The presentation of each procedure is in a highly condensed standard form; often only the appropriate adjective of a standard sentence is given and obvious punctuation marks and verbs are sacrificed. While this may be the only way to reduce the bulk to manageable size, to the occasional user who must decode item-by-item the style will seem cumbersome. (It is initially somewhat disconcerting to find so frequently that the first entry under RESULTS is " None"—until you learn that this means that no supplementary operations of the data nor special notations for stating results are needed.) In each of several cases in which the prescription was suspected of being incomplete or ambiguous on first (or second) reading, careful decoding yielded a full statement.

Anyone seriously interested in the use of non-parametric procedures will find this a very useful book to have available. For convenient use as a reference it needs to be read as well as consulted. The bibliography of some 600 items is a notable dividend.

R. N. BRADT

GOLDBERG, R. R., *Fourier Transforms* (Cambridge University Press, 1961), viii+76 pp., 21s.

This is an extremely well-written book, packed with information.

In Chapter 1 the author enunciates classical results, on such topics as Lebesgue integration, assumed in the later chapters. In Chapter 2, on Fourier transforms in the class L^1, he first gives the standard theorems on inversion, and follows them with more modern results centering around Wiener's theorem on functions whose Fourier transforms never vanish. In Chapter 3 he gives the classical inversion theory for the class L^2 (Plancherel's theorem). Chapter 4 is devoted to certain extensions of Wiener's theorem: Chapter 5 gives Bechner's characterisation of the Fourier-Stieltjes transforms of non-negative differentials.

There are valuable references to recent work in these chapters, and an Appendix of 11 pages gives (without proofs but with references) an account of generalisations of the theory to functions on a locally compact abelian group.

I have two criticisms. Of the notations

$$\int\left(\int f(x, y)dx\right)dy \quad \text{and} \quad \int dy \int f(x, y)dx$$

for an iterated integral, the author uses the second; and he writes of an iterated integral being absolutely convergent, a statement which I regard as ambiguous.

H. D. URSELL