by certain straight line segments all lying on a set of parallels.*   The
proof of the theorem, to which 26 pages are devoted, is, in the nature of
things, difficult.   It is here attacked by the method of minimizing a
Dirichlet integral.   While there are a number of places where statements
are unsubstantiated, the impression is left that the methods are in general
direct and well chosen, and that a revision of the treatment so as to com-
plete a real proof would be a possible and worth while labor.   It is rather
in the extensions that more serious doubts assail one.

    The later sections of the chapter take up abelian integrals and algebraic
functions on Riemann surfaces, the general problem of uniformization,
and the conformal mapping of multiply connected surfaces on each other.

    The reader who wishes an orientation with respect to geometric function
theory, and who will not be misled as to validity of proofs, will find Part III
interesting, and even stimulating.   There are excellent possibilities ahead
for a revision.   The proof reading has been well done, and the typography
and general appearance of the book are models of excellence.

O. D. KELLOGG

CORRECTIONS

BY HAROLD HILTON

    In the article on pages 303–308 of the July issue of this BULLETIN
(vol. 29, No. 7) the following corrections by the author were received by
the editors after the final proofs had been returned to the printers.

    On page 304, in line 13, change $(p - q)/q$ to $(p - q)/p$.

    On page 304, in line 23, change ϕ to ω.

    On page 305, in line 19, change $K\pi\epsilon$ to $K\pi/\epsilon$; and change $e^{-k\pi t/\epsilon} \sin k\pi\epsilon$
to $e^{-K\pi t/\epsilon} \sin (k\pi/\epsilon)$.

    On page 305, in line 3 from the bottom, change T to τ.

    On page 308, omit entirely lines 10–13.

    On page 308, in line 3 from the bottom, change (3), (4) to (8), (9).

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    * The open continuum in question is supposed to be of finite connectivity
in the proof offered. .Later it is asserted that the theorem admits of
generalization to the case of infinite connectivity, but we are not told
what becomes of the Schlitzbereich.