Aujourd'hui, les craintes de cette sorte me semblent un peu
puériles ; j'ai d'ailleurs l' intention, pour ce qui concerne les
éléments de la théorie des functions d'une variable complexe,
tout en restant dans le domaine du nombre, de profiter des
facilités qu'offre le langage géométrique."

While a studious avoidance of geometric language, lest
geometric intuitions run rampant, does not seem necessary in
attaining purity of logic in analysis, the user of such phraseol-
ogy must be able to say with Sophus Lie, "Ich kenne meine
Leute."

The pages seem to be as free from errata as they are attrac-
tive in appearance. In $2°$ of page 66, M should read M'.
The steps in Tannery's arguments are nearly always very ob-
vious. If (E) is an assemblage with an upper and lower bound,
and (E') is its derived assemblage, it is stated in No. 83 that
the assemblage $(E) + (E')$ is closed. This becomes evident to
the reader after he has the theorem of No. 85 that (E') is
closed if it is infinite.

It is interesting to note that the appearance of this valuable
treatise was simultaneous with the announcement of M. Tan-
nery's appointment to the professorship of calculus in the fac-
ulty of science at the University of Paris.

L. E. DICKSON.

ERRATA.

The following errata in the present and the preceding volume
of the BULLETIN have come to the attention of the editors :

Volume 10.

On page 222 the number of papers read before the Society
in 1903 should have been reported as 148.

Volume 11.

Page 213, line 22, *for* all *read* and.
Page 477, lines 20, 27, *for* σ *read* 0.