for (apparently) easy assimilation by the reader. Of course, the treatment of many of the above topics must be incomplete in a presentation such as is given in this book, but the author points out any incompleteness in each definition or proof, and suggests possible ways of filling the lacunae.

Some of the exposition is prolix, but prolixity is difficult to avoid in an exposition designed for the general reader. Even with this prolixity the book is very readable. Many examples well illustrate the abstract treatment of the various topics. Some of the more detailed and technical material which may be omitted without destroying the continuity of the exposition is printed in small type.

In the last chapter the author becomes dogmatic in some statements concerning the principle of selection (das Auswahlprinzip) of Zermelo; but enough is said to enable one to see that the author's point of view is not the only possible one. The axiomatic setting up of the theory of sets according to Zermelo, the paradoxes which are to be avoided in this way, and the bearing of the problem of well-ordering on these matters, are explained here quite clearly, considering the limitations imposed by a popular exposition of these abstruse subjects. The method of *logicizing*, and more particularly the theory of types of Russell, are not mentioned, although a footnote reference to Russell's books is given.

The book should be very useful for upper collegiate classes in mathematics and for those interested in mathematical philosophy in a general way. It should help to introduce to a wider circle the ideas and methods of a fundamental and interesting branch of mathematics.

G. A. PFEIFFER.

Descriptive Geometry. By Ervin Kenison and Harry Cyrus Bradley. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1917. vii + 287 pp.

This is one of a series of texts on topics in engineering edited by E. R. Hedrick. In their preface the authors state, "This book represents a teaching experience of more than twenty years on the part of both the authors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. . . . The point of view · · · is · · · that of the draftsman. Mathematical formulae and analytic computations have been almost entirely suppressed. . . . The method of attack throughout the book