For 80 *read* 81. Page 105, line 3 from bottom: Omit x and the two commas following. Page 107, line 4: *For* V *read* VI *and for* VI *read* VII. Page 108, line 1: *For* VII *read* VIII. Page 121, line 4 from bottom: *For* $\dfrac{y_i'}{\sigma_y}$ *read* $\dfrac{y_i}{\sigma_y}$; *i. e., delete the prime.* Pape 126, formula (9): *For* $_x^2read$ σ_x^2. Page 142: The last line should begin with $\beta_{12.34}$. Page 149, line 2: *For* (13) *read* (19). Page 187, formula (8): Insert Σ before parenthesis in the denominator.

<div align="right">B. H. CAMP</div>

FOUR BOOKS ON PROBABILITIES

Éléments de la Théorie des Probabilités. Third edition. By Emile Borel.
    Paris, J. Hermann, 1924. vii + 266 pp.

Probabilités, Erreurs. By Emile Borel and Robert Deltheil. Paris,
    Librairie Armand Colin, 1923. vi + 197 pp.

Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung. By Otto Knopf. Sammlung Göschen. Berlin,
    Walter de Gruyter and Co., 1923. Two volumes, 112 and 112 pp.

*Grundlagen der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung und der Theorie der
    Beobachtungsfehler.* By F. M. Urban. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1923.
    vi + 274 pp.

The present time is a time of decided activity in the publication of books on the theory of probability. While two or three works of considerable originality and merit have appeared, the majority are merely text-book rearrangements of the traditional course in probability adapted to various classes of readers.

The first of the books in this review is the third edition of Borel's *Théorie des Probabilités.* This well known work has been before the public since 1909. The chief change in this third edition is the addition of four notes at the end of the book on applications to radio-activity, on a problem leading to a Stieltjes integral, on games of chance in which the ability of the players is taken into consideration, and on what Borel calls a differential method in statistics.

The book by Borel and Deltheil is number 34 of the series of little books known as the "Collection Armand Colin". The purpose of the series is to present to the educated person readable monographs on special topics in philosophy, history, science, mathematics, literature and other branches of learning. As might be expected, the book covers much the same ground as the more extended work of Borel.