arguments appears to have been made by Shafer [6], but his 30D manuscript table for $x = 1.01(0.01)50$ is relatively inaccessible. For integer arguments the 50D tables of Liénard cover a wider range than those under review, but the precision is less for arguments exceeding 33.

Thus, the present manuscript tables, attractively arranged and clearly printed, represent a significant contribution to the tabular literature relating to the Riemann zeta function and associated functions.

J. W. W.

1. J. W. L. GLAISHER, "Tables of $1 \pm 2^{-n} + 3^{-n} \pm 4^{-n} +$ etc. and $1 + 3^{-n} + 5^{-n} + 7^{-n} +$ etc. to 32 places of decimals," *Quart. J. Math.*, v. 45, 1914, pp. 141–158.
2. H. T. DAVIS, *Tables of the Mathematical Functions*, Vol. II, Principia Press of Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas, 1963.
3. R. LIÉNARD, *Tables Fondamentales à 50 Décimales des Sommes S_n, U_n, Σ_n*, Centre de Documentation Universitaire, Paris, 1948.
4. ALDEN MCLELLAN IV, *Summing the Riemann Zeta Function*, Preprint No. 35, Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada, Reno, May 1966.
5. *Modern Computing Methods*, 2nd ed., Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1961, p. 126.
6. A. FLETCHER, J. C. P. MILLER, L. ROSENHEAD & L. J. COMRIE, *An Index of Mathematical Tables*, Vol. I, 2nd ed., Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Reading, Mass., 1962, p. 517.

70[7].—D. S. MITRINOVIĆ & R. S. MITRINOVIĆ, *Table des Nombres de Stirling de Seconde Espèce*, Publications de la Faculté d'Électrotechnique de l'Université à Belgrade (Série: Math. et Phys.), No. 181, 1967, 16 pp., 25 cm.

This attractive publication presents a table of the exact values of the Stirling numbers of the second kind, designated by σ_n^r, for $r \leqq n = 51(1)60$.

The underlying calculations, performed on a desk calculator, were based on the recurrence relation $\sigma_{n+1}^r = r\sigma_n^r + \sigma_n^{r-1}$. Checking of the tabular entries corresponding to five selected values of n was performed at the Istituto Nazionale per le Applicazioni del Calcolo in Rome, using the relation $\sum_{r=1}^{n} (r+1)\sigma_n^r = \sum_{r=1}^{n+1} \sigma_{n+1}^r$.

In an addendum to the introduction the authors mention that this table was in the process of publication when they learned of the more extensive table by Andrew [1], with which they have found complete agreement.

The valuable list of references appended to the explanatory text includes the fundamental table of Gupta [2], which, as the authors explicitly note, has been inadvertently omitted as a reference in several earlier publications on these numbers.

J. W. W.

1. A. M. ANDREW, *Table of the Stirling Numbers of the Second Kind*, Tech. Rep. No. 6, Electrical Engineering Research Laboratory, Engineering Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, December 1965. (See *Math. Comp.*, v. 21, 1967, pp. 117–118, RMT **3**.)
2. H. GUPTA, "Tables of distributions," *Res. Bull. East Panjab Univ.*, No. 2, 1950, pp. 13–44. (See *MTAC*, v. 5, 1951, p. 71, RMT **859**.)

71[7].—D. S. MITRINOVIĆ & R. S. MITRINOVIĆ, *Tableaux d'une classe de nombres reliés aux nombres de Stirling*, VII and VIII, Publ. Fac. Elect. Univ. Belgrade (Série: Math. et Phys.), Nos. 172 and 173, 1966, 53 pp., 24 cm.

The first part of the set of tables having the above title appeared in 1962; the seventh and eighth parts (forming a single fascicle) are stated to conclude this set. Reviews of all the earlier parts may be found in *Math. Comp.* (v. 17, 1963, p. 311, RMT **44**; v. 19, 1965, pp. 151–152, RMT **5**, pp. 690–691, RMT **120**; and v. 21, 1967, p. 264, RMT **24**).

The seventh and eighth parts list exact values of ${}^{\nu}S_n^k$ for $n = 39$ and 40, respectively; in each case for $k = 1(1)n - 1$ and $\nu = 1(1)n - 2$. For $n = 40$, $k = 37$, $\nu = 1$, the tabular entry consists of 48 digits.

The integer ${}^{\nu}S_n^k$ is defined as the coefficient of t^{n-k} in the product

$$t(t-1)(t-2)\cdots(t-\nu+1)(t-\nu-1)\cdots(t-n+1)\,.$$

Exact values for $n = 3(1)40$ are contained in this set of tables as a whole.

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72[8].—Norman Draper & Harry Smith, *Applied Regression Analysis*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1966, ix + 407 pp., 24 cm. Price $11.75.

This text provides a standard, basic course in multiple linear regression. Topics of fundamental importance to regression analysis practitioners are included, beginning with fitting a straight line by least squares; then generalizing, by means of matrix notation, to multiple regression; and ending with a chapter devoted to nonlinear estimation.

Application of multiple regression to analysis of variance and covariance are considered. The emphasis is on practical applications. Many examples are included, and there are exercises at the end of nearly all the chapters, for which answers are provided. Examples of computer print-outs are also provided.

The book includes some material that is not generally available, for instance, a chapter on the examination of residuals. However, more consideration might have been given to the selection of an appropriate size sample and the related topic, power; the regression treatment of the two-way classification with an unequal number of observations in the cells (the nonorthogonal case); and canonical correlation (a generalization of multiple correlation). In the chapter on selecting the "best" regression equation, the Wherry "shrinkage" formula might have been considered. While it has some limitations, it seems more appropriate than the step-wise regression method for determining the number of predictors in the multiple-regression equation.

The text is authoritative and impressive. It should have an impact on the teaching of regression in universities. To readers who are familiar with multiple regression, it will serve as a very useful handbook.

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73[8, 13.35].—R. Cruon, Editor, *Queuing Theory: Recent Developments and Applications*, American Elsevier Publishing Co., New York, 1967, xv + 224 pp., 23 cm. Price $13.50.