1. A. WALD & J. WOLFOWITZ, "Tolerance limits for a normal distribution," *Ann. Math. Stat.*, v. 17, 1946, p. 208–215.
2. CHURCHILL EISENHART, M. W. HASTAY & W. A. WALLIS, *Techniques of Statistical Analysis*, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. 1947. (See p. 102–107.)

91[K].—R. F. TATE & R. L. GOAN, "Minimum variance unbiased estimation for the truncated Poisson distribution," *Ann. Math. Stat.*, v. 29, 1958, p. 755–765.

For a sample of n from a population with the density function, $e^{-\lambda}\lambda^x/(1 - e^{-\lambda})$, $x = 1, 2, \cdots$, i.e., a Poisson distribution truncated on the left at $x = 1$, the authors derive the minimum variance unbiased estimation of

$$\lambda:\tilde{\lambda}_0(t) = \frac{t}{n}\left(1 - \frac{\mathfrak{S}_{t-1}^{n-1}}{\mathfrak{S}_t^n}\right) = \frac{t}{n}\,C(n,t),$$

in which t is the sample sum and $\mathfrak{S}_t^n$ is a Stirling number of the second kind. Using an unpublished table of F. L. Micksa [1] of $\mathfrak{S}_t^n$ for $n = 1(1)t$, $t = 1(1)50$, this paper contains a table of $C(n, t)$ to 5D for $n = 2(1)t - 1$, $t = 3(1)50$.

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1. FRANCIS L. MIKSA, *Stirling numbers of the second kind*, RMT 85, *MTAC* v. 9, 1955, p. 198.

92[K, P].—P. A. P. MORAN, *The Theory of Storage*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1960, 111 p., 19 cm. Price $2.50.

This is a book about dams. Prof. Moran is at the Australian National University at Canberra, and I imagine that dams have great practical interest there. For many years he has been interested in estimating the probability that a dam will go dry or that it will overflow. He is also interested in how one finds a program of releasing water from a dam in such a way as to optimize the operations of a hydroelectric plant.

The first chapter contains some basic information about statistics and probability. To spare 14 pages for this from a total of a mere 96 shows how necessary Prof. Moran considered it to be.

The second chapter considers various general inventory and queueing problems analogous to dam problems.

In the third chapter the author plunges into his favorite topic, dams. First he considers discrete time—he looks at his water level only once a day. Under certain conditions distributions for the amount of water can be found, but two troublesome conditions occur which limit the regions of analyticity of the distributions. One is overflow. The other is running dry. If one ignores either or both of these, then he is dealing with an imaginary "infinite dam". Some queueing is analogous to an infinite dam, since there is no law limiting the lengths of queues.

Another chapter is devoted to dams which have as input a continuous flow, and from which the release is continuous.

In practice the inputs do not satisfy the assumption of independence, dry weeks tend to come in succession, so the results of the first four chapters are of limited applicability. Monte Carlo methods get estimates of the probabilities without