

attention is paid to numerical equalities and inequalities. The work draws its inspiration from Weierstrass, Du Bois-Reymond, and especially from Cauchy. It is distinctly of the modern French School, however, for with the exceptions of Mittag-Leffler and Lindelöf, who draw from the same source, the names that one meets are Picard, Poincaré, Hadamard, Borel and other less-known French mathematicians.

The chief topics treated are Mittag-Leffler's theorem that a meromorphic function is the sum of an integral (transcendental) function and a series of rational fractions; Weierstrass's theorem that a meromorphic function is the quotient of two integral functions; Hadamard's investigation on Taylor's series with applications to meromorphic functions and to the zeros of integral functions; the generalization of Picard's theorem to the statement that any meromorphic function must take on every value, except possibly two, an infinite number of times; and series of rational fractions, with ordinary and extraordinary distributions of poles, as applied to the study of meromorphic functions. Four notes, two of which Mr. Zoretti contributed, bring the subject so far up to date as to include some memoirs not published when the book went to press.

This little book, like the others, is of great value in putting us abreast of the present state of a particular branch of mathematics. So carefully has the matter been chosen and so clearly has Mr. Zoretti written that only a very limited knowledge of the theory of functions is presupposed. This pedagogical method is peculiarly French. It quickly places the student in absolute command of an advanced field so that he may commence his investigations at once without that vast auxiliary knowledge which some consider necessary. By such a work as these Leçons the whole mathematical world is given the same advantage.

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NOTES.

THE April number (volume 25, number 2) of the *American Journal of Mathematics* contains the following papers: "The double-six configuration connected with the cubic surface, and a related group of Cremona transformations," by EDWARD KAS-