linear equations in n unknowns by successive approximations? The discussion given in WHITTAKER and ROBINSON, *The Calculus of Observations* (London, 1924, and third ed., 1940, p. 255–256), is not satisfactory. The part purporting to show that the process always improves a trial solution suffers the following simple exception:

$$2x + y = 1, \quad x + 3y = -1.$$

Here the initial solution $x = 1/2, y = -1/3$ is not improved by replacing x by 2/3 as required by the process.

D. H. L.

QUERIES—REPLIES

8. TABLES OF $N^{3/2}$(Q5, p. 131).—Another table for three-halves powers of numbers to more than three places is T. 70, p. 290 of J. T. FANNING, *A Practical Treatise on Hydraulic and Water-Supply Emergency*, tenth ed., New York, 1892, where N = [0.04(0.01)0.20(0.02)1.0(0.1)4; 4D].

H. B.

CORRIGENDA

P. 2, l. 31, *for* Reply to Query **6**, *read* Reply-to-Query **6**. P. 6, l. 6, *for* v. 4, *read* v. 14. P. 9, **76** *for* CHAPMAN, *read* CHAPIN. P. 14, l. 5 from bottom, *for* 0.001, *read* 0.0001. P. 15, l. 6, *add* Also, p. 224–224c, sin x, cos x to 10D, log sin x, log cos x to 5D, x = 0(.1)10, 0(1)100. P. 15–16, *omit* references to HAYASHI tables of sin $\frac{1}{2}x\pi$, cos $\frac{1}{2}x\pi$, l. 13–14 from bottom of p. 15; also to tables of KOLKMEIJER and BUERGER, top of p. 16. P. 16, l. 8 from bottom, *for* Spoon, *read* Spon. P. 18. l. 1 and 2 from bottom, *for* 6D, *read* 6D-7D. P. 19, l. 3 from bottom, *for* x, $\cdots$3D], *read* x = [0.00(0.01)1.0(0.1)10(1)-100(10)1000; 3D]. P. 20, footnote, l. 6, after "109." *insert* With the aid of the entries presented the logarithms of all numbers N = 1(1)109 are readily found. P. 47, **90**, l. 3, *for* State, *read* City. P. 69, **2**, l. 3, *for* Houghton, *read* Haughton; **3**, l. 1, *for* 12S, *read* 10S–12S; **5** and **6**, *for* with differences, *read* with first differences.

P. 70, **8**, l. 2, *for* 10D, *read* 9D–10D; l. 4, *for* 0(1/2)(13/2), *read* 0($\frac{1}{2}$)6$\frac{1}{2}$; l. 5, *for* $\frac{1}{4}n\pi$ *read* $\frac{1}{2}n\pi$, [this was a mistake in the *Report*]; **10**, l. 3, *for* by degrees, *read* at three-degree intervals; **12**, l. 3, *for* 80°1, *read* 80°.1. P. 73, **44**, l. 2, Ei in roman, not ital.; **49**, l. 4, *for* 0.0(0.1)10.0 *read* 0.0(0.1)7(1)10. P. 74, **52**, l. 20, *for* $J_k{}^0$ and $J_k{}^1$, *read* $I_k{}^0$ and $I_k{}^1$; **56**, l. 4, *for* 120, *read* 12.0. P. 96, in UMT **9**, totals, make the following changes: 390 *for* 391; Poulet 65 (*for* 68); Escott 233 (*for* 235); and *add* Poulet and Gérardin 4 (1929). P. 109, l. 17–18, *for* $J_1(17)$, *read* $J_1(x_{17})$; l. 20–22, for these lines *read*, the roots of $J_1(x)N_1(kx) - J_1(kx)N_1(x) = 0$ on p. 204 of nos. **3–5**, p. 274 of no. **2**, and p. 162 of no. **1**, the first three roots for the value $k = 2$ should be 3.1917, 6.3116, and 9.4446 according to values given in MUSKAT, $\cdots$. P. 108, l. 17, *for* Debeye, *read* Debye.

P. 125, l. 20–23, *for* numbers, *read* figures. P. 138, **26**, l. 4, *for* $J_{+\frac{1}{3}}(x)$, *read* $J_{\pm\frac{1}{3}}(x)$; *for* uncertain fourth, *read* approximate fifth; l. 5, *for* $J_{+\frac{1}{8}}(x)$, *read* $J_{\pm\frac{1}{8}}(x)$; l. 5–6, for uncertainties, *read* approximate fifths; l. 7, *for* $\frac{1}{4}(n + 1)$, *read* $\frac{1}{4}/(n + 1)$. P. 140, no. **38**, *for* ∂x, and ∂x^2, *read* $\partial \nu$ and $\partial \nu^2$. P. 143, l. 4 from bottom, *for* einen, *read* einem. P. 145, for line 8, *read:* place tables for A with D = 0.0000(0.0001)2.000(0.001)4.00(0.01)6.94; and for S with D = 0.3000(0.0001)2.000(0.001)4.00(0.01)6.94. P. 157, l. 16–17, *for* $B_n{}^{(n)}(0)$ and $B_n{}^{(n)}(1)$, *read* $B_n{}^{(n)}(0)/n!$ and $B_n{}^{(n)}(1)/n!$ P. 161, l. 11, *delete* "P. 54, F(35°, 30°), *for* 0.6220, *read* 6200." P. 161, l. 13, *for* 1035, *read* 1037. P. 164, l. 11 from bottom, eliminate the second "10;". P. 168, l. 26, *for* Küster, *read* Küstner. P. 169, l. 27, *read Physical;* l. 6 from bottom, *for kkadratov*, *read kvadratov;* l. 4 from bottom, *read* Izdatyel'stvo.