

ous kinds of convergence of sets of linear, bilinear operations, and transformations are discussed. In many respects the last two chapters might be thought of as carrying over into the general setting the results of Hilbert and his followers on limited matrices and functional operations on ordinary Hilbert space.

The method of exposition in this second part follows closely the lines of the first part. Each chapter has an introduction giving an excellent survey of the material to be covered in the chapter, most theorems are stated not only in words, but also in the adaptation of the Peano symbolism introduced by Moore. To any one reading any considerable portion of this work, and consequently acquiring easily a familiarity with the symbolism used, this constant presentation of the same ideas in two forms unfortunately gets to be a little bit tiresome. The exposition is throughout very clear, very easily followed, and might even in some instances have assumed greater intelligence on the part of the reader. The reviewer was conscious of the paucity of references to the supporting literature, especially that current at the time when these developments of Moore were under way. While an isolationist point of view may have been justified at the time of development, the work would be enhanced historically and in comprehensibility if more frequent contacts with the literature were made available, and this would be in line with the spirit of E. H. Moore as the reviewer knew him thirty years ago.

To make an estimate of the value of this publication at this time is a little difficult. Much of it seems only historically worth while in the light of more recent developments in linear functional theory. The general limit has already shown its value in recent work. In the same way, the reviewer feels strongly that the notion of modularity is important, as well as the constructive procedure for hermitian operations on which Hilbert spaces are based. These two notions alone make this part worth while. Many of the results presented are basic to the parts of this publication to appear later, and so complete judgment must be deferred until these further developments are presented.

T. H. HILDEBRANDT

*Lezioni di Analisi Matematica.* Part 1. By Francisco Tricomi. 4th edition. Padova, Cedam, 1939. 8+328 pp.

It is to be understood that this is the first of two volumes on analysis and hence the author's aim is only to cover some of the traditional fundamentals of algebra and calculus.