the last chapter includes a discussion of inductive probabilities as envisaged by Keynes' followers. It is shown that inductive probabilities are estimates of the truth-values of Chapter 3.

Every chapter in the book begins with the summary of the chapter. It contains a number of illustrations in order to explain the definitions and theorems. A set of relevant footnotes has been appended at the end of each chapter. Even a few proofs of statements have been included in the footnotes. In the reviewer's opinion, inclusion of some more material in way of proofs or explanation directly in the chapters would have achieved clarity and smoothness in readability. However, the compact and concise presentation is perhaps the major point in the book. As a last word, it might be said that the author, with less than 150 pages, has successfully tried to treat difficult ideas and thoughts of many eminent probabilists and logicians of our time.

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Statistics, An Intermediate Text-book, Vol. 1, by N. L. Johnson and H. Tetley. MacMillan Co. of Canada, 1962. 304 pages. $3.85.

This is the second edition of a fairly standard book published in 1949. The book is primarily intended for those studying statistical sections of the actuarial examinations in Britain.

Chapters one to four deal with descriptive statistics such as sample means, variances, correlations, histograms etc. Chapter five deals qualitatively with statistical inference and serves to introduce chapters six to eight on probability theory. Chapters nine and ten deal with statistical inference, giving mainly a brief summary of some tests of hypotheses. Volume 2 deals with statistical inference in more detail.

The book is well written and in clarity of ideas seems better than many introductory statistics books published today. It is, however, probably not suitable for statistics courses (unless possibly along with Vol. 2) owing to subject matter and actuarial emphasis. Thus, half of the book deals quite extensively with descriptive statistics and numerical procedures, leaving little room for statistical inference.

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