displacement has been modified to read thus:

$$\mathfrak{D} = \epsilon \mathfrak{E} \text{ instead of } \mathfrak{D} = \frac{\epsilon}{4\pi} \mathfrak{E},$$

which introduces a change in the equations of the displacement current.

The influence of the Maxwell theory is evident from the popularity of this (and other similar treatments) and no doubt will continue to grow.

JAMES BYRNIE SHAW.

NOTES.

THE Colloquium Lectures delivered at the Princeton meeting of the American Mathematical Society, September 15–17, 1909, by Professor GILBERT A. BLISS on "Fundamental Existence Theorems," and Professor EDWARD KASNER on "Differential-Geometric Aspects of Dynamics," have been published by the Society in a volume of about 230 pages. The book is now on sale; price to members of the Society, $1.00, to non-members $1.50. Orders should be addressed to the American Mathematical Society, 501 West 116th Street, New York.

THE April number (volume 14, number 2) of the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society* contains the following papers: "A study of the circle cross," by J. L. COOLIDGE; "Projective differential geometry of developable surfaces," by W. W. DENTON; "The solutions of non-homogeneous linear difference equations and their asymptotic form," by K. P. WILLIAMS; "An application of finite geometry to the characteristic theory of the odd and even theta functions," by A. B. COBLE; "Conformal transformations on the boundaries of their regions of definition," by W. F. OSGOOD and E. H. TAYLOR.

THE April number (volume 35, number 2) of the *American Journal of Mathematics* contains the following papers. "The reducibility of maps," by G. D. BIRKHOFF; "The highest common factor of a system of polynomials in one variable,"