lished as Éléments de la Théorie des Probabilités, by Émile Borel.
(Copyright 1950 by Albin Michel) and is one of the volumes of the Biblio-
theque d'Éducation par la Science. It contains several new chapters to
account for some new developments.

Recently written Textbooks of probability concentrate mainly on
the purely mathematical aspects of the theory and ignore its related
philosophical problems. This book calls attention to and discusses
these often controversial aspects of probability, thus shedding new
light on the theory.

In the author's opinion the material in this book should be part
of everyone's secondary education and may be considered as an intro-
duction to his treatise (written with several collaborators) on the calculus
of probabilities and its applications, which consists of 18 works, in 4
volumes, and a supplementary series of monographs on new developments
of the theory.

<div align="right">Miklos Csörgő, McGill University</div>

Linear Sequential Switching Circuits, edited by W.H. Kautz.
Holden-Day, Inc., San Francisco, 1965. v + 234 pages. $6.75.

The subclass of linear sequential circuits of the family of switching
circuits is one of the most important from both the theoretical and
practical viewpoints. From the theoretical side, it is only for this class
that a highly developed theory exists, so that systematic analysis and
synthesis can be carried out. The important practical applications are
in the design of error-correcting and detecting codes which now figure
prominently in many areas of telecommunications. The present volume
is a collection of basic papers which have appeared in the past twelve
years. The authors are D.A. Huffman (2 papers), B. Elspas, T.Hartmani
M. Cohn, C.V. Srinivasan, N. Zierler (2 papers), T.E. Stern and
B. Friedland (2 papers). Huffman's paper on the synthesis of linear
sequential networks was published in Information Theory, the collection
of papers presented at the London Symposium on Information Theory
(1955). Zierler's papers appeared as a Lincoln Laboratory Technical
Report (No. 95, 1955) and in the S.I.A.M. Journal (1959), and the paper
by Srinivasan appeared in the Journal of the Franklin Institute (1962).
The remaining papers were all published either in the I.R.E. Transaction
on Circuit Theory or the Transactions on Information Theory. The re-
cent trend towards books of carefully selected reprints on special topics
is a commendable one. The present volume is a worthwhile addition,
and should be of considerable value to any specialist in this field.

<div align="right">H. Kaufman, McGill University</div>