

The well-known Kent interest and annuity tables were incorporated in the last two books cited above; consequently, the following errors are to be found in all three sources.

In Table X (Ten-place Logarithms of Interest Ratios) of the Kents' compilation (p. 189–191) the following corrections should be made:

Rate i percent	for	Log $(1 + i)$	read
$1 \frac{7}{24}$	0.00557 36901		0.00557 37171
$2 \frac{2}{3}$	0.01161 76808		0.01142 94618

CHARLES R. SEXTON

Instituto Tecnológico Regional de Chihuahua
Chihuahua, Chih., Mexico

350.—WILLIAM EDMUND MILNE, *Numerical Calculus*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1949.

On p. 374, in Table V, entitled Legendre's Polynomials (Adapted to the Interval $0 \leq x \leq 1$), the following corrections are necessary: $P_2(.47)$ should read $-.4946-$ instead of $-.4046-$; $P_5(.42)$ should read $.26499-$ instead of $.26498-$; and a minus sign should be affixed to the tabular value of $P_5(.34)$.

CHARLES R. SEXTON

351.—NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, Applied Mathematics Series, v.5., *Tables of Sines and Cosines to Fifteen Decimal Places at Hundredths of a Degree*, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1949.

On p. 92–93 there is reprinted Herrmann's 30D table [1] of $\sin x$ for $x = 1^\circ(1^\circ)89^\circ$. The last digit of the tabulated value of $\sin x$ should be increased by a unit when $x = 7^\circ, 38^\circ$, and 44° ; the last tabulated digit should be decreased by a unit when $x = 50^\circ, 51^\circ$, and 67° .

HANS A. LARSEN

1. HERRMANN, "Bestimmung der trigonometrischen Functionen aus den Winkeln und der Winkel aus den Functionen, bis zu einer beliebigen Grenze der Genauigkeit," *K. Akad. der Wiss., Wien, Math.-Naturwiss. Classe, Sitzungsberichte*, v. 1, 1848, p. 174–180.

CORRIGENDUM

JOHN F. BRIDGE & STANLEY W. ANGRIST, "An extended table of roots of $J'_n(x)Y'_n(\beta x) - J'_n(\beta x)Y'_n(x) = 0$," *Math. Comp.*, v. 16, 1962, p. 198–204.

In equation (3), on p. 198, the following corrections should be made: for $\frac{q - p^2}{\delta^2}$, read $\frac{q - p^2}{\delta^3}$; for $\delta = \frac{(s - 1)}{\beta - 1}$, read $\delta = \frac{(s - 1)\pi}{\beta - 1}$; and in the denominator of the expression for r the factor 8β should be replaced by $(8\beta)^5$.

J. ALAN COCHRAN

Bell Telephone Laboratories
Whippany, New Jersey