

cist seeking help in the actual construction of nomograms will be disappointed, for there are no applications. The reader recognizes at page 39 that the problem of determining under what conditions the equation in three variables  $f(z_1, z_2, z_3) = 0$  shall have the determinant form

$$\Delta_{123} = |f_i g_i h_i| = 0, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3),$$

is fundamental and is referred to the literature for the solution. The generalized equation in six variables with corresponding nomograms consisting of three curve nets is also briefly considered. Chapter IV is devoted to nomograms with movable inscribed elements and affords suggestions for the study of nomograms depending on geometric invariants under displacements in the plane. There is a useful bibliography of thirty sources and the printing is almost without error. On page 49 there should be a factor 3 before the parenthesis in the fifth line from the bottom. On page 39,  $j$  and  $k$  should be deleted from the parenthesis line 14 from the bottom, and  $v$  should replace  $\nu$  in equations 3), 4), and 5), page 30.

L. I. HEWES

*Théorie Générale des Séries de Dirichlet.* (Mémorial des Sciences Mathématiques, No. 17.) By G. Valiron. Paris, Gauthier-Villars, 1926. 56 pp.

The aim of the series to which this work belongs is to present in brief and compact form the most important results and outlines of methods in various mathematical subjects of current interest. This particular number on Dirichlet series gives an excellent survey of this interesting field which is now growing so rapidly.

One naturally thinks of comparing this book with the only other work devoted exclusively to this subject, namely *The General Theory of Dirichlet's Series* by Hardy and Riesz (Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, No. 18, published in 1915). They are somewhat similar in general plan and style. That there was a real need for a new book on the subject is seen from the fact that of the bibliography of nearly 150 references given by Valiron, over forty per cent were published since 1915 when the Hardy and Riesz work was issued.

A curious mistake is made on pages 31–32, in a brief discussion of the Hölder and Cesàro methods of summation of divergent series, where the names of these two methods are interchanged.

To those already interested in the subject and to those who wish know something of the results and methods without devoting too much time to it, this compact summary should prove very valuable.

L. L. SMAIL