

equations; graphs and their application to statistical data; and the technical applications of percentage, such as banking and investment.

The book closes with a few extended problems which follow some special activity involving mathematical calculations through all its branches. A typical problem is the farm project, which includes financing the purchase and equipment of the farm; the construction of farm buildings; the purchase of live stock and implements; various agricultural problems; and finally the calculation of expenses and returns on the investment. Such problem material provides the most effective form of coordination and also instills valuable lessons in thrift and industry, so much needed at the present time.

Such books as these mark a distinct advance in the teaching of elementary mathematics, and cannot fail to make teaching more efficient and lead to a better appreciation of what mathematics is, and of its importance as a factor in common school education.

S. E. SLOCUM.

Tables from the Mathematical Theory of Investment. By E. B. SKINNER. Boston, Ginn and Company, 1917. 26 pages. Price 36 cents.

Problems in the Mathematical Theory of Investment. By G. R. CLEMENTS. Boston, Ginn and Company, 1917. 24 pages. Price 32 cents.

THESE tables are reprinted without change or introductory explanation from Professor Skinner's *Mathematical Theory of Investment*. In most cases, however, the descriptive titles of the tables are sufficient to make the use of them clear to persons who have not read the book from which they are reprinted.

Professor Skinner's textbook, first published in 1913, has been widely adopted and is generally recognized as the best American textbook on the subject. In class exercises and in final examinations it is frequently convenient to have the students use the tables without using the text. The printing of the tables separately was therefore highly desirable.

The collection of problems by G. R. Clements contains one hundred examples of the same general nature as those in Professor Skinner's text. The problems are not, however,

graded by subjects, so that the student is required to determine for himself the class into which each problem falls and to select the formula required for its solution. The problems are preceded by three pages of hints as to how to analyze and solve a problem. The more important formulas used are listed. Hints are given in connection with some of the more difficult examples. A complete set of answers is printed at the end of the book.

This collection will be of great assistance to teachers who wish a supplementary list of miscellaneous examples for review, or who wish to use the textbook for a series of years without the necessity of assigning the same problems year after year.

CLINTON H. CURRIER.

NOTES.

PROFESSORS L. E. DICKSON, of the University of Chicago, and L. P. EISENHART, of Princeton University, have been elected delegates of the American section of the International mathematical union to attend the meeting of the union at the University of Strasbourg beginning September 18, 1920.

THE April number (volume 42, number 2) of the *American Journal of Mathematics* contains the following papers: "On the convergence of certain classes of series of functions," by R. D. CARMICHAEL; "On the solution of linear equations in infinitely many variables by successive approximations," by J. L. WALSH; "Self-dual plane curves of the fourth order," by L. E. WEAR; "On the groups of isomorphisms of a system of abelian groups of order p^m and type $(n, 1, 1, \dots, 1)$," by L. C. MATHEWSON; "On the satellite line of the cubic," by R. M. WINGER.

AT the meeting of the Edinburgh mathematical society on May 14, the following papers were read: By E. T. WHITTAKER, "Some developments in curve fitting and the calculus of differences"; by C. G. KNOTT, "Robert Hooke on molecular interplay." At the meeting of June 11, a paper was read by