pounds a theory of subjective probability based on betting behavior (cf. p. 60 of the book under review), is not referred to at all.

The author writes extremely well and obviously enjoys writing. To the very conservative his florid personal style may be at times disconcerting, but seeing that many mathematicians are such careless writers I think his literariness is to be commended. The adult reader may ignore his advice on doing all the exercises etc., he may even gloss over the nuances of personalisticism, but if he can overcome the initial barrage of a new terminology[3] he will enjoy most of what the author has to say and the way he says it.

K. L. CHUNG

Tables of integral transforms. Vol. II. Prepared under the direction of A. Erdélyi, New York, McGraw-Hill, 1954. 16+451 pp. $8.00.

This volume is divided into two parts of somewhat different character. The first, Chapters VIII through XV, follows the same organization plan as Volume I. [For a review thereof see this Bulletin vol. 60 (1954) pp. 491–493.] That is, the integrals are classified as transforms under the following types:

Hankel	$\int_0^\infty f(x)J_\nu(xy)(xy)^{1/2}dx$
Y-transform	$\int_0^\infty f(x)Y_\nu(xy)(xy)^{1/2}dx$
K-transform	$\int_0^\infty f(x)K_\nu(xy)(xy)^{1/2}dx$
H-transform	$\int_0^\infty f(x)H_\nu(xy)(xy)^{1/2}dx$
Kontorovich-Lebedev	$\int_0^\infty f(x)K_{ix}(y)dx$
Fractional integrals	$\int_0^y f(x)(y-x)^{r-1}dx$
Stieltjes	$\int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)}{(x+y)^r}dx$
Hilbert	$\int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{f(x)}{x-y}dx.$

[3] It is hoped that the brief recapitulation given in the first paragraph of this review may be of some help there.