Any one familiar with Salkowski's papers in this field would recognize his fitness to prepare a third edition of the book. For a number of his papers are written from its point of view. Many sections have been rewritten and there are a number of essential additions. A notable one is the proof of the fundamental theorem concerning the determination of a curve by its intrinsic equations. A new chapter is devoted to a full discussion of skew ruled surfaces, in preparation for the study of those generated by the principal normals and binormals of a curve.

When two curves in space are in one-to-one correspondence such that corresponding tangents, principal normals, and binormals respectively are parallel, the curves are in the relation of a transformation of Combescure, to use the terminology due to Bianchi. One readily thinks of other correspondences involving parallel arrangements, as well as ones having to do with differential quantities. An investigation of these questions appears in the new edition for the first time, as do also the ideas and properties of successive evolutes.

A student reading one of the advanced treatises on differential geometry will do well to consult this little book, because of its method of attack and its richness in material.

LUTHER PFAHLER EISENHART.

Ten British Mathematicians. By ALEXANDER MACFARLANE. No. 17, Mathematical Monographs edited by Mansfield Merriman and Robert S. Woodward. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1916. 148 pp. Price $1.25.

THIS is somewhat of a departure from the preceding sixteen numbers of this series in subject matter, being an account of individual mathematicians and their contributions to mathematics, rather than a survey of some particular field of the subject. The ten men are George Peacock, Augustus De Morgan, Sir William Rowan Hamilton, George Boole, Arthur Cayley, William Kingdon Clifford, Henry John Stephen Smith, James Joseph Sylvester, Thomas Penyngton Kirkman, and Isaac Todhunter. The author had the advantage of personal acquaintance with a number of the men of whom he wrote, as well as the interest of having been born a fellow countryman. He has given us the life history of the man without too much detail, and yet with enough intimacy, so that we have a picture of the man as a man, as well as a scientist.