

Table VII (Corrections for refraction and curvature of the earth) gives integer values of d (in meters) corresponding to $f = 0.01(0.01)1.68$, also in meters.

The final table (Horizontal distances and gradients) consists of $\tan \alpha$, 5 dec.; $\cot \alpha$, 5 fig.; $h \cot \alpha$, 2 dec. for $h = 0.5, 1$, and 1 dec. for $h = 2, 2.5, 5, 10, 20$; $\alpha = 0^\circ 30'(30')10^\circ(1^\circ)30^\circ$.

The user is well advised to study the illustrative examples in the use of the tables, which appear on pp. 196–198.

A supplementary loose sheet lists 25 known typographical errors in these tables.

This convenient set of tables should materially expedite the calculations involved in topographic levelling.

J. W. W.

68[F].—N. G. W. H. BEEGER, *Tafel van den kleinsten factor der getallen van 999 999 000–1000 119 120 die niet deelbaar zijn door 2, 3, 5*, ms. of 57 pp. (unnumbered) deposited in the UMT File.

In accordance with the bequest of the late Dr. Beeger this factor table, together with the one described in the next review, has been placed in the file of unpublished mathematical tables that is maintained by this journal.

The format is that devised by L. Poletti in his *Neocribrum* and used subsequently by Dr. Beeger in his factor table for the eleventh million [1]. Accordingly, we find in the present table the least prime factor of all integers not divisible by 2, 3, or 5 in the range of the 120,120 numbers designated in the title.

The details of the construction of this factor table are set forth in English on a carefully handwritten introductory page.

Each page of the manuscript is devoted to the factors of numbers prime to 30 over an interval of 2310 consecutive integers, and the number of primes is subtotaled for each such interval and for each member of the reduced residue class modulo 30. The grand total of all primes listed is 5775.

Comparison of these data with the table of primes for the thousandth million by Baker & Gruenberger [2] revealed complete agreement in the 63 entries common to the two tables.

Information on the inside title page shows that Dr. Beeger compiled the present table between 19 December 1937 and 18 June 1938. It represents an impressive accomplishment for this well-known expert in the art of factoring large numbers.

J. W. W.

1. N. G. W. H. BEEGER, *Table of the Least Factor of the Numbers that are not Divisible by 2, 3, 5, of the Eleventh Million*, ms. in UMT file. See *MTAC*, v. 10, 1956, pp. 36–37, RMT 5. For a brief description of the *Neocribrum*, see *MTAC*, v. 4, 1950, pp. 145–146, RMT 768.

2. C. L. BAKER & F. J. GRUENBERGER, *Primes in the Thousandth Million*, deposited in UMT file. See *MTAC*, v. 12, 1958, p. 226, RMT 89.

69[F].—N. G. W. H. BEEGER, *Tafel van den kleinsten factor der getallen 61 621 560–61 711 650 die niet door 2, 3, 5 deelbaar zijn*, ms. of 54 pp. (unnumbered) deposited in UMT file.

This manuscript table consists of three fascicles, each giving the least prime factor of integers relatively prime to 30 over an interval of 30,030 consecutive numbers within the range stated in the title.