and is naturally the most mathematical and difficult of the whole book. It should be stated, however, that the author nowhere shuns the use of that small amount of mathematics which is really essential to the proper development of his subject.

From this brief summary, it may be gathered that the range of topics which is treated is not large but that the treatment given is thorough, highly competent, open minded, and impartial. In short the book is just what it claims to be—a monograph in which the most important if not all of our knowledge, whether theoretical or experimental, on the equation of state is collected and carefully edited. For those who are interested in this subject the book appears to be well nigh indispensable, and for those who are not yet interested it would offer a pleasant day's reading in one of the most entertaining fields of modern physics. It would not do to close this review without mentioning the extensive bibliographical lists which follow many of the chapters. These will save the student from many unhappy hours spent in trying to find the important literature of the subject.

E. B. WILSON.

NOTES.

THE Fifteenth Summer Meeting of the AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY will be held at the University of Illinois, on Thursday and Friday, September 10–11, 1908.

THE following additional associate editors of the *Transactions* of the AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY have been appointed: Professor G. A. BLISS, of Princeton University; Professor F. R. MOULTON, of the University of Chicago; Professor E. J. WILCZYNSKI, of the University of Illinois.

AT the meeting of the London mathematical society held on February 13, the following papers were read: By H. A. DE S. PITTARD, "Proof that every algebraic equation has a root"; by W. H. YOUNG, "On the uniform approach of a continuous function to its limit"; by F. H. JACKSON, "Note on q-differences"; by A. E. WESTEN, "An extension of Eisenstein's law