introduction to the general theory of fibre spaces, giving examples of some of the problems treated and results obtained. The paper of Eckmann gives an excellent summary of the relationships and connections between homotopy theory and the theory of fibre spaces. The remaining papers are of a much more specialized nature, and are mainly concerned with announcing new methods and results which have not been published as yet. In many of them, the exposition is so condensed as to make reading difficult or impossible for all but those who are particularly familiar with the recent work of the author in question. To make matters even more difficult, some of the authors make their exposition depend heavily on results which, if published at all, have appeared only in the form of brief announcements, with no proofs or elaboration.

W. S. Massey

Tables of the error function and of its first twenty derivatives. By the Staff of the Computation Laboratory. Harvard University Press, 1952. 28+276 pp. $8.00.

With $\phi(x)=(2\pi)^{-1/2}\exp(-t^2/2)$, these tables give the integral of $\phi(x)$, $\phi(x)$ itself, and its first four derivatives at intervals of 0.004 from 0 to 6.468; the fifth through the tenth derivatives at intervals of 0.004 from 0 to 8.236; the eleventh through fifteenth derivatives at intervals of 0.002 from 0 to 9.610; the sixteenth through twentieth derivatives at intervals of 0.002 from 0 to 10.902.

Tables of $n!$ *and* $\Gamma(n+1/2)$ *for the first thousand values of* n. By H. E. Salzer. (National Bureau of Standards, Applied Mathematics Series, no. 16.) Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1951. 6+10 pp. 15 cents.

The tables give $n!$ to 16 significant figures and $\Gamma(n+1/2)$ to eight.

Table of arctangents of rational numbers. By John Todd. (National Bureau of Standards, Applied Mathematics Series, no. 11.) Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1951. 11+105 pp. $1.50.

The volume includes two tables: The first gives m^2+n^2, the principal value of $\tan^{-1}m/n$ and $\cot^{-1}m/n$ (in radians to 12 decimals) for $0<m<n\leqq 100$, and the complete reductions of $\tan^{-1}m/n$; the second gives the complete reductions of $\tan^{-1}n$ for those integers less than 2090 which are reducible. A reduction is a representation of the