short discussion of normed vector lattices leads to the L^p spaces and the abstract L- and M-spaces. Kakutani's concrete representation of L-spaces is given, but strangely enough the corresponding one for M-spaces does not appear.

A novel topic appears in Chapter 7–linear spaces with norm-functions that are vector-lattice valued. The results are reminiscent of those in vector-valued function spaces. In particular, integral representations are obtained for bounded linear operators on the space of continuous vector-valued functions and on the space of (Bochner) integrable vector-valued functions (where the domain of these functions is a compact interval on the real line). The Hellinger integral is developed for this last purpose. Finally, integration of vector-valued functions with respect to vector measures (via a bilinear map) is presented.

The last chapter "... gives a brief exposition of the manner in which the theory of ordered vector spaces can be used in various branches of mathematics." These include operator equations in various contexts, operator extensions, the spectral theorem for selfadjoint operators on Hilbert space, and fixed points for positive contractions.

The book is well organized and clearly written. The level of exposition is detailed, yet important material is easily accessible (if one already knows what's important–there are no real indications of the high points). Each chapter ends with bibliographic notes which reference and complement the text material. The biggest drawback of the book is that there are no exercises or problems whatever, and very few examples. In fact, the whole circle of motivating examples available in Orlicz spaces, Banach function spaces, normed Köthe spaces is not mentioned at all. In addition, with the exception of work by the author, the bibliography stops at 1970 and omits the three major recent books on the subject, viz., G. Jameson's *Ordered linear spaces* (1970), A. L. Peressini's *Ordered topological vector spaces* (1967) and the first volume of the very substantial and important *Riesz spaces* (1971) by W. A. J. Luxemburg and A. C. Zaanen.

Nonetheless, the book includes a good selection of material organized in a usable fashion and would make a good reference and text, if properly supplemented.

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Subharmonic functions, by W. K. Hayman, and the late P. B. Kennedy, Vol. I, Academic Press, London, New York, San Francisco, 1976, xvii + 284 pp., $25.50.

Subharmonic functions have been around for a long time, although not known by that name originally, and have played a central role in the development of mathematics. The Newton and Coulomb inverse square laws for gravitational and electromagnetic forces, respectively, made this role