

I - VIII: I Logic and Foundations, II Algebra, III Analysis, IV Topology, V Geometry, VI Probability and Statistics, VII Applied Mathematics, VIII History and Education. It is, of course, impossible to give reviews on all these articles; but it can be said that apart from the conspicuous absence of number theory, they may be considered in the whole as representative of the present stage of mathematics all over the world.

The same classification has been applied in the list of the titles of the about seven hundred contributed papers.

Finally it must be stated that with regard to printing technique and general appearance the book is a pleasure to behold. All possible trouble has been taken to make the text (with articles in English, French, German, and Russian) as readable as possible. Editor and publisher are to be congratulated for this excellent job which has been supported by a grant from UNESCO.

H. Schwerdtfeger, McGill University

Testing Statistical Hypotheses, by E. L. Lehmann. Wiley, New York, 1959. xiii + 369 pages. \$11.00.

This book is an outgrowth of a set of notes written in 1949-50, which was put out in mimeographed form at the University of California. It is an intensive, exhaustive account of the two-decision problem, and is recommended to all mathematical statisticians.

The first chapter contains an extremely good introduction to the general decision problem, while chapter 2 is an account, somewhat abbreviated, of probability as part of measure theory. Chapters 3 to 6 give an account of the Neyman-Pearson theory, uniformly most powerful tests, unbiasedness and the methods of invariance. A discussion of the linear hypothesis and applications, and the minimax principle conclude the book. In the latter chapter, it is worthwhile to point out that a proof of the Hunt-Stein lemma (called theorem) is provided, albeit for almost invariant functions, but given all the same.

The test makes full use of many interesting problems and each chapter concludes with a section given over to problems for solution, which are very well classified. In addition, the references at the end of each chapter constitute a most exhaustive and up-to-date bibliography in the area of testing of hypotheses.

Warmly recommended.

Irwin Guttman, McGill University