

The treatment of multiple integrals though brief and incomplete is, on the whole, very good. We are glad to see several problems mentioned which are sometimes omitted in a course on this subject, such as the general problem of the calculus of variations. This Pascal calls, without sufficient reason we think, "Mayer's problem." The book closes with a discussion of the most famous problems of the calculus, *e. g.*, Newton's problem and the brachistochrone, with shorter notices of many others. The translator has added to the book some references to articles that have appeared since 1897, and indexes.

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NOTES.

THE second number of the *Transactions* of the AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, which has just appeared, consists of 162 pages and contains the following articles:—"On the metric geometry of the plane n -line," by F. MORLEY; "On relative motion," by ALEXANDER S. CHESSIN; "Plane cubics and irrational covariant cubics," by HENRY S. WHITE; "A purely geometric representation of all points in the projective plane," by JULIAN LOWELL COOLIDGE; "The decomposition of the general collineation of space into three skew reflections," by EDWIN B. WILSON; "A new method of determining the differential parameters and invariants of quadratic differential quantities," by HEINRICH MASCHKE; "On the extension of Delaunay's method in the lunar theory to the general problem of planetary motion," by G. W. HILL; "On the types of linear partial differential equations of the second order in three independent variables which are unaltered by the transformations of a continuous group," by J. E. CAMPBELL.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICAL CONGRESS AT PARIS: At the two general sessions of the congress, the following addresses will be delivered:—August 6th: "On the historiography of mathematics," by Professor M. CANTOR.—"Three Italian analysts, Betti, Brioschi, Casorati, and three ways of considering the questions of analysis; their influence," by Professor V. VOLTERRA.—August 11th: "A page from the life of Weierstrass," by Professor G. MIT-