I.

```
1 2  3    1  8  9    2  8 12    3  8 15    4  7 15    5  9 10     7  8 14
1 4 14    1 10 15    2  9 15    3  9 12    4  9 11    5 12 14     7  9 13
1 5 13    2  4 13    2 11 14    3 10 14    4 10 12    6  9 14     8 10 13
1 6 11    2  5  7    3  4  5    3 11 13    5  6 15    6 12 13    11 12 15
1 7 12    2  6 10    3  6  7    4  6  8    5  8 11    7 10 11    13 14 15
```

II.

```
1 2  5    1  9 13    2  7 14    3  6 15    4  8 10    5 13 14     8  9 14
1 3  8    1 11 12    2  8 13    3 11 13    4 11 14    6  7  9     9 10 11
1 4 15    2  3  9    2 11 15    3 12 14    5  6 11    6  8 12     9 12 15
1 6 14    2  4 12    3  4  7    4  5  9    5  7 12    7  8 11    10 12 13
1 7 10    2  6 10    3  5 10    4  6 13    5  8 15    7 13 15    10 14 15
```

The group for each of the above triple-systems is of order 3 and is generated by the substitution

$$s = (1\ 7\ 14)\ (2\ 6\ 10)\ (3)\ (4\ 12\ 8)\ (5\ 9\ 15)\ (11)\ (13).$$

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DE SÉGUIER'S THEORY OF SUBSTITUTION GROUPS.

Théorie des Groupes finis. Eléments de la Théorie des Groupes de Substitutions. Par J. A. DE SÉGUIER. Paris, Gauthier-Villars, 1912. x+228 pp. 10 Fr.

THE earliest separate book on the theory of groups is Jordan's Traité des Substitutions, which appeared in 1870 and is still one of the most valuable treatises along certain lines. Twelve years later there appeared Netto's Substitutionentheorie, which was translated into Italian by G. Battaglini, in 1885, and into English by F. N. Cole, in 1892. Five years after this English translation, W. Burnside published the first separate treatise on groups originally written in our language, under the title Theory of Groups of Finite Order. A second and enlarged edition of this work appeared in 1911. In 1900 the first printed edition of a book on this subject originally written in Italian appeared under the title Lezioni sulla Teoria dei Gruppi di Sostituzioni, by L. Bianchi.

Since the beginning of the present century new books on the theory of groups of finite order have appeared more rapidly, as may be seen from the following list: L. E. Dickson, Linear Groups, 1901; J. A. de Séguier, Groupes abstraits, 1904; H. Hilton, Introduction to the Theory of Groups of Finite Order, 1908; E. Netto, Gruppen und Substitutionentheorie, 1908;