differential equations which have come to prominence in recent years. These are, by and large, ignored. From this reviewer's point of view these omissions are serious and will severely limit the utility of this book. Nevertheless there will be some who will find the exceptional features of this book adequate compensation for its short-comings.

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51[X].—JAMES B. SCARBOROUGH, *Numerical Mathematical Analysis*, Sixth Edition, The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., 1966, xxi + 600 pp., 24 cm. Price $8.50.

This veteran textbook, originally copyrighted in 1930, is well known to numerical analysts and has been reviewed time and again. In this, the sixth edition, nothing has been added which alters the basic strengths and weaknesses of the previous editions. The alterations are in fact quite minor. They consist of a belated introduction of the trapezoidal rule for quadrature, of a slight modification of the regula-falsi method for root-finding, and of some formulas of Runge-Kutta type (due to Kooy and Uytenbogaart) for solving systems of second order differential equations. It is unfortunate that while introducing the trapezoidal rule the author did not deem it advisable to introduce the related (but more useful methods) of Romberg integration and the trapezoidal rule with end corrections. For those interested in solving problems on desk calculators this book should continue to be appealing. For those interested in solving problems using computers there are a number of books now on the market which should be preferred.

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52[X].—BURTON WENDROFF, *Theoretical Numerical Analysis*, Academic Press, New York, 1966, xi + 239 pp., 24 cm. Price $10.95.

An accurate and brief description of this book is given by the author,

"My purpose in writing this book is to present numerical analysis as a legitimate branch of mathematics, deserving attention from mature mathematicians and students alike. In keeping with this theme the reader will find himself traveling a narrow, often deep path through five basic fields of numerical analysis: interpolation, approximation, numerical solution of ordinary and partial differential equations, and numerical solution of systems of equations. The direction and depth of the path, while largely a matter of my own taste, are constrained when feasible so as to lead to a consideration of good computing technique (large scale digital)."

He succeeds admirably! This book should prove to be an excellent reference work for practical numerical analysts, for advanced graduate students and for others interested in the elegant and unified presentation of tastefully selected topics.

E. I.