

be considered too hard (pp. 17, 207, 305) and some of the applications too specialized (pp. 265–271) or too controversial (pp. 291–305) for inclusion in an elementary text. One of the exercises (ex. 1 on p. 194) is likely to lead to confusion without some fairly detailed discussion on the part of the instructor. (E.g. does “All predicted responses were reinforced” mean, “It was predicted that all responses would be reinforced,” or, “All those responses which were (correctly) predicted were (predicted and observed to be) reinforced”?) Most instructors will find it desirable to add some mathematical illustrations to the almost exclusively verbal ones in Chapters I–VI. One or two choices of subject-matter are perhaps slightly questionable; for example I would rather see an elementary treatment of homomorphism around p. 220 than the curious discussion of the computation of the inverse of a (real) function which occupies pp. 235–240, and I would rather see Chapter VI on use and mention curtailed and embodied in the chapter on functions (which is what most instructors will do with it anyway). Finally the quantificational rules of Chapter IV can be somewhat simplified with no loss in rigour (e.g. along the lines of Fitch’s *Symbolic logic*, §§ 21.12–13 and 22.8–9).

But all these are very minor quibbles reflecting as much as anything biographical idiosyncrasies and accidental encounters with students. Try as I will, I cannot find anything serious to complain about. The book comes as near to a perfect fulfillment of its function in the rough-and-tumble of the classroom as any you are likely to find. Clearly it is destined to become a classic and not be soon replaced. I can only hope that it will stimulate educators to try the effect of an early rigorous logical training, perhaps compulsory, on science majors generally. It was a thankless task indeed to make this experiment before the publication of Suppes’ book; now it has become a challenge and an adventure.

NOTE. The first printing (1957) was marred by a large number of printer’s errors. However of those which caught the attention of this reviewer, only two remain in the second printing (1958). P. 167, l. 7, replace “first” by “second”; p. 172, l. 7 from bottom, replace “independent of” by “dependent on.”

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Asymptotic methods in analysis. By N. G. de Bruijn. Amsterdam, North-Holland; Groningen, Noordhoff; New York, Interscience, 1958. 12+200 pp. \$5.75.

This book is for you if you are interested in answering questions like the following: What is a good approximate formula for x if