

The book is a collection of problems intended to be useful in the student's future work. The use of such problems the author believes will also correlate the several mathematical subjects among themselves as well as with physics.

The problems are grouped under the following heads: measurement and approximate number, vernier and micrometer calipers, work and power, lever and beams, specific gravity, geometrical constructions with algebraic applications, the use of squared paper, functionality, maximum and minimum values, algebraic solution of geometry problems, logarithms, the slide rule, angle functions, variation, exercises in solid geometry, heat, electricity, and logarithmic paper. In the appendix are tables of unit equivalents, four-place logarithms, and a bibliography of problem sources.

Some problems require the student to obtain his own data by measuring, weighing, etc. Many problems contain two sets of numbers, one set leading to integral results and one involving fractions. The part on numerical calculation and approximation deserves special mention. Necessary definitions and a minimum of theory precede each set of problems. This collection is just such a set of problems as live teachers wish to have at hand for frequent selection of those which may be *real* for their students.

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Handbuch der angewandten Mathematik. Herausgegeben von H. E. TIERDING. Berlin and Leipzig, B. G. Teubner.
Vol. 1. *Praktische Analysis.* Von H. v. SANDEN. 1914. 185 pages.
Vol. 2. *Darstellende Geometrie.* Von J. HJELMSLEV. 1914. 320 pages.

ONE or two decades ago there was considerable agitation to have mathematics taught to technical students by engineers rather than by professional mathematicians. The reaction against this tendency, in which the Perry movement played an important part, has been decisive and possibly extreme. Now every reputable technical school in Europe and America has its mathematics taught according to mathematical standards by men trained as mathematicians.

But the engineers had a legitimate grievance; the theoretically trained man was too frequently unable to apply his knowledge to concrete problems. The reason the Perry move-