The book begins with a rapid description of the properties of and the operational manipulations of the one-sided Laplace transform. There is a deliberate omission of details in order to meet the desire of the engineer to arrive *in medias res* as quickly as possible. Such tools as the Riemann-Lebesgue theorem are dismissed with a reference. On the other hand the authors give an exposition of the Fourier double integral (with a Lipschitz condition for local restriction), feeling that this tool is so near to the heart of the subject as to be indispensable. The applications include: differential systems involving electrical circuits, Abel's integral equation, heat conduction, Thomson's cable. No table of transforms is included since extensive tables are now easily available elsewhere. The book concludes with a brief historical appendix not intended to be systematic but rather to shed light on particular aspects of the theory.

The authors frequently use an illuminating intuitive approach that ought to be very valuable for the class of readers expected. In the present reviewer's opinion the book could have been more useful if a careful statement of results (even if unproved) had been added. For, must not the applied scientist know the range of validity of his results?

D. V. WIDDER

A course of geometry. By R. N. Sen. Calcutta University Press, 1953. 36+311 pp. 12 rupees.

The book has an outlook similar to Graustein's *Higher geometry*. The content in terms of chapters is as follows: An algebraic introduction called Basic algebra, then eleven chapters on plane geometry entitled: Vectors and angles; Cross ratio; Rigid motions; Conics; Transformations of symmetry and similarity; The circle (includes inversion); Affinity; Involution (of pencils of points or lines); Geometry in the extended Cartesian plane; Collineation and correlation; Geometry in the projective plane with an appendix on Trilinear and areal coordinates. The remaining eight chapters deal with space geometry and are entitled: The Euclidean space; Projective space (here we find for the first time an independent definition of projective space, as contrasted to an extension of the Euclidean space); groups of transformations and classification of geometries (deals with Klein's Erlanger Programm); Projective theory of quadrics; Polarity; Geometry in the extended Cartesian space; Orthogonal transformation and affinity; Quadrics in Euclidean space with an appendix on the Law of Inertia for quadratic forms.

The treatment is quite predominantly algebraic. The book is easy to read and very clear in the small; however, the non-initiated will