with reference to a paper by F. Riesz. In this form the statement is not correct, as can be shown by simple examples such as $f(\rho) = \log \rho$. The statement becomes correct if $\alpha$ is assumed to be any real number, and this assumption is explicitly used in F. Riesz' argument. Incidentally there is an obvious misprint in the page reference here and at the end of the book, there being no paper of F. Riesz on the allotted pages 3–8! On the whole the book contains remarkably few misprints, and the list of references is very inclusive. In fact the only omission that the reviewer was able to discover is an extensive memoir by N. Günther, *Sur les intégrales de Stieltjes et leur applications aux problèmes de la physique mathématique*, Travaux de l'Institut Physico-Mathématique Stekloff, vol. 1 (1932), Ch. 8, which contains, among many other things, a discussion of F. Riesz' theorem concerning the representation of superharmonic functions in terms of potentials of positive mass distributions and of harmonic majorants.

The author and the Ergebnisse series should be congratulated upon publishing this exceedingly interesting and valuable monograph, which will prove indispensable for anyone who works in the field of the theory and applications of subharmonic functions.

J. D. TAMARKIN

*Einführung in die analytische Geometrie und Algebra.* Volume 2. By O. Schreier and V. Sperner. Leipzig and Berlin, Teubner, 1935. 308 pp.

The first volume of this work, bearing the same title, was published in 1931 and reviewed in this Bulletin (vol. 38 (1932), p. 622). The main feature (complete fusion of the foundations of geometry and algebra) and the excellent qualities of the book, were sufficiently pointed out in the review of the first volume, so that at present we restrict ourselves merely to giving a short list of contents. Chapter 1 (Elements of the theory of groups) includes Abelian groups. Chapter 2 (Linear transformations, matrices) deals primarily with the theory of elementary divisors, orthogonal transformations, symmetric and Hermitian matrices and the like. Chapter 3 (Projective geometry) contains an excellent exposition of the foundations of projective geometry in $n$-dimensional spaces. After a perusal of this second volume the reviewer feels confirmed in his previous opinion that the book could be successfully used as a text or reference book in a graduate course in this country.

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