after Galois' death, his theory of the resolution of algebraic equations was for the first time made intelligible to the general public and established with complete rigor. A few words more on the further history of Galois' theory will complete my account. According to Weber,[*] Kronecker probably first became acquainted with it during his visit to Paris in 1853 where he was associated intimately with Hermite, Bertrand, and other leading French mathematicians. The first mention Kronecker makes of Galois' name is in a letter to Dirichlet in March, 1856. Dedekind also became very early acquainted with Galois' theory since it is known that he lectured in the winter of 1857–58 on higher algebra and in particular on Galois' theory. According to Weber [†] this was probably the first extensive account of Galois' theory given at a German university. The first account of it given in a text-book on algebra is in the third edition of Serret's algebra (1866). This, together with Jordan's classic treatise which appeared in 1870, made a knowledge of Galois' theory possible to all the world.

Perfectly just was Galois' estimate of his own discoveries when he said shortly before his death : " *J'ai fait des recherches qui arrêteront bien des savants dans les leurs.*"

YALE UNIVERSITY,
   February, 1898.

LOVE'S THEORETICAL MECHANICS.

Theoretical Mechanics, an Introductory Treatise on the Principles of Dynamics. By A. E. H. LOVE, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge. Cambridge, The University Press, 1897. 8vo, xiv + 379 pp.

THIS is a text-book on dynamics intended for the use of students who have some knowledge of differential and integral calculus and coördinate geometry. The statements of first principles necessarily relate to motion in three dimensions, but the systematic development of the subject is for the most part confined to the motion in two dimensions of particles and rigid bodies. A notable feature of the book is the careful attention which is paid to the statement of the theory of dynamics, not merely as a basis for mathematical problems, but also as a branch of science. In this respect it stands in marked contrast to most other text-books of similar scope.

* *Mathematische Annalen*, vol. 43, p. 1.
† Algebra, vol. 1, Einleitung, p. 7.