1. Philip Rabinowitz & George Weiss, "Tables of abscissas and weights for numerical evaluation of integrals of the form $\int_0^\infty e^{-x}x^n f(x)dx$," *MTAC*, v. 13, 1959, pp. 285–294.
2. A. H. Stroud & Don Secrest, *Gaussian Quadrature Formulas*, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1966, pp. 254–275.

41[2.10].—H. Tompa, *Abscissae and Weight Factors for Gaussian Integration with $N = 192$*, one typewritten p. + two computer sheets deposited in UMT file.

In a recent note [1] the author has described an algorithm for performing Gaussian quadrature with $N = 2^j$ and $3 \cdot 2^{j-1}$. For such values of N, 30S approximations to the abscissas and weight factors are available [2] up to $j = 9$ and 8, respectively, except for $N = 192$. This omitted case is covered by the present manuscript table, which gives the pertinent data to 21D.

The underlying calculations were performed on an IBM 1620 using floating-point arithmetic with a 25-digit mantissa and a greatly simplified version of the FORTRAN program given on pp. 29 and 30 of [2].

J. W. W.

1. H. Tompa, "Gaussian numerical integration of a function depending on a parameter," *Computer J.*, v. 10, 1967, pp. 204–205.
2. A. H. Stroud & Don Secrest, *Gaussian Quadrature Formulas*, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1966.

42[2.10, 2.15, 2.25, 2.35, 3, 8, 12, 13].—William S. Dorn & Herbert J. Greenberg, *Mathematics and Computing: with Fortran Programming*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1967, xvi + 595 pp , 24 cm. Price $8.95.

This text is neither fish nor fowl, but a tasty mixture of both: the mathematics is eminently practical in its orientation, and the computing avoids a "cook-book" approach. The authors manage to weave together a number of subjects in a way that leads the student in a variety of interesting directions—differential and integral calculus, infinite series, iterative and finite methods for linear and nonlinear systems, logic, and probability. The level of the text is appropriate for perhaps freshmen or sophomores, or for bright high school students.

It might be appropriate to characterize the book as a beginner's introduction to numerical analysis, since there is emphasis on how to go about finding solutions to real-life problems and how to handle the difficulties that typically arise. Since it is written in an easy-going style with extensive discussion of each topic, the book should give the lecturer freedom to emphasize particular aspects in greater detail with the assurance that the student will be able to cover others on his own.

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43[2.10, 2.35].—Philip J. Davis & Philip Rabinowitz, *Numerical Integration*, Blaisdell Publishing Co., Waltham, Mass., 1967, ix + 230 pp., 23 cm. Price $7.50.

"In writing this book, we have tried to keep our feet on the ground and our head in the clouds: By ground we imply utility in day-to-day computation and