kind (as Galileo, like Cavalieri, had viewed them), the author loses the essential distinction between the method of the German mathematician and that of his Italian contemporaries.

The second half of the book, dealing with 17th-century work after Cavalieri, is less controversial with regard to conceptual problems and contains much of interest relating to lesser-known men of the era.

STILLMAN DRAKE,
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Geometric transformations, II, by I. M. Yaglom. 189 pages. Translated from the Russian by Allen Shields. New Mathematical Library No. 21, Random House, New York, 1969. Paper U.S. $1.95.

The first volume treated isometries of the plane. The present volume treats similarity transformations: central similarity; spiral similarity; dilative reflection. The description of "theory" is very brief (only a few pages) but adequate. Most of the book is devoted to problems and their solutions, the latter together in the last half of the book. The reviewer has used both volumes in an undergraduate geometry course and found that the students were challenged by the many interesting problems. This book is recommended for use at the senior high school level or undergraduate university level.

WILLIAM MOSER,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY