1916, is to present in an elementary manner the fundamental properties of the ordinary elliptic functions. The first part deals with the Jacobian functions sn, cn, dn, and the elliptic integrals, the second part with the Weierstrassian forms $\wp u$, ζu, σu, and the third part with the general properties of elliptic functions and their applications to the Jacobian and Weierstrassian forms.

In the fourth and last part, the θ-functions are considered.

As may be expected from the announcement in the preface, the book does not contain anything beyond well known elementary propositions. In view of possible applications, of which the book does not contain any, particular attention is given to the construction of formulas for numerical computations.

The reviewer must confess that he would have expected a course of lectures on elliptic functions at the University Paris planned from a higher point of view, as is customary at that famous center of mathematical activity. For this reason the Leçons, in spite of their excellence of execution and typography, are disappointing.

ARNOLD EMCH.

NOTES.

THE April number (volume 41, number 2) of the *American Journal of Mathematics* contains the following papers: "Asymptotic satellites near the straight-line equilibrium points in the problem of three bodies," by DANIEL BUCHANAN; "Concerning the invariant theory of involutions of conics," by WAYNE SENSENIG; "Note on seminvariants of systems of partial differential equations," by A. L. NELSON; "On a method for determining the non-stationary state of heat in an ellipsoid," by BIBHUTIBHUSAN DATTA; "Nilpotent algebras generated by two units, i and j, such that i^2 is not an independent unit," by G. W. SMITH.

THE Circolo matematico di Palermo announces that it has resumed the publication of its *Rendiconti*. Contributors are invited to submit manuscripts to its committee of publication under the usual conditions.