discontinuous" groups and leading in a natural manner to the properties of compactness in topological groups. The other concerns itself with projective limits in topological groups and rings.

M. Shimrat, University of Alberta, Calgary

Fonctions hypergéométriques de plusieurs variables et résolution analytiques des équations algébriques générales, by G. Belardinelli. Memorial des Sciences Mathématiques, Fascicule CXLV, Gauthier-Villars, Paris, 1960. 74 pages. $3.25.

This short monograph consists of two parts: The first summarizes the required properties of hypergeometric functions of several variables, and the second applies these results to the solution of algebraic equations in terms of these functions. The main theme consists of the results of Mellin, Capelli, Birkeland and the extensive researches of the author. These results have previously been widely scattered in the literature, and the author has performed a valuable service in unifying this material.

H. Kaufman, McGill University

Confluent Hypergeometric Functions, by L. J. Slater. Cambridge University Press and MacMillan Co. of Canada Ltd., 1960. ix + 247 pages. $11.25.

An excellent account consisting of six chapters which summarize the important properties of these functions, and three appendices which give values of ${}_1F_1\,[a; b; x]$ for $a = -1.0(0.1)\,1.0$, $b = 0.1(0.1)\,1.0$, $x = 0.1\,(0.1)\,10.0$, values of ${}_1F_1\,[a; b; 1]$ for $a = -11.0\,(0.2)\,2.0$, $b = -4.0\,(0.2)\,1.0$, and a table of the smallest positive zeros of ${}_1F_1\,[a; b; x]$ for $a = -4.0\,(0.1) - 0.1$, $b = 0.1\,(0.1)\,2.5$. The utility of the tables could have been enhanced by extending the range of x to negative values. The only extensive tabulation of these values appears to be that given by Middleton and Johnson (Cruft Lab. Technical Report 140, Harvard University, January 1952).

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