Some of the topics in Professor Hobson's very interesting 27-page chapter are: mathematics and practical life; evolution of mathematical concepts; physics and mathematics; dynamical theory of tides; mathematics and physical science; optics and mathematics; abstract dynamics; geometry; reform of teaching; the teaching of mechanics; university teaching; research.

The volume as a whole is exceedingly readable and the reviewer considers that a perusal of its pages must convince any one that pure science is not to be regarded "as something apart."

R. C. ARCHIBALD.


This is the second of the three volumes of a treatise on mechanics for use in l'École Polytechnique. The first volume was reviewed in the *Bulletin* for April, 1915. The present volume is devoted to theoretical mechanics with a few immediate applications and it is the intention of the author to treat the mechanics of engineering in the third volume.

The first four parts of the complete course are contained in the first volume. The second volume begins with the fifth part, on general dynamics, which includes the fundamental theorems on the motion of a system of particles, the theory of energy, constrained motion, impact, the equations of Lagrange, and small oscillations.

The dynamics of a rigid body is the subject of the sixth part and includes the following topics: moments of inertia, rotation about a fixed axis, motion parallel to a fixed plane, motion about a fixed point, motion of a heavy homogeneous solid of revolution on a smooth horizontal plane, motion of a solid subject to no restraints, and a brief chapter on an extension to the motion of a deformable system.

The seventh part, on the dynamics of physical solids, is devoted principally to a discussion of friction. The theory of elasticity is given in the eighth part, and the volume is concluded by the ninth part on the mechanics of fluids.

W. R. LONGLEY.


Delivered at the Collège de France by Lorentz in 1912,