

Each section is concluded by a set of relevant examples and exercises. The text of the book is clear, only in some places burdened by notational innovations leading to duplications which, in the reviewer's opinion, cannot be helpful to the average reader. Further experiments with this book in undergraduate courses will be interesting for students and instructors and should be recommended.

H. Schwerdtfeger, McGill University

Elementary Mathematical Programming, by Robert W. Metzger. Wiley, New York, 1958. 246 pages. \$5.95.

As implied by the title, this book is devoted to a detailed and elementary exposition of a number of methods of mathematical programming, including the simplex method and the "stepping-stone" method of Cooper and Charres. Applications covered include the transportation problem, production planning, stock slitting, scheduling, and job and salary evaluation.

A minimum of mathematical background is required, and proofs are omitted. The mathematically mature reader will find the spelled-out detail somewhat tedious. The author's attempt to avoid the term "vector" leads to such peculiarities of language as "c = the objective coefficients of the variables.", "x = the variables of the problem", (p. 111), etc.

However, within the self-imposed limitations, the author has achieved his aims. The book can be recommended to management analysts or industrial engineers who require some knowledge of the techniques for solving the subject problems.

H. Kaufman, McGill University

Mathematical Programming and Electrical Networks, by Jack B. Dennis. Wiley, New York, 1959. 186 pages. \$4.50.

This book represents the author's research for his doctoral thesis at M.I.T. The work is an outgrowth of the observation that simple linear programming problems can be solved by equivalent electrical networks. This equivalence is fully exploited for both the linear and quadratic programming problems, and leads to an algorithm for solving network flow problems.

Additional chapters are devoted to a breakpoint tracing procedure, which is applied to the solution of general linear and quadratic programming problems. Two algorithms are presented, one similar to the simplex method, and the second equivalent to the primal-dual method of Dantzig, Ford and