Parseval's formula, Poissons's summation formula, and the Rayleigh-Plancherel formula. The exercises contain many important results, including Fejér's theorem on summation of Fourier series by arithmetic means. Contrary to the standard practice, the author defines complex-valued functions f and g to be orthogonal if the integral of fg (instead of $f\bar{g}$) is 0. The discussion of Bessel's inequality and Parseval's formula, however, is solely for real-valued functions.

As in the first two volumes, in the third also we find a large and valuable collection of exercises. They occupy more than one fifth of the space in the book. Teachers of analysis will find a perusal of them rewarding.

The book as a whole is an admirable exposition of the fundamentals of calculus in a thoroughgoing way at a reasonably elementary level. The author does not hesitate to take time and space for unusually thorough discussion of matters which are often glossed over in elementary texts and ignored in more advanced works.

It is too bad that the book is so expensive. The cost of the three volumes is 184.10 Swiss francs, or about $43.00 at the current rate of exchange. This is formidable to the point of putting the book completely out of reach of most European students. As I was told in one German university town, a student can live for a month on less than it takes to buy the three volumes of this book.

ANGUS E. TAYLOR

The elements of probability theory and some of its applications. By Harald Cramér. New York, Wiley, 1955. 281 pp. $7.00.

This book may properly be called the junior students' *Mathematical methods of statistics*, which has won the author wide recognition. It fills a need for an introductory text for a class whose main interest is statistics. More than half (roughly from Chapter 8 on) of the material belongs to conventional statistics rather than conventional probability; in fact the latter part of the book is a small compendium on sampling and testing. Statisticians will, however, find this part rather old-fashioned: the Neyman-Pearson theory is barely touched upon while Wald's sequential analysis and decision theory are only mentioned. It would seem that the elements of such modern theories have interesting probability content and are no less amenable to an elementary discussion than some of the topics chosen here. As a probability text for the general mathematics student the book will be found somewhat lacking in attractions, although quite adequate and very respectable. It goes as far as the Bernoulli and De Moivre theorems and a statement of the central limit theorem and some of