

That, however, is the end. The exposition is marred by a devastating lack of feeling for mathematical proof and logical proprieties, and by frequent infelicities of expression, which range from trivial departures from customary usage (e.g. in the use of the word 'the') to misleading phrases (e.g. 'more conveniently' at the foot of p. 145, masking the logical necessity to justify an approximation) and errors (e.g. 'values' on p. 183, 1.24, in place of 'ranges'). In compensation, it may be admitted that these features are fairly harmless, for they will be apparent to all except the most naive readers.

T.M. Cherry, University of Melbourne

Introduction to Logic and Sets, by Robert R. Christian. Preliminary edition, Ginn and Company, Boston 1958. 70 pages, 90 cents.

We might as well face it, there is a growing conspiracy among the younger mathematics instructors on this continent to introduce some logic and algebra of sets into the first year mathematics program. While some of the "modern" text-books have devoted one or two chapters to these esoteric topics, we have here a more leisurely and systematic exploration of the new ground. This booklet may be used profitably alongside the usual treatise on Trigonometry etc. It is written in a refreshing style and contains many humorous exercises in the tradition of Lewis Carroll. The student is introduced gently to the propositional connectives, "if ... then" being studiously deferred to the end. There is a rigorous distinction between propositions and their truth-values; truth-tables are studied, but tautologies are not mentioned. Applications are made to black boxes and switching networks. (Why not follow this up by the construction of a binary adder?) Part II is devoted to operations on sets and the process of set-abstraction, quantifiers and de Morgan's Law. Let us hope that many a reader's appetite will be whetted for more.

J. Lambek, McGill University

Integral Equations, by F. Smithies. Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, No.49, 1958. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd. Canadian list price \$4.70.

This, the latest addition to the series of Cambridge Tracts, is intended as a successor to M. Bôcher's tract "An Introduction to the Study of Integral Equations", which was published in 1909. It is most interesting to compare the contents and the methods of the two tracts, published at an interval of almost half a century. Much of the content of the earlier tract remains in the new; the Fredholm theory still retains its central position.