that it is somewhat too early to give a full historical evaluation. Blumenthal writes a biography of Hilbert which is rich in details and pleasant reading, and at the same time preserves many facts which are of interest to record.

OYSTEIN ORE

Psychometrics. By Johnson O'Connor. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1934. 291 pp.

The preface to the book states that it is "a study in the human substance of industrial relationships, prosecuted under a grant from the Jacob Wertheim Fellowship on Industrial Relations of Harvard University." The book is written primarily from the point of view of selecting executives by means of tests. The subject matter is essentially highly technical, but it would seem as if the author had expected the book to be read by people of little technical training. It is questionable whether the author has succeeded; if the reader is sufficiently well acquainted with the field to recognize the defects and the merits of the book, he will be irritated by the failure to use standard terminology and by the lack of reference to previous and contemporary work in the same field; if the reader is unacquainted with the subject matter, he will only with difficulty discover the subtleties and premises upon which the work is based,—one of these has already been recognized and discussed publicly.* The book would probably be of little interest to most mathematicians, except those who are interested in the applications of mathematics to the techniques of examining.

C. R. BROLYER

Lehrbuch der darstellenden Geometrie. By E. Müller. Vierte Auflage in drei Teilen. Completely revised by E. Kruppa. Leipzig and Berlin, Teubner, 1936. vi+vi+vi+390 pp.

This well known text now appears in the fourth edition in a completely revised edition by Professor Kruppa of the Technical High School of Vienna. The first part deals with projections on one plane. It is very commendable that, in mapping surfaces and curves, loose expressions like *infinitely close* and *consecutive* are replaced by proper analytic limiting processes. In the second part we find representations of curved surfaces and the solution of problems connected with them. Axonometry, perspective, and geographical mapping form the contents of the third part. Considered as a whole, the greatly abridged fourth edition of this treatise in its modernized form is a distinct improvement over the previous editions and may be warmly recommended to students of descriptive geometry.

ARNOLD EMCH

---

* H. S. Conrad, *A note on Johnson O'Connor's formula for the standard error of measurement*, Journal of Applied Psychology, vol. 19 (1935), pp. 725–729.