I prefer, in general, the base e to the base 10, hence I wrote

ln N = 8512 49820. 19441 64306 91970 00392 68915 27219 20072 90691
44735 83107 43540 06734 37562 69257 39691 92203 38560 80379 50645
35319 56155 21919 86091 20430 32813 69381 92937 99118 55468 39229
06220 99672 39479 89224 30182 40042 11595 68346 79044 49991 39094
45918 12193 88257 46708 62725 85558 73685 88936 17534 93881 48799
09364 92047 61035 24668 01099 15304 50610 94898 31096 87169 73851
16996.

From this value of ln N to 320D the calculation of N was made according to formulae (3) and (4) of the Introduction to my 137-place table (see *MTAC*, v. 1, p. 20). My result is N = (4.28124 77317 57470 48036 98711 59305 63521 33905 54822 41443 51417 47537 23053 52388 74717 35048 35319 36652 99432 03337 50604 17533 64763 10007 80326 13904 69104 84) $\times 10^{369693099}$. The digit in the 137th decimal place, as obtained from my original work-sheets, is actually 3 followed by 9759, hence I have raised it to 4. The first 59 digits of N calculated earlier by Weiss check exactly with the above result.

I have looked up the article by J. W. MEARES in Br. Astr. Assoc., *Jn.*, v. 31, 1921, p. 277–278, relative to $9!^{(9!^{9!})}$. Towards everything in this note I take emphatic exception. $9!$ is no more one digit than $\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})$ is two digits. Worst of all, his boundaries for $9!^{(9!^{9!})}$ are both wrong. I found log $9!^{(9!^{9!})}$ $= (3.58448\ 37219\ 01355\ 569\ldots) \times 10^{2017527}$. Since $10 > (3.58448\ldots) > 1$, $\therefore 10^{(10^{2017528})} > 9!^{(9!^{9!})} > 10^{(10^{2017527})}$. Again, since $10^{3.58448\ldots} = 3841.35\ldots$ roughly, $9!^{(9!^{9!})} = (3841.35\ldots)^{(10^{2017527})}$.

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67. REVERSIBLE PRIME-PAIRS.—A reversible prime-pair is a set of two primes such that one is obtained by reversing the digits of the other, e.g. (3583, 3853). A similar reversible pair is of the type (929, 929), in which both numbers are identical, otherwise it is a dissimilar pair. In a table of such pairs given by GOPAL LAL MATHUR, in "Reversible prime-pairs," *Mathematics Student*, v. 13, 1945, p. 48, are given 65 prime-pairs below 5000, from 11 to 3853, 16 similar pairs and 49 dissimilar. This table is reproduced, in effect, in *Scripta Math.*, v. 11, 1945, p. 274.

QUERIES

20. SANG TABLES.—In what American Libraries may the following works of EDWARD SANG (see *MTAC*, v. 1, p. 368–370) be consulted?

(a) *A New Table of Seven-Place Logarithms of all Numbers from 20 000 to 200 000*, second issues improved. Edinburgh 1878, and London 1883. There are copies of the latter in the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale. Where also may the 1915 reprint be found?

(b) *Life Assurance and Annuity Tables*, v. 2, "for every combination of two lives." London, 1859. In the British Museum there is a copy of both volumes of this work, so highly commended by A. DE MORGAN.

R. C. A.