the rectangle is longer than the other. It may be of interest to list the following special cases. Denoting the factor in brackets by $1 + \delta$, we find that when

$$a \ll b, \quad 1 + \delta \sim 1 + 2(a/R)^2 - 3(a/R)^4, \quad (25a)$$

and when

$$b \ll a, \quad 1 + \delta \sim 1 - 2(a/R)^2 + (a/R)^4. \quad (25b)$$

It may be noted when $a \ll b$ then $\delta$ assumes a maximum value of $5/27$ for $(a/R)^2 = 1/3$, whereas when $b \ll a$ then $\delta$ is always negative.

**CORRECTIONS* TO THE PAPER**

**ON A CLASS OF SINGULAR INTEGRAL EQUATIONS OCCURRING IN PHYSICS**

Quarterly of Applied Mathematics 6, 443-448 (1949)

By H. P. THIELMAN (Iowa State College)

The limits on the integral in Eq. (B), p. 445 have been omitted. They should have been indicated as 0 and $\infty$.

Equation (a) of Theorem I, p. 445 should read $kf(0) - f'(0) = 0$ and not $kf(0) - f''(0) = 0$ as stated. It should have been stated that $f''(x)$ in Theorem I, and $f^{iv}(x)$ in Theorem II are assumed to be of order $o(e^{kx})$ as $x$ goes to infinity.

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**BOOK REVIEWS**


This is a collection of papers and discussions of papers presented at a symposium on large-scale digital computing machinery held at Harvard University on January 7-10, 1947. The meeting was sponsored jointly by the Navy Department Bureau of Ordnance and Harvard University. The book contains numerous photographs and drawings. The technical addresses covered eight sessions dealing with the general topics of "Existing Calculating Machines", "The Logic of Large Scale Calculating Machinery", "Storage Devices", "Numerical Methods and Suggested Problems for Solution", "Sequencing, Coding and Problem Preparation", "Input and Output Devices", "Conclusions and Open Discussion". The state of the art seems to have been well surveyed.

ROHN TRUELL