

In their introductory text the authors also refer to manuscript tables of Bennett and Hsu [4], and state that the present tables form the basis for 3D tables appearing in Section 5, by Mary G. Natrella, of Ordnance Corps Pamphlet ORDP 20-114, entitled *Experimental Statistics*.

J. W. W.

1. D. J. FINNEY, "The Fisher-Yates test of significance in 2×2 contingency tables," *Biometrika*, v. 35, Parts 1 and 2, May 1948, p. 145-156.

2. R. LATSCHA, "Tests of significance in a 2×2 contingency table: extension of Finney's table," *Biometrika*, v. 40, Parts 1 and 2, June 1953, p. 74-86.

3. G. J. LIEBERMAN & D. B. OWEN, *Tables of the Hypergeometric Probability Distribution*, Technical Report No. 50, Applied Mathematics and Statistics Laboratories, Stanford University, April 1961.

4. B. M. Bennett & P. Hsu, *Significance Tests in a 2×2 Contingency Table: Extension of Finney-Latscha Tables*, Review 9, *Math. Comp.*, v. 15, 1961, p. 88-89. See also *ibid.*, v. 16, 1962, p. 503.

20[K].—ZAKKULA GOVINDARAJULU, *First Two Moments of the Reciprocal of a Positive Hypergeometric Variable*, Report No. 1061, Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio, 1962, 16 + 28 p., 28 cm.

Starting from the definitions, the first two inverse moments of a positive hypergeometric variable have been computed accurate to five decimal places for: $N = 1(1)20$, $M = 1(1)N$, $n = 1(1)M$; $N = 25(5)50$, $M/N = 5\%$ (5%) 100%, $n = 1(1)M$; $N = 55(5)100(10)140$, $M/N = 5\%$ (5%) 100%, $n/N (\leq M/N) = 5\%$ (5%) 100%. Many theoretical results of interest, recurrence formulae among the inverse moments, and various approximations for the first two inverse moments have been obtained. The rounding error involved in using the formulae recurrently, in order to compute the moments, is at most 1 to 2 units in the last decimal place. The approximate values have been compared with the true values for some sets of values of N , M , and n . For large values of N and n , the Beta approximations are accurate up to 2 or 3 decimal places, provided they exist.

AUTHOR'S SUMMARY

21[K].—FRANK L. WOLF, *Elements of Probability and Statistics*, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1962, xv + 322 p., 23.5 cm. Price \$7.50.

Since the appearance of the "grey book" prepared by the Commission of Mathematics in 1957, at least a dozen or so textbooks have been published on probability and statistics at the elementary level, that is, requiring only "high school algebra". A number of these books are excellent. Nonetheless, the *Elements of Probability and Statistics* by Frank L. Wolf should prove to be a valuable addition to this collection.

This book is written in a style that is highly readable. The concepts are introduced one by one in a logical sequence and as a connected whole. The notations used are in accordance with the modern practice and would prepare the students for more advanced undertakings. In looking over the book, one is continually surprised and delighted with unexpected findings, such as the following, which are quoted.

"We say that we have a function defined on a set A if there is one and only one object paired with each element of A . The set on which a function is defined is said to be the domain of the function. The objects which are paired with elements of A are called values of the function, and the collection of all of them is called the range of the function." (Page 24.)