of Chapter II. Of course, most of the errors would be easily detected, even by the casual reader, but when the text is made to speak of the discriminant of the realm as "le plus grand diviseur des nombres entiers du corps" (page 26), the beginner may have some trouble in supplying the omission. The same thing is true of the omission of the word "premier" in the statement of the theorem on page 65. In many places, as on page 49, where several equations are printed in one line without commas between, the right member of one and the left member of the following one appear as a product. Again, on page 65 where examples are given to illustrate the use of the symbol $\left(\frac{d}{p}\right)$ to determine in what way the principal ideal (p) can be broken up into ideal factors, we find the word "Corps" in a line by itself followed in the next line by

$$k(\sqrt{-5}) \quad m = -5 \quad d = -20$$

without any punctuation whatever, just as though m and d were necessary to define the realm.

The book would have been greatly improved for the general reader by printing the theorems in italics instead of in Roman characters.

The reader who glances over the table of contents and finds the entry "Index" will wonder if Frenchmen are reforming in the matter of indexes. But his surprise will be quickly turned to disappointment when he finds that the word is only a translation of Sommer's "Literatur-Verzeichnis" referring to the list of tables relating to the theory of numbers.

E. B. SKINNER.

An Introduction to the Infinitesimal Calculus—Notes for the use of Science and Engineering Students. By H. S. CARSLAW, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Sidney. Second edition, 1912. Longmans, Green and Co. xvi + 137 pp.

As indicated in the subtitle and in the preface, this little book is intended for first year students in the engineering schools of universities and technical colleges. It presumes a preparatory knowledge of trigonometry and elementary algebra, only. The first edition (1905, x + 103 pages) demanded a knowledge of infinite series for the deduction of the formulas for differentiating e^x and $\log x$; in the present edition