Actually the group which characterizes Euclidean geometry includes "similarities" as well as these isometries (see Coxeter, H.S.M. "Introduction to Geometry", page 67).

The chief value of this book lies in the stimulation it gives the reader to explore the more advanced fields that the author mentions in the notes at the end of each chapter, such as projective geometry, hyperbolic and elliptic geometry, and group theoretic foundations of geometry.

C. W. L. Garner, Carleton University

An Introduction to Vector Analysis, by F. Max Stein. Harper and Row, New York and Evanston, 1963. xii + 209 pages.

This book is an introductory text in classical vector analysis. It contains the following chapters:

1. The Algebra of vectors. 2. The differential calculus of vectors. 3. Differential geometry, (introduction to the theory of curves and curvilinear coordinates). 4. Elementary theory of integration. 5,6,7. Introduction to theoretical mechanics.

The above materials are treated in an almost similar fashion as in all classical books of vector analysis written in the last fifty years. One should add that the presentation of the subject is very clear and well organized.

The book is suitable for students who have completed a first course in calculus and an introductory course on differential equations.

H.A. Eliopoulos, University of Windsor

Introduction to General Topology, by Z. Mamuzić. Translated from the first Serbo-Croatian edition by Leo F. Boron, P. Noordhoff, Ltd., Groningen, 1963. 159 pages. Price Dfl. 17.50.

This book is a good, concise survey of the various types of structures on a set that are considered in general topology and of the interconnections between them. As such, it is recommended to those mathematicians who are acquainted with the basic elements of general topology and who wish to learn about all the various ways that have been developed for introducing a topology into a set by means of some other type of structure.

In particular, it is to be noted that this is the first English