work of an amateur addressed to amateurs) we have tried to take account
of the reasonable exigencies of the critics and purists without pretending
to give them throughout full satisfaction; a purist is never satisfied.”

The author thinks that his treatise can be understood by every in-
telligent person even without any mathematical knowledge. He does not
give any references and seems to excuse this lack by the fact that the
only books at his command are the works of Darboux (Classe Remar-
quable de Courbes et de Surfaces), of Dumont (Surfaces Cubiques), of
Duporcq (Géométrie Moderne), and the Encyclopédie des Sciences
Mathématiques. He also suspects that here and there a proposition
supposed to be new may have been discovered or demonstrated before,
but leaves the decision as to priority to those who are better versed
in the subject.

In a preliminary chapter, M. Bally treats of ordinal arithmetic, then
follows Chapter I on “general notions on geometry”, in which he in-
cludes the fundamental ideas of higher spaces by introducing some new
terms, like polinarity for the number of elements necessary to determine
geometric forms.

On account of the high cost of printing, Chapters II–XI have not
been published in the present volume. It concludes with three chapters
XII, XIII, XIV on the hexangle, Pascals hexagramme, and related con-
figurations; an appendix on Chapter XIII, and finally with additions and
corrections to the previous work of the author on synthetic geometry
on unicursal curves of the third class and the fourth order.

The author shows considerable mathematical ability, but he is
seriously hampered by his unfamiliarity with the current literature and
the present tendencies of geometric research.

Arnold Emch

Berlin and Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter (Sammlung Schubert, LXVI).

Although the work of Professor Schmid was to occupy three volumes,
three editions of the first and now a second edition of the second volume
have appeared before the third volume could be completed. The first
edition of volume 2 was published in 1921, and reviewed in this Bulletin
(vol. 28 (1922), pp. 68, 69). The present one differs only slightly from it, and the remarks there made still apply. Three articles
have been lengthened; one discusses a nodal normal section of a tubular
surface, another amplifies the anaxomatic representation of the helix,
and the third enlarges on the projections used in geographic maps.
A section has been added on graphical tables and nomography, together
with a good bibliography on this subject.

Virgil Snyder