methods. Each transformation reduces a characteristic differential form in the original function to an algebraic form in the transform. The algebraic form also involves characteristic boundary values of the original function. Those characteristic forms and boundary values determine the types of boundary value problems that can be solved directly by the particular transformation. They are indicated here, sometimes not explicitly, but they are not emphasized. In fact, at the beginning of the second chapter the author states that his examples will serve as a guide in selecting appropriate transforms for the solution of boundary value problems. Some of the examples presented display no advantage in using the transformation that is being illustrated, or in using any transformation. The book gives some good indications of the importance of various integral transformations in the solution of boundary value problems; it could have presented a still more convincing case for such transformations.

R. V. CHURCHILL


This volume contains lectures by Severi, Terracini, Martinelli, Cesari, Agostini, and Tolotti, and about 100 abstracts of papers presented to the Congress.


This volume, prepared by the Unione Matematica Italiana, contains a bibliography, a life by E. Bertini, two lectures, three papers on geodesy, and fourteen papers on the theory of functions of a complex variable.


The first edition (1935) was reviewed in Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. vol. 42 (1936) p. 15. Little change has been made in the later editions.