The book concludes with a chapter entitled "An Introduction to Projective Geometry" which motivates, in the Euclidean plane, the projective concepts of duality and polarity. The last paragraph is particularly interesting: a comparison of the real projective and inversive planes considered as extensions of the Euclidean plane; the former is motivated by gnomonic projection, the latter by sterographic.

Good problems are distributed throughout the book; hints and answers as well as a glossary of technical terms are provided at the end. Like most of Professor Coxeter's books, delightful quotations are found under all chapter headings.

C. W. L. Garner, Carleton University

Mathematics of Choice: How to count without counting, by Ivan Niven. Random House, New Mathematical Library No. 15. 1965. xi + 202 pages. $1.95.

This is a very readable book on elementary combinatorial theory, suitable for high school juniors and laymen. There are many illustrative examples. While the book is a valuable contribution to the popular mathematical literature, the more serious reader should be forewarned that the subject matter is not indicative of current research in combinatorics. Only counting problems are considered, and virtually all results mentioned were known well before 1850. A large number of problems and solutions are provided, few of them challenging. College students will probably find the pace too slow, certainly slower than most other books of the series.

W.G. Brown, McGill University

Lectures on rings and modules, by J. Lambek. Blaisdell Publishing Co., Waltham, Massachusetts, 1966. viii + 184 pages. $8.50.

This outstanding book deserves a place on the library shelf alongside Jacobson's classical Structure of Rings. The overlap in material in the two books is surprisingly small. Prof. Lambek's goal seems to have been to bring the reader to the frontiers of research into problems of rings of quotients by the shortest route consistent with clarity and motivation.

Chapters 1 and 3 deal with the basic tools of ring theory and a development of the classical structure theory. Chapter 2 is mainly an exposition of the theory of rings of quotients for commutative rings. The high point of the book is chapter 4, an account of the work of Goldie, R.E. Johnson, Faith, Utumi and the author on classical and complete rings of quotients. The final chapter is a brief but excellent introduction to homological algebra. It is a pity that this chapter was not developed