $0^\circ.001$, read $0^\circ.01$. 

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