$$F(t) = \int_0^\infty x^2 e^{-tx} dx$$

which can be shown to be a constant multiple of t^{-3} by essentially the same substitution! Reviewer and advanced readers do not need to be convinced of the value of Lebesgue's theory, but a college junior does. The by-passing of the above difficulties does not justify the very real effort he will have to make to master it.

However, this minor criticism must not carry much weight in evaluating an otherwise truly admirable book.

A.M. Macbeath, Birmingham

Ordinary Differential and Difference Equations: Theory and Applications, by F. Chorlton. Van Nostrand, Toronto, Princeton, 1965. xii + 284 pages.

This book covers the basic material in a first course in Ordinary Differential Equations, including first-order equations, special second-order equations, linear constant coefficient with emphasis on the D-operator, non-homogeneous linear equations, solution in series, and the equations of Bessel and Legendre. Because of the numerous worked examples from a variety of areas in the Physical Sciences and the large number of excellent problems it makes a fine text for Engineering and Science undergraduates.

In addition to this standard material, there are three chapters on Finite Difference equations, with the applications, and a final chapter on the Laplace transform. Unfortunately, there is no existence theorem in the book.

P.J. Ponzo, Waterloo

Introduction to Ordinary Differential Equations, by Shepley L. Ross. Blaisdell Publishing Co., 1966. viii + 337 pages. $7.50.

Designed for a one-semester introductory course in differential equations, this book covers the traditional elementary material. The nine chapters cover first-order equations, linear equations with constant and variable coefficients, series solutions, and linear systems. There are numerous worked examples and applications to problems in electricity and mechanics. In addition, the basic theorems are given. The last chapter is on the Laplace transform.

An interesting and worthwhile addition is the chapter on approximate methods of solution, including the method of isodines, Taylor series expansions and numerical integration. Unfortunately, the introduction of

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