little to criticize in the statement of fact—perhaps nothing that would not lay me open, in view of the book's purpose, to the charge of quibbling.* He has presented these conceptions with a wealth of illustration, and in a style that is always pleasing and often of rare beauty and power. He has developed many and often surprising connections and analogies with apparently remote fields of inquiry. I venture to say that no one, be he professional mathematician or educated layman, can read this book without feeling its stimulating and thought-provoking character, provided only he be philosophically minded. A man not interested in meditating on the general aspect of things would perhaps find the book dull. But what a lot of the joy of life such a man must miss.

J. W. YOUNG

## TWO TRANSLATIONS OF ARCHIMEDES

*Les Œuvres Complètes d'Archimède.* Traduites du Grec en Français avec une introduction et des notes. By Paul Ver Eecke. Paris and Brussels, Desclée, de Brouwer et Cie., 1921. lx + 553 pp.

*Kugel und Zylinder von Archimedes.* Uebersetzt und mit Anmerkungen versehen. By Arthur Czwalina-Allenstein. No. 202 of Ostwald's Klassiker der exakten Wissenschaften. Leipzig, Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1922. 80 pp.

In considering these two recent evidences of Belgian and German scholarship it may naturally be asked why a new edition of the complete works of Archimedes, or even of a single treatise, should be thought worthy of publication at this time, particularly in view of the fact that we already have the monumental edition by Heiberg, with its recent revision; the

* In the interest of removing minor blemishes in a future edition, attention may be called to the following: In the group definition of the geometry of shape on p. 218 reference should be to "each and all the transformations of the similitude group" and *no others*; on p. 267, line 7 from the bottom, after the word "field" the restriction ($n \neq n'$) should be added; on p. 329 the statement that a plane of circles is "as rich in circles as in point-triads, as rich in circles as ordinary space in points" is erroneous unless the point-triads be restricted to those formed from points of a line, and is open to misunderstanding, since it leads rather easily to the erroneous idea that dimensionality is a function of the cardinal number of a class rather than of the arrangement of its elements. The extended treatment of the concept of limit seems to me unnecessarily involved and difficult; this portion of the book is hard reading even for one familiar with the concept.

Very few typographical errors were noticed. These occur on p. 136, line 5 from the bottom; on p. 175, line 4 from the bottom; on p. 243 lines 9 and 10; on p. 271, line 11; and on p. 377, line 12.