8 + 270 pp. and 60 figures.

This production, from the pen of a young Hungarian mathematician, who is beginning to be known for his contributions to analysis situs, is welcome for several reasons. There are altogether too few books on the subject and one more is decidedly in place. It also gives under one cover a fairly complete treatment of the results obtained by Brouwer and his school on two dimensional topology, a useful thing indeed. The many and well chosen examples and figures are another good feature. For the sake of the average reader at least, we wish that the author had better amalgamated his material and introduced greater unity in his presentation. The Topologie will be especially useful to the reader familiar with point sets and wishing to learn more about their geometric applications, and also, say, in connection with Veblen's Colloquium Lectures.

The material in the book may be essentially classified into three groups: (a) Topology of the plane and its curves, centering around the Jordan curve theorems and including such questions as invariance of dimensionality and regionality, structure of regions and their boundaries, the general closed curve, etc. (b) Combinatorial analysis situs of two-dimensional manifolds. The treatment of this part is less felicitous than Veblen's in Chapter II of his Lectures. The author takes advantage of the relative simplicity of the theorems on plane Jordan curves, and thus more or less avoids questions of straightness. Unfortunately this method cannot be extended to three or more dimensions, and whereas Veblen's treatment of the two-dimensional case contains in germ, that of the more general one, Dr. Kerékjártó will be obliged to change front in his second volume, which is to be devoted to it. (c) Continuous transformations of surfaces (Brouwer's theorems on fixed points and the like), continuous families of curves on surfaces. This group of questions includes the author's more original and interesting contributions as well as the more recent results obtained by Brouwer and his students. If we mistake not, those on continuous families of curves are largely due to Dr. Kerékjártó himself.

The book concludes with a fair bibliography. The small number of American titles is doubtless to be ascribed to the lack of contact between the scientists of Central Europe and the rest of us—of the most unpleasant things on the scientific landscape of the last few years.

S. Lefschetz