

by M. Pareto the ophélimité of the individual considered. Under a monopoly, the prices are again mathematically determined but not to the greatest satisfaction of all engaged in the transaction, but to the advantage of the proprietors of the monopoly. If there is a maximum of "ophélimité," the cost of production is equal to services rendered in production.

Many other applications are given in the book. Among these should be mentioned Cournot's theory of exchange, the rôle of the theory of games of chance in statistics, which includes the questions of annuities and insurance.

Taken as a whole, the book is useful for the clearness of presentation as well as for the numerous applications to economic theory. While the reviewer would expect a treatise on statistics to contain more recognition of the recent work of Karl Pearson and those associated with him, the present book contains much valuable material for the student of mathematical statistics.

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*Σώζειν τὰ Φαινόμενα. Essai sur la Notion de Théorie physique de Platon à Galilée.* Par P. DUHEM. Paris, A. Hermann et Fils, 1908. 144 pp.

OFTEN, when fatigued with the perplexities of modern physics or the intricacies of modern mathematics, it is a pleasant change to take a dilettante interest in the science of the ancients, to draw an optimistic courage from the progress twenty centuries have made or a pessimistic cheer from the little that so long a time has won. Then a volume of Pliny or parts of Plutarch's works suggest themselves — in a translation, alas! despite or to spite eight years of Latin and six of Greek. There we can find a dissertation on flesh eating which reads like some of all too recent date or a disquisition on the moon and her inhabitants that seems quite modern Martian. The philosophers who live much by and with and for the Greeks have collected, collated, and translated the words of philosophic wisdom of these ancients. If such a collection should be made for science with some appropriate comments relative to our present point of view, a highly entertaining book could be printed. Perhaps Duhem will sometime get to this; his present work with its Greek title and French subtitle is merely an essay on the conception of physical theory from Plato to Galileo — and by physical theory is apparently meant only such as regards astronomy, the best developed of the Greek physical sciences.