

must be satisfied with the axioms of connection and of parallels. In the upper grades, however, the student should learn what a rigorous and connected logical system geometry really is even if he does not carry the system through in detail. The speaker went on further to explain how and why the elements of projective geometry and nomography should be introduced. He closed with a short résumé of the actual state of instruction in Germany, and cited in behalf of his opinions the *Arithmetik* of Stolz and Gmeiner, the *Encyclopedia of Elementary Mathematics* by Weber and Wellstein, and the geometric treatises of Pasch, Hilbert, Veronese, and Ingrami.

19. Brückner, after some introductory remarks on the historical development of the problem of determining the equiangular, equisuperficial polyhedra—a problem solved for convex polyhedra by E. Hess—proceeded to give a résumé of the results he had found concerning the non-convex and discontinuous polyhedra of this type. Beside the sphenoids of the octahedral and icosahedral systems (7 and 5 groups, respectively) he went into the stephanoids of these two systems (3 and 11 combinations, respectively). The models of these discontinuous “null-polyhedra,” and those of the continuous non-convex polyhedra with positive content, and those of Möbius’s polyhedra of the icosahedral system were exhibited. (The complete results will be published in the *Nova Acta* of the Leopold Academy.)

EDWIN BIDWELL WILSON.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

THE Breslau MEETING OF THE DEUTSCHE MATHEMATIKER-VEREINIGUNG.

The annual meeting of the Deutsche Mathematiker-Vereinigung, forming a part, as usual, of the annual meeting of German scientists and physicians, was held this year at Breslau, in Silesia.

The first forenoon, Monday, September 19, was devoted to a general meeting of the entire association. In the afternoon of the same day the sessions of the different sections began. The convention consisted of 13 scientific and 17 medical sections,