would be greatly improved by adding some more bibliographical remarks. In particular it would be desirable to add to the names of authors of recent significant results the bibliographical data of their work.

G. Bruns, McMaster University

Introduction to Field Theory, by Iain T. Adamson, Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, and J. Wiley and Sons Publ., New York, 1965. viii + 180 pages. $2.75.

The inexpensive and compact series of monographs known as "University Mathematical Texts" have won themselves a high reputation among university students, and this volume will certainly add thereto. It can fairly be described as a monograph on Galois theory. This theory constitutes the third chapter of the book, and its classical applications constitute the fourth and last chapter. The first half of the book contains the necessary theory for the second - the groundwork, starting from the definition of a field, and including good treatments of vector-spaces and of polynomials occupies the first chapter; the theory of extensions of fields occupies the second.

The writing is extremely clear and pleasant to read, striking just the right balance between chattiness and the coldly efficient style which fills a book with nothing but definitions and theorems. The book is modern in spirit, but not aggressively so: commutative diagrams appear, and the author makes much use of ordered sets (example: an extension of a field F is an ordered pair consisting of a field E and a monomorphism of F into E) but these sophistications appear only where they contribute to clarity, elegance, or both.

H. A. Thurston, University of British Columbia

Elements of Abstract Algebra, by Richard A. Dean. Wiley and Sons, New York, N.Y., 1966. xiv + 324 pages. $7.95.

This introductory text for an undergraduate course in abstract algebra is a considerably expanded version of mimeographed notes which the author has used for several years for a first course in algebra given to sophomores at the California Institute of Technology. It is a sound, carefully written, and often rather personal, book.

After a brief introduction to a little set theory, the book proper begins with a long chapter on group theory, and it is on this theme that the rest of the book is based. The topics covered are: groups, rings, the integers, fields, Euclidean domains, polynomials, vector spaces, field extensions and finite fields, finite groups, and Galois theory. The group theoretic thread runs through them all.

Such an approach has both advantages and disadvantages. The

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