

A few words should be added about the contents of the book. The usual range of topics is included, without neglecting applications in mechanics and with the addition of brief but suitable chapters upon ordinary differential equations and upon tangent lines and planes in space. Special attention is given to the parametric representation of curves. An unfortunate omission will be noted under the topic of differentials. It is not proved nor even remarked that the differential and increment of a function $f(x)$ differ from each other by an infinitesimal of higher order, although the proof of this important fact would occupy only a few lines. The application of differentials to the approximate computation of small increments of $f(x)$ is simultaneously excluded. The corresponding omissions in the case of the differential of a function of two or more variables are especially to be regretted, for the differential (§§ 136, 137) is left devoid of significance when the variables are independent.

In conclusion, generous recognition should be accorded to the care which has been bestowed upon the work. At many points improvements over our current text-books will be noticed, not in themselves sufficiently important to dilate upon but having together great cumulative force. As an instance, I shall cite the inclusion of a real proof that two functions which have a common derivative can differ only by a constant. The introductory chapter on the concepts continuity, function, and limits can also be especially commended, and the chapters on series and the expansion of functions. I know of no work which has greater promise of success in our college classes.

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THE FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENCE.

Wissenschaft und Hypothese. Von HENRI POINCARÉ. Autorisierte deutsche Ausgabe mit erläuterenden Anmerkungen von F. und L. LINDEMANN. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1904. xvi + 342 pp.

NOT logical enough for the logician, not mathematical enough for the mathematician, not physical enough for the physicist, not psychological enough for the psychologist, nor metaphysical enough for the metaphysician, Poincaré's *Science and Hypothe-*