sequence. $\ldots, c_{-2}, c_{-1}, c_0, c_1, c_2, \ldots$ (denoted c) and form the matrix $T_c = (a_{m,n})$, where $a_{m,n} = c_{m-n}$. If $a = (a_n)$ and $b = (b_n)$ are appropriately sized vectors, the problem considered here is to find the condition on c which ensures that the equation $T_c a = b$ can always be solved uniquely for a.

T. L. Pearson, Acadia University

Complex Variable Methods in Science and Technology, by John Cunningham. Van Nostrand Co. Ltd., London, Toronto, New York, Princeton, 1965. viii + 178 pages.

This book of 178 pages succeeds quite well in its main purpose "to provide students who are not primarily pure mathematicians with the basic tools of complex analysis for use in the theoretical study of physical problems" (author's preface). Another quotation "The author believes that the surest method of acquiring mathematical skills is to study examples and then try to apply the methods exemplified to fresh problems" is honestly fulfilled. The examples chosen are taken mostly from examination questions at five British (red-brick) universities. "Technology" in the title could be replaced by "Engineering" in the North-American context.

The listing of chapters shows that the author managed to compress the customary complex analysis material in small number of pages since the topics such as Real Variable Theory (chap. 1), Improper Integrals (chap. 6), Beta, Gamma and Delta Functions (chap. 8) and Differential Equations (chap. 9) are also included.

The text is well written; within the self-imposed limitations on rigor most statements are mathematically correct. Intuition and practical sureness are its dominant features. On this continent it can be used in most "applied mathematics" courses where in the hands of an experienced instructor the book can be useful, indeed.

V. Linis, University of Ottawa

A First Course in Partial Differential Equations, by H. F. Weinberger. Blaisdell Publishing Co., New York (Division of Ginn and Co.), 1965. ix + 446 pages.

One way of writing a text on partial differential equations is to assume a sound background in the standard topics of advanced calculus, Fourier series, Laplace transforms, and complex variables. Although the result may be elegant and compact, the student with minimal knowledge of these topics will find the going rather rough. An alternative approach, which is the one followed by the author, is to incorporate in a fairly substantial way this additional material. In the present book,

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