treatment of group theory displays to the best advantage the simplification in technique obtainable through a proper use of abstraction. To the reviewer it seems that the book would be especially useful as a source and reference book in connection with discursive lectures. It could hardly be used as an introduction to the physical theory. While it does not contain an index, differing in this respect from all the other books under review, it is so brief that the table of contents is a quite effective guide to the specific subjects treated in the text.

For the student of the quantum theory, these books are indispensable if he wishes to master and to use the group-theoretical techniques appropriate to his problems. He will naturally wish to keep them on his shelves beside such well known theoretical works as Dirac's *Principles of Quantum Mechanics* and von Neumann's *Mathematische Grundlagen der Quantenmechanik*, in which the role of group theory is not emphasized. Mathematicians who value the fructifying contacts of their abstract realm with the more concrete world of physics will find this latest meeting both fascinating and inspiring; and those who interest themselves rather in the pure theory of groups will wish to consult the books of Weyl and van der Waerden both for their masterly exposition of the representation theory and for their suggestions of problems yet unsolved.

M. H. STONE

A CORRECTION

A regretted slip was made in my review of Smith and Ginsburg's *History of Mathematics in America* (this Bulletin, vol. 41 (1935), pp. 603–606), in the list of suggestions for a new edition. Line 16, page 606—namely, p. 37, l. 14, *for* "of" *read* "on"—should be eliminated.

R. C. ARCHIBALD