One would have liked the author to include more interesting material from current journals.

The omission, in the references, of Walsh's important work on 'The Location of Critical Points' seems to be an oversight. Another inclusion which the reviewer would have liked in chapter 2 is H. Delange's result regarding distribution of the nodes in Tchebicheff-Bernstein Quadrature formula for $n \geq 10$, which would perhaps have increased the interest of the chapter without much loss to its brevity.

There are very few printing errors and these are minor ones which the reader can easily correct. Thus on page 24, line 10, c_{n_1} should be read c_n, on page 34 bottom $\lambda_{1\nu}^2$ should be $\lambda_1^{2\nu}$,

and on page 98 at one place 'Huritz' should be 'Hurwitz'.

<div align="right">A. Sharma, University of Alberta (Calgary)</div>

<u>Proceedings of the fifth Canadian Mathematical Congress,</u>
Université de Montréal, 1961. Edited by E. M. Rosenthall.
University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1963. x + 220 pages. $6.00.

Apart from the usual list of names of the participants of the seminar, reports on various conferences on the teaching of mathematics etc. the volume contains the following articles of mathematical interest: R. L. Jeffery "Derivatives and integrals with respect to a base function" (Presidential address); Ch. Ehresmann "Structures feuilletées"; A. Erdélyi "An extension of the concept of real number"; L. Henkin "Mathematics and Logic"; I. Sneddon "The application of mathematics to biology and medicine" (Invited lectures). There are also the abstracts of nine contributed papers.

<div align="right">H. S.</div>

<u>Décomposition des lois de Probabilités,</u> par Y. V. Linnik.
Gauthier Villars, Paris 1962. vi + 294 pages. 55 F.

Il s'agit de la traduction française de l'édition russe parue en 1960.

Voici la nature des problèmes étudiés: Une variable aléatoir x donnée peut-elle être la somme de variables aléatoires indépendantes? Dans les cas où elle peut l'être, étudier les relations entre la nature de la loi de x et la nature des lois de ses composantes indépendantes. Ces problèmes s'étudient à l'aide de la notion de fonction caractéristique et on est ramené à l'étude de la décomposition de la fonction caractéristique $\varphi_x(t)$ de x en produit de fonctions caractéristiques. L'appareil

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