Page 23, equation (4). Replace (-1) by $(-1)^n$.
Page 33, 1st line above (19). Replace (11) by (12).
Page 52, relation (61). Replace $\frac{d}{dw} P(w)$ by $w \frac{d}{dw} P(w)$.
Page 68, 7th line of (b). Replace $e^z z^{-1p}$ by $e^z z^{1-p}$.
Page 74, equation (3). Replace $\Gamma(z+a_2)/2)$ by $\Gamma(\ (z+a_2)/2)$.
Page 75. Put $\}$ at end of third line.
Page 78, 5th line. Omit $=$ after $\frac{2^{2x-1}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$.
Page 78, 1st line above series expression for $h(t)$. Replace 22 by 25.
Page 80, 5th line below equation (35). Replace arg z by arg t.
Page 93, 4th line below Fig. 9. Replace $\geqq$ by $\leqq$.
Page 105, 14th line. Replace $f_0(x)$ by of $f_0(x)$.
Page 110, 1st line beneath (82). Replace V by γ.
Page 134, 4th line of 2. Replace $R(z)>0$ by $-\pi<\arg z<0$; also replace "section" by "sector."
In 5th line replace $R(z)<0$ by $0<\arg z<\pi$.

RUDOLPH E. LANGER

LEVY AND ROTH ON PROBABILITY

Elements of Probability. By H. Levy and L. Roth. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1936. i+196 pp.

This book pretends to be "no more than an elementary treatment," and so makes no effort to cover all the many applications of probability, or even that part of statistics which is probability. It is not an elementary text in the sense in which American authors use the term, but it does begin at the beginning, and makes no mathematical demands on the reader beyond a knowledge of the ordinary calculus and some finite differences.

The first five chapters have to do with the usual matters, definitions of probability, arrangements, Bernoulli's theorem, and what the authors occasionally call the normal law, but usually refer to as the Gaussian law, although it is now known that the credit for it does not belong to Gauss. There is in Chapter VI an attempt at a rigorous presentation of an extension of the definition of probability for discrete numbers to continuous distributions; but surely it cannot be made wholly rigorous without more restrictions on the curve than that it be continuous. The net result is that the probability that a point lie on a certain arc is proportional to the length of that arc. It would seem therefore that this result might better be taken as a definition, for, as it is, one gets the impression that the length of an arc has something to do with the number of points it contains, which is not true, and of course is not an inference which the authors would like to have made. In Chapter VIII various forms of probability distributions are considered, including the Poisson distribution and those represented by the use of Hermite's polynomials.

The last chapter (IX) has to do with "scientific induction." Much of this chapter is too condensed for most readers unless they are familiar with the