of its words; it should be both readable and speakable as well as printable. Thus symbols such as ‘··,’ ‘·,’ or end-tags like ‘q.e.d.,’ ‘q.e.f.’ are best left behind in the schoolroom. What they say can be as well said in plain English. When ‘with respect to’ grows tedious by repetition, it need not be cut to ‘w.r.t.,’ which is not current English. The preposition ‘in’ will generally serve.”

I recommend this part of the Oxford book especially to all of us who feel that doing research is so much more fun (and claim that it is so much more important) than writing it down carefully for others to comprehend.

Both books contain long lists of available characters; there is a wealth of choice available for anyone who is imaginative enough to do something besides varying a few letters by covering them with hats of various shapes. The Oxford University Press is, however, not an entirely safe guide for authors, since, for example, it is willing to allow, and indeed has allowed, a Chinese character as a mathematical symbol. Other, less well-equipped, presses would disagree; and in general it seems that notations should, if possible, be chosen so that they can be reproduced by all reasonable printers.

R. P. Boas, Jr.

**Brief Mention**


For reviews of earlier editions (in German) see this Bulletin vol. 33, p. 251; vol. 34, p. 672; vol. 40, p. 370; vol. 41, p. 476; vol. 44, p. 178.


This volume contains 15 papers read at a conference held in October, 1952.


For vol. 1 cf. this Bulletin vol. 60, p. 288. Vol. 2 contains papers on
functions of a real variable and expansions in series, the Dini-Neumann problem, and analytic functions.


The natural logarithm of $\Gamma(x+iy)$ is tabulated for $x=0(.1)10$, $y=0(.1)10$, to 12 decimals.


This is a reissue of Table 13 of the Mathematical Tables Project (this Bulletin vol. 49, p. 32).

*Lineare Operatoren im Hilbertschen Raum.* By W. Schmeidler. Stuttgart, Teubner, 1954. 6+89 pp. 7.80 DM.

This little book is intended as an introduction to the theory of Hilbert space and linear operators on Hilbert space. It is essentially self-contained and, although the text contains only pure mathematics, is clearly motivated by applications. The approach is classical. Fundamental theorems for Hilbert space are proved first for the space $l_2$ of sequences and then extended by the representation theorem to abstract Hilbert space, which by definition is separable and infinite dimensional. The book is divided into three parts: I, The Hilbert space $\mathbb{H}$. II, Linear operators in $\mathbb{H}$. III, Spectral theory. Part II emphasizes the completely continuous operators and contains, among other things, the Schmidt normal form and the Fredholm theory for such operators. Part III is mainly concerned with the spectral theorem. All linear operators are bounded until the end of Part III where the spectral theorem is extended to unbounded Hermitian operators. Each of the parts concludes with a section on exercises, examples, and applications which serve to broaden considerably the scope of the book.

C. E. Rickart

**Erratum**

In the review of *Tables of binomial coefficients*, published by the Cambridge University Press [this Bulletin vol. 61 (1955) p. 91], the price was incorrectly given as $5.50. The price is $6.50.