

The titles of his chapters are as follows: (1) Solomon; (2) The Judgment of Solomon; (3) The Wives of Solomon; (4) Solomon's Idolatry; (5) Solomon and the Satans; (6) Solomon in the Hexateuch; (7) Solomon's Antijahvism; (8) The Book of Proverbs and the Avesta; (9) The Song of Songs; (10) Koheleth (Ecclesiastes); (11) Wisdom (Ecclesiasticus); (12) The Wisdom of Solomon; (13) Epistle to the Hebrews (A Sequel to Sophia Solomontos); (14) Solomon Melchizedek; (15) The Pauline Dehumanisation of Jesus; (16) The Mythological Mantle of Solomon Fallen on Jesus; (17) The Heir of Solomon's Godhead; (18) The Last Solomon.

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ELEMENTARE ARITHMETIK UND ALGEBRA. Von *Dr. Hermann Schubert*. Leipsic: G. J. Göschen. 1899. Pp. 230. M. 2 80.

ALGEBRA. Mit Einschluss der elementaren Zahlentheorie. Von *Dr. Otto Pund*. Leipsic: G. J. Göschen. 1899. Pp. 345. Price, M. 4.40.

ELEMENTE DER STEROMETRIE. Erster Theil: Die Lehrsätze und Konstruktionen. Von *Prof. Dr. Gustav Holzmüller*. Leipsic: G. J. Göschen. 1899. Pp. 383. Cuts, 282. Price, M. 5.40.

In comprehensiveness, rigor, and practical adaptability to scientific needs, the "Schubert Mathematical Series," issued by the enterprising house of Göschen, of Leipsic, bids fair, from its prospectus, to rival any existing series of text-books. The "Sammlung Schubert" is designed to embrace in a perfectly systematic and unitary fashion the entire province of practical and theoretical mathematical exposition. Some twenty odd volumes have already been announced in all the branches of geometry and analysis, including a history of mathematics by Dr. Robert Haussner, and not omitting treatises on such subjects as Insurance, Probabilities, Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, etc. The presentations are all to be the work of competent authors, and the promise is made that they will in every respect meet the present-day requirements of mathematical research,—a promise which the three volumes listed at the head of this notice have fulfilled.

Dr. Schubert's presentation includes all of elementary arithmetic and algebra, except geometric series, the theory of compound interest, higher arithmetic series, combinations, the binomial theorem, probabilities, continued fractions, indeterminate equations, binomial and cubic equations,—subjects which he has reserved for a forthcoming volume devoted to *Niedere Analysis* or to what we might term Collegiate Algebra, being the analysis strictly necessary for taking up the calculus, Dr. Schubert has performed his task skilfully. It is done in the manner which is well known to those familiar with his other text-books. The exposition is much condensed and restricted entirely to matters involving questions of principle. The chief stress is laid upon operational symbols and laws, and upon the logical and systematic development of the entire system of arithmetic from a few fundamental ideas (association, distribution, etc.). The book is not overloaded with examples, but contains just the adequate number. Historical remarks have been appended.

Dr. Pund's *Algebra* deviates widely from the type of the ordinary algebraic manual. It is designed to occupy an intermediary position between this type and such works on advanced modern algebra as the large text-books of Weber, Netto, and Serret. Its points of view are those of relatively recent abstract research, and it leans with predilection to the purely formal and non-visualisable propositions of the theory of numbers. The doctrine of "groups," which is now ubiquitous in mathematics, receives special consideration, as does that of "systems of moduli," as developed by Dedekind and Kronecker. The theory of "linear congruences" is treated, and its superiority as a method of resolution over the old procedures exhibited. Determinants are expounded upon the analytic basis furnished by Kronecker, and discussed in connexion with systems of linear equations. Finally, the science of algebraic forms and functions, as thus developed, is applied to the theory of equations. The remaining subjects considered are the "Divisibility of Integral Numbers," "Permutations," "Divisibility of Integral Functions," "Quadratic Residues," "Resultants, Discriminants, and Elimination." It will be seen from this *résumé* that Dr. Pund's book will fill what to many has been a real gap in text-book literature.

Even more may be said of the splendid and complete work on the *Elements of Solid Geometry* which has been given us by Dr. Holzmüller, director of the Technological School at Hagen, and author of a mathematical series accredited and used in the schools of Prussia. This work of which the first volume has appeared, will treat elementary geometry of three dimensions from the point of view of modern research entirely, and will supply the chief deficiencies in material of such standard and excellent works as Baltzer, Schlömilch, Geiser, Reye, Heinze-Lucke, and others. Some of the subjects thus treated and omitted in some one or in all of the afore-mentioned works are, for example, the conic sections and the conical surfaces in projective geometry, Dupin's cyclides, the curvature of surfaces, poles and polars, duality, inversion, stereographic projection, affinity, collineation, cartographic representation, etc., etc. One special feature is the chapter devoted to *stereometric drawing*, where even Kepler's and Poinot's solids are dealt with, and stereoscopic representations given of the dodecahedron and icosahedron. Correct drawing, indeed, is insisted upon as an indispensable pre-requisite for constructive exposition, and the 282 figures of the book are themselves exemplars in this regard. Not the most unimportant parts of the book are the brief but interesting historical and bibliographical notes. The typography, like that of the other two books, is especially clear and satisfactory, and will go a great way toward recommending the series.

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DISCOURSE ON METHOD. By *René Descartes*. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. Pp. 87. Price, paper, 25c.

The present little volume constitutes number 38 of the Religion of Science Library and is an authorised reprint of Dr. Veitch's well-known translation. Des-