quite recent material. The reviewer especially liked the "Bibliography and Discussion" at the end of each chapter. The pertinent comments are made at this time rather than interrupting the mathematical development of the subject matter.

The level of the book is sufficiently elementary so that first year graduate students could be expected to grasp the material. Some knowledge of matrix theory is required. *Matrix Iterative Analysis* belongs in the personal library of every numerical analyst interested in either the practical or theoretical aspects of the numerical solution of partial differential equations.

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44[I].—D. S. Mitrinović & R. S. Mitrinović, *Tableaux d'une classe de nombres reliés aux nombres de Stirling, Publ. Fac. Elect. Univ. Belgrade* (*Serie: Math. et Phys.*), No. 77, 1962, 78 p.

Pages 7–76 contain tables of the integers ${}^pP_n{}^r$ defined by

$$\prod_{r=0}^{n-1} (x - p - r) = \sum_{r=0}^{n} {}^pP_n{}^r x^r$$

The values are for $p = 2(1)5$, $n = 1(1)50 - p$, $r = 0(1)\ n - 1$; for a few p and r, n assumes values to 50 instead of $50 - p$. The values are exact, several having 64 digits. Connections with Stirling and generalized Bernoulli numbers are explained. For earlier work on Stirling numbers by the same authors, see *Math. Comp.*, vol. 15, 1961, p. 107 and vol. 16, 1962, p. 252.

A. F.

45[K].—B. M. Bennett & E. Nakamura, *Significance Tests in a 2 × 3 Contingency Table, A = 3(1)20*, University of Washington, Seattle, February 1963. Deposited in UMT File.

For qualitative data classified in the form of a 2 × 3 contingency table

	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Total
'Successes'	a_1	a_2	a_3	$a = \Sigma a_i$
'Failures'	$A - a_1$	$A - a_2$	$A - a_3$	$N - a$
Total	A	A	A	N

where each a_i $(0 \leqq a_i \leqq A)$ represents the results of A independent binomial trials in each of which "Success" or "Failure" has been observed, it is known that the conditional probability of obtaining a particular configuration subject to a fixed overall marginal total $(= a)$ is

$$f(a_1, a_2, a_3 \mid a) = \binom{A}{a_1}\binom{A}{a_2}\binom{A}{a_3} \Big/ \binom{N}{a}$$

Freeman & Halton (*Biometrika*, v. 38, 1952, p. 141–149) suggested a randomized test procedure using these conditional probabilities in evaluating the significance of 2×3 and $r \times c$ contingency tables generally. This method is used to obtain the