whether the proof given there is adequate. From this gradient method for approximating a saddle-point a gradient method for strictly concave programming is easily derived. A neat modification of this supplies an algorithm for all concave programming, which is illustrated by an example in linear programming. The gradient method is also formulated as a system of difference equations, and discussed in this form. In the final chapter of part II the possibilities of weakening the concavity assumption are investigated.

The three programming problems from mathematical economics discussed in part III show how great gains in simplicity and efficiency can be obtained by taking advantage of the special features of a problem, rather than making a mechanical application of some general programming algorithm.

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Applications of Tensor Analysis, by A.J. McConnell. Dover, New York, 1957. xii + 318 pages. $1.85.

This is a paperback reprint of "Applications of the Absolute Differential Calculus". The book is still an excellent introduction to tensors from the classical "index pushing" viewpoint. It demonstrated, in 1931, the usefulness of tensor algebra for determinant theory and the analytic geometry of quadrics, a point which still needs emphasizing. It also contains sections on the differential geometry of curves and surfaces and on applied mathematics.

B.A. Rattray, McGill University

Elementary Statistical Methods, by W.A. Neiswanger. Macmillan, New York; Brett-Macmillan, Galt, Ont., revised edition, 1956. 749 pages. $7.25.

This is an excellent text for the student who wishes to employ statistical techniques without necessarily understanding their mathematical basis. Practical examples are used to present the techniques, simple intuitive approaches are given to the more mathematically difficult concepts and cautions are advanced in every topic to show the beginner the limitations of the techniques and to warn him of the more common misuses. Neither in the text nor in the summary is any attempt made to develop the formulae rigorously. For instance, when two formulae are given as applicable to the solution of some question, no attempt is made to show their equivalence. The strong point of this text is that motivation is given without mathematical argument, the emphasis being to enlighten the student as to what circumstances suggest the use of a particular technique.