

This also contains an explanation of the practical point of view adopted in deciding what constituted a table in the theory of numbers and what tables were worthy of inclusion. The omissions include old obscure tables which have been superseded by more extensive and more easily available ones, and short tables in which every entry may be easily computed.

The rest of the Report is in three parts:

- I. Descriptive Survey.
- II. Bibliography.
- III. Errata.

In Part I, which is about 80 pages in length, topics in the theory of numbers are classified under 17 headings **a-q**, with subheadings indicated by subscripts. Under each heading there is a description of what tables are listed in this topic and what they contain. The pages are numbered at the bottom and the topic described on a page is indicated by the appropriate letter of classification at the top.

With each table mentioned in Part I there appears the author's name followed by a number which refers to the complete bibliographic reference of Part II. Here the material is arranged alphabetically by authors. Following each reference a letter (with or without a subscript) in square brackets indicates the nature of the tables contained in the work referred to. In addition, libraries in which the work may be found are given in the coding used by the *Union List of Serials*. For this purpose 37 representative libraries were selected, the list and key to the code being given following the foreword of the book.

Thus it will be seen that if either the subject matter or the author's name is known the location of the table is a simple matter. This feature in itself makes the book of great value, but even this is overshadowed by Part III which collects for the first time the list of errors which have been discovered in the tables. The authority for corrections and a reference to the source, if published, are usually given after the errors. Tables in which errors have been found are indicated in Part II by an asterisk.

This report is indeed a guide to tables in the theory of numbers and it is, moreover, one which can be followed with ease.

R. D. JAMES

Waves. A Mathematical Account of the Common Types of Wave Motion. By C. A. Coulson. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd, 1941. 156 pp. \$1.50.

This book will be welcomed by those who are interested in an ele-

mentary introduction to the subject of wave motion; it will also interest the experts in some one type of physical wave motion as a book for ready reference concerning other types of physical wave motion. In common with other books belonging to "University Mathematical Texts" this book is remarkably informative for its size. In the first chapter the wave equation and its principal solutions are introduced. From there on are treated in succession waves on strings, waves in membranes, longitudinal waves in bars and springs, waves in liquids, sound waves, and electric waves. The last chapter contains some general considerations. In each chapter the equations for the particular type of waves and the boundary conditions are derived; the methods of solution are illustrated by well-chosen examples. The presentation is clear and straightforward. Each chapter is followed by problems.

In the words of the author, "The object of this book is to consider from an elementary standpoint as many different types of wave motion as possible. In almost every case the fundamental problem is the same, since it consists in solving the standard equation of wave motion; the various applications differ chiefly in the conditions imposed on these solutions. For this reason it is desirable that the subject of waves should be treated as one whole, rather than in several distinct parts; the present tendency is in this direction." If one is to criticize the book in this connection, it is, perhaps, in order to suggest that the announced purpose could be served still better by giving the impedance concept the place it rightly deserves in wave theory. The original wave equation usually consists of two first order equations connecting the force and the velocity (or displacement). The solution will consist of a wave of force and a wave of velocity. By placing emphasis on this "two-wave" aspect, greater uniformity in treatment of reflection can be attained. It is hoped that the author will consider this point of view in the next edition.

SERGEI A. SCHELKUNOFF

Lectures in Topology. The University of Michigan Conference of 1940. Edited by R. L. Wilder and W. L. Ayres. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1941. 316 pp. \$3.00.

This volume is a collection of the papers presented at the University of Michigan Conference on Topology in June 1940. The scope of the book is indicated by the following list of titles of the longer papers:

Solomon Lefschetz, Abstract complexes; R. L. Wilder, Uniform lo-