As the author points out, many of the results are not final; at the end of each chapter possible extensions are indicated. The bibliography is restricted to a selected list. A few scattered misprints and errors can be easily corrected. For example on p. 13 the inequality  $|\partial P/\partial \theta| \leq A/(1-r)$  is false, but the proof of the theorem can be completed. On p. 126, where a beautiful theorem of Hardy and Littlewood is quoted, reference should be made to a paper of E. S. Quade, Duke Math. J., vol. 3 (1937), pp. 529–543.

On the whole the author deserves credit for his valuable contribution which will serve to stimulate further research on this important subject.

Otto Szász

Table of arc-tan x. Federal Works Agency, Works Projects Administration for the City of New York, 1942. 25+173 pages. \$2.00.

"This table of arc-tan x is believed to be the most comprehensive so far published, in respect both to the number of decimal places given and to the smallness of tabular interval. It forms the first contribution to what it is hoped will be a complete set of tables of the inverse trigonometric and hyperbolic functions." The tables are computed to twelve decimals. The interval between successive arguments is 0.001 for  $0 \le x \le 7$ , it is 0.01 for  $7 \le x \le 50$ , 0.1 for  $50 \le x \le 300$ , 1 for  $300 \le x \le 2,000$  and 10 for  $2,000 \le x \le 10,000$ . Linear interpolation provides for the whole range an accuracy of six decimal places. For interpolation to twelve places the second central differences are tabulated. The introduction gives the necessary formulae; correspondingly tables to six places for p(1-p) and 1/6  $p(1-p^2)$  are given for the range  $0 \le p \le 0.5$  and  $0 \le p \le 0.999$ . Tables for the conversion of radians into degrees and conversely are added. The introduction gives the necessary information for the use and scope of the tables, and ends in a report about the method of checking by a sixth difference test. The bibliography contains also a new list of errors in the tables of Hayashi.

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