Lindemann). The paper follows two others on the same subject published in Turin by the author in 1910 and 1912.

One cannot turn aside from reading these papers, however cursorily, without a feeling of profound admiration for the scholars who have made the book possible, and especially at at a time when the strain of the war was still in force. Each paper is a distinct contribution to knowledge or else a fuller development of such a contribution recently commenced. The total is a wholly worthy epitome of scientific activity even in normal times. It must, indeed, be a source of great satisfaction to Professor D'Ovidio to have so distinct a proof of the esteem with which his many students, associates, and friends regard his long service and his personal qualifications as an inspiring teacher. One cannot do better, in this connection, than to quote again from the preface. "And we are certain that to the loved teacher our publication will be doubly gratifying in as much as it serves also to show how Italy, in the tragic hours in which we live—not less than in the more grave and decisive periods of her earlier struggles for redemption—has not ceased to feed the sacred flame of science."

L. WAYLAND DOWLING.

SHORTER NOTICES.

Plane Geometry. By E. LONG and W. C. BRENKE. New York, The Century Company, 1916.

THIS text has several very good features. First, before a theorem is demonstrated a method of attack is given. Second, frequent use is made of algebra and thereby many blind proofs are avoided. Third, construction work is introduced early in the course. Fourth, areas are introduced before proportion. Fifth, a little trigonometry and analytics is given.

The main fault with the book is that it contains quite a number of inaccurate statements, e. g., "Place the triangles with their longest sides together," page 32; page 107, $c^2 = h^2 + (b - a)^2$ is only true if A is acute and that is not at all necessary; page 204, the definitions of the trigonometric functions are incorrect.

F. M. MORGAN.