SHORTER NOTICES.

A New Analysis of Plane Geometry Finite and Differential.
By A. W. H. THOMPSON. Cambridge, University Press,
1914. 16 + 120 pages. Price 7 shillings.

THIS book is an exposition of a system of notation for plane
metric geometry. Points are represented by Latin letters,
lines by Greek letters; $\overline{ab}$ denotes the line determined by the
points a and b, and $\overline{\alpha\beta}$ denotes the point determined by the
lines α and β; (ab), $(\alpha\beta)$, and $(a\beta)$ denote respectively the dis-
tance between a and b, the angle between α and β and the
perpendicular distance between a and β. The author's prob-
lem is now one of reductional computation—to express in
terms of these measures of two elements any measure of ele-
ments derived from points and lines by intersections and
joins, vectorial constructions, and equational relations. This
reduction is carried out not only for such measures as areas of
triangles and the trigonometric functions but for differentia-
tion and integration. The author claims that his method is
superior to that of coordinate geometry in the matter of sign.
There are nearly two hundred examples in the text, the ma-
jority of them being grouped at the end.

G. H. GRAVES.

An Elementary Course in Differential Equations. By ED-
WARD J. MAURUS. Ginn and Company, 1917. vi + 51 pp.

THIS is a collection of about 350 problems covering ordinary
differential equations up to solution in series. Very brief
explanations of the methods of formation and of solving dif-
ferential equations are given, and the applications are only
hinted at.

C. F. CRAIG.

An Introduction to Statistical Methods. By HORACE SECRIST.
New York, Macmillan, 1917. xxi + 482 pp. $2.00

As stated on the title page, this is "A text book for college
students, a manual for statisticians and business executives."
The book is descriptive rather than mathematical in character,
making its appeal to the general reader through its discussion
of methods and purposes.