

We admire the author's aim in making the calculus the center and unity of the book, and his position in claiming that "the calculus cannot be successfully applied to the problems which occur in actual practice until the student has become thoroughly familiar with its underlying principles and methods, and this familiarity can only be obtained by steady practice. It is unfair to a student to give him as a standard form

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

and then expect him to use it as a formula to integrate any function which might resemble it, or by some means reduce to it. This might be working along the line of least resistance, but it is not educational: neither is it to the best interests of the student to whom sound work in differentiation and integration is an absolute necessity."

The text closes with a list of the answers to all the hundreds of exercises and an index. Example 27, page 17, attracted our attention, so we solved it only to find the "true value" .34315 instead of .3429 in the first part, and in the second part .3774 instead of .3781, making the percentage of error 0.318 instead of 0.503 per cent as printed. The difference is probably due to the fact that we rationalized the denominators and divided. The answers should not be carried out so far at any rate.

The publishers have made the book attractive; even the relative dimensions as well as the appearance of the pages are inviting.

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NOTES.

THE April meeting of the Chicago Section of the American Mathematical Society will be devoted in part to a symposium on divergent series and modern theories of summability, the principal speakers being R. D. CARMICHAEL and C. N. MOORE.

AT the annual meeting of the Mathematical Association of America E. V. HUNTINGTON was elected president, D. N.