step towards the possibility of using Wilcoxon's test for samples from *any* population.

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CORRECTION TO "ON CERTAIN METHODS OF ESTIMATING THE LINEAR STRUCTURAL RELATION"

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We are indebted to Professor J. Wolfowitz for calling our attention to a blunder in our paper under the above title (*Annals of Math. Stat.*, Vol. 22 (1951), pp. 352–361). In the statement of Theorem 3 on page 358 the symbols ξ_{p_1} and ξ_{1-p_2} should be replaced by X_{p_1} and X_{1-p_2}, respectively. It will be noticed that this change does not affect the proof nor the implications of the theorem.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

(Abstracts of papers presented at the Washington meeting of the Institute, October 26–27, 1951)

1. On the Law of Propagation of Error. (Preliminary Report.) Churchill Eisenhart and I. Richard Savage, National Bureau of Standards.

In the main the results presented in this paper are not new, being at most minor extensions of known results. The aim is a unified treatment of the "law of propagation of error," with emphasis on the practical meaning of the formulas, and attention to the details of their rigorous derivation.

2. Multivariate Orthogonal Polynomials. (Preliminary Report.) L. W. Cooper and D. B. Duncan, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

It is well known that the work of fitting a regression function, which is a polynomial in one variate, viz., (1) $y = \Sigma_{i=0}^{r} b_i x^i$ can be greatly simplified by the use of orthogonal polynomials of the form (2) $\epsilon_i' = \Sigma_{j=0}^{i} k_j x^j$. It is sometimes required to fit a regression function of the more complex multivariate polynomial form

$$y = \sum_{\substack{i=0,1,\cdots,r\\ j=0,1,\cdots,s\\ k=0,1,\cdots,t}} b_{i,j,\cdots,k}\, x^i y^j \cdots z^k. \tag{3}$$