class $m$. Hence $w_{x}=0$ cuts $C(n ; m)$ in an nm-line, by Bezout's theorem.*

If we project the curves (11), (12) upon the $x_{3}$ plane, we may obtain the equation of the projected $m n$-line by interchanging point and line coordinates in Clebsch's proof of Bezout's theorem (see Vorlesungen über Geometrie, page 282). Every full invariant of this $m n$-line gives by our translation principle an equation of condition among the coordinates $w_{i}$.

An alternative method of procedure is to use equations (1), (3), replacing $f_{1}$ by $g_{m}$ in (1). Rational elimination processes give a form in each variable $p_{1}, q_{1}, p_{2}, q_{2}$ with coefficients rational in $w_{i}$. Of these forms that in $p_{2}$ is the transformed of the one in $p_{1}$, say of $F_{1}\left(p_{1}\right)$, by a homographic transformation, and that in $q_{2}$ is likewise the transformed of the one in $q_{1}$, viz. $\varphi_{1}\left(q_{1}\right)$. But $\varphi_{1}$ is not transformable into $F_{1}$. As an invariant of the $m n$-line of intersection we may then select a simultaneous invariant of the binary forms $F_{1}\left(p_{1}\right), \varphi_{1}\left(q_{1}\right)$, and by translation this invariant goes into an equation of condition in the variables $w_{i}$, representing a contravariant surface.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

## SOME MATHEMATICAL BOOKLET SERIES.

Matematica dilettevole e curiosa. Di Italo Ghersi. Con 693 figure originali dell'Autore. Milano, Ulrico Hoepli, 1913. viii +730 pp . Price L. 9.50.
Wo steckt der Fehler? Trugschlüsse und Schülerfehler. Gesammelt von Dr. W. Lietzmann und V. Trier. Mathematische Bibliothek, Nr. 10. Leipzig and Berlin, B. G. Teubner, 1913. 57 pp . Price M. 0.80.
English and French mathematical literature is entirely lacking in such admirable booklets dealing with elementary topics, as those which have wide circulation in Germany and Italy. $\dagger$ I refer to the Mathematische Bibliothek of the

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[^0]:    * Bezout, Theorié générale des Equations algébriques (1779).
    $\dagger$ It may be suggested that the volumes on Elimination by Laurent and on Geometrography by Lemoine, of the excellent "Scientia" series (Gauthier-Villars, Paris) are elementary, but these are only two of a dozen volumes by Appell, Gibbs, Hadamard, Poincaré, etc., which certainly may not be classed in this way. And even these two brochures are more

