is the logically invalid one in terms of increment. The authors are, rightly, uneasy over the notation for "indefinite integrals"; one would wish that they had been a little more uneasy and had refused to use it. The reviewer will guarantee that this refusal causes in practice absolutely no inconvenience.

After these small and detailed criticisms, let me repeat that, in clarity and accuracy the book is, taken as a whole, well above average.

H.A. Thurston, University of British Columbia

University Mathematics, II, by J.R. Britton, R.B. Kreigh and L.W. Rutland. Freeman and Co., San Francisco, 1965. xii + 650 pages. $9.50.

This volume continues on the same style as volume I (already reviewed). It covers coördinate geometry and linear algebra in three dimensions, vector functions, partial differentiation (with well-laid topological foundations, but a poor - though common - notation for partial derivatives), multiple integration, series, exact and linear differential equations, including LaPlace transforms, and a little theory of probability.

H.A. Thurston, University of British Columbia

Number-systems, A Modern Introduction, by Mervin L. Keedy. Addison-Wesley, 1965. ix + 226 pages. $6.50.

It is perhaps a little unfair to the author not to be more enthusiastic about this book, but while it covers the structure of the real number-system adequately, it does not seem to add anything to what is already available. The reviewer doubts whether the student who will read this type of book will benefit by working through seventy-five "Review practice exercises" like "add $7 + (-1)$"; "subtract $17-3$"; or "divide $14^{-3} \div 14^{-5}$".

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