

table of natural functions. In no case is the last line of a page reproduced on the next page, so that in numerous cases one portion of a mantissa is at the bottom of the page and the remainder on the next page, in one instance requiring the leaf to be turned.

The natural function tables read down the page, while the log function tables read across, making the differences for the latter difficult of computation mentally. In the preface on page v, exponent is used for power, and  $10^5$  is given as 10000, also on page vii  $\log 83.19$  should be 1.920071. On page ix is found the objectionable form of negative characteristic with positive mantissa, also the symbol of identity to express "whose anti-log equals." On page x the reader learns that a negative number has no logarithm and that there are two kinds of logarithms, tabular and non-tabular; finally in these tables  $\log \cos 72^\circ 25'$  must be taken as  $\log \cos 72^\circ 24' 60''$ .

These tables are characterized by the almost complete absence of mechanical aids to the eye and are entirely unsuited to the use of the student or professional computer.

The following corrections should be noticed: broken type in  $\log \tan 37^\circ 48' 50''$ ;  $\log 8.140$  should be .910624, a correction in the second digit which affects 170 logarithms following;  $\log 8.760$  should be .942504, similarly affecting 110 logarithms following. Isolated corrections are:

$\log \sin 24^\circ 52' 20''$	9.623865	$\log \tan 65^\circ 3' 20''$	10.332428
" " $31^\circ 22' 10''$	9.716466	" " $68^\circ 34' 20''$	10.406210
" " $38^\circ 38' 50''$	9.795549	nat $\sin 46^\circ 1'$	.719542
" " $48^\circ 54' 50''$	9.877212	" " $59^\circ 3'$	.857616
" " $50^\circ 2' 10''$	9.884483	" $\tan 57^\circ 36'$	1.57575
" " $61^\circ 3' 0''$	9.942029	" " $80^\circ 6'$	5.72974.
" " $81^\circ 14' 30''$	9.994906		

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#### NOTES.

THE April number (volume 18, number 2) of the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society* contains the following papers: "Differential equations and implicit functions in infinitely many variables," by W. L. HART; "On the equivalence of écart and voisinage," by E. W. CHITTENDEN;