CORRECTION TO "ON THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CONSTRAINTS OF AN ORTHOGONAL ARRAY"

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The proof of Lemma 2 of the paper mentioned in the above title (*Ann. Math. Stat.* Vol. 26 (1955), pp. 132–135) is incorrect. The number 20 on top of page 134 should be replaced by 15 and hence no contradiction has been reached with $n_{12}^{6} = 45$. Fortunately the assertion made in the above mentioned remains valid. The last seven lines of page 133 and the first two lines of page 134 should be deleted and replaced by the following:

This means that every 4-rowed orthogonal subarray must satisfy the equality $n_{14}^{4} = 1$, contrary to Lemma 1 of the paper "Further remark on the maximum number of constraints of an orthogonal array" (to appear in the December issue, *Ann. Math. Stat.* Vol. 26 (1955), which asserts that no such array exists.

I wish to thank W. S. Connor for pointing out the mistake in my former proof.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

(*Abstracts of papers presented at the New York meeting of the Institute, December 27–30, 1955*)

1. The Midrange of a Sample as an Estimator of the Population Midrange, Paul R. Rider, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

A study is made of the distribution of the midranges of samples from five different symmetric populations of limited range, and of the relative efficiency of midrange and mean in estimating the population midrange, or mean, or median. It is found that the midrange is more efficient than the mean for all of the populations considered, and that this efficiency increases as the standardized fourth moment decreases.

2. Distribution of the Product of Maximum Values in Samples from a Rectangular Population, Paul R. Rider, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, (By Title).

The distribution of the product of maximum values in samples from a rectangular distribution is derived. Results are obtained for the case of two samples of different sizes and for k samples of the same size.

3. A Note on Non-Recurrent Random Walks, Cyrus Derman, Columbia University, (By Title).

Let $\{X_i\}$, $i = 1, \cdots$, be a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables with density function $f(x)$ and $EX_i = \lambda > 0$. Let $\{S_n\}$, $n = 1, \cdots$, be the sequence of cumulative sums $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$, $H(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(S_n < x)$, and $h(x) = H'(x)$. Let A be any Borel set of the positive real numbers and $m(A)$ denote its Lebesgue measure.