and in the reviewer's opinion, proper perspective. There are numerous simple examples and counter examples which neatly point up the text.

One obtains the impression on reading the book that the creation and execution of the subject is almost exclusively Russian with an occasional interloper here and there. There are only one or two major results which are unequivocally attributed to outsiders. And while it is perhaps pointless here to press these matters it seems equally profitless for everyone concerned to obtain the authors' view that Schwartz' inequality, Hermite polynomials, etc. ought to bear Russian names.

Though there is a slight nonuniformity in the printing, due to the photo reproduction of the displayed formulas, the main effect is quite pleasing. There are surprisingly few misprints and only a very few rough spots in the analysis, in the latter sections. (The definition of the symbol $A\backslash B$ in the footnote on page 16 should read "the set of points in A, but not in B.")

In closing a word of commendation on the translation. This is much more than a pedestrian transliteration of the Russian text, and the translator has really made a critical analysis, correcting errors, emending the text in numerous places, bridging lacunae, etc. In appendix II he has disproved and analyzed an erroneous theorem of the original. In addition he seems to have caught the flavor of the authors' trenchant style, and the book is pleasant to skim through for a surface taste of the topics. It is, in short, eminently readable.

It seems clear that this book will serve as an authoritative model of clarity, simplicity and definitiveness for some time to come.

DONALD A. DARLING

Methods of theoretical physics. By P. M. Morse and H. Feshbach. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1953. Part I, 22+998+40 pp.; Part II, 18+979 pp. $30.00 a set.

The present two-volume book is a gigantic compendium of methods of mathematical physics. It is truly staggering in scope and one cannot but admire the authors for accomplishing a task of this magnitude. The two most notable features are: 1. an excellent account of the Wiener-Hopf technique with many important applications; 2. a systematic use of the Green's function technique in dealing with differential equations of physics.

The arrangement of material follows a "handbook" pattern, i.e. the methods and techniques are not necessarily arranged according to logical interconnections but rather according to their specific use