Review

Author(s): H. H.

Review by: H. H.

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Schatten-konstruktionen. By PROF. J. VONDERLINN. Pp. 118. Price 80 pf. (Leipzig, G. J. Göschen.)

This little book is of a somewhat technical nature. It is customary, in architectural diagrams, to suppose that all objects represented are illuminated by a parallel beam of light inclined at an angle of $35^{\circ} 15'$ both to the horizon and the plane of the drawing; and the object of this treatise is to provide a series of rules for filling in the boundaries of the shadows. These boundaries are of two kinds: those analogous to the terminator of the crescent moon (Selbstschattengrenze), and those analogous to the edge of the earth's shadow on the moon during a partial eclipse (Schlagschattengrenze). The methods given for finding the boundaries in the two cases are clear, and the illustrations cover a wide range of possible cases—mouldings, screws, surfaces of revolution, and so on. The reader will find some interesting geometrical exercises, if he sets himself to give a proof of the constructions used. H. H.

Über die Anwendungen der darstellenden Geometrie, insbesondere über die Photogrammetrie. By FRIEDRICH SCHILLING. Pp. iv + 198. (Teubner.)

This is a series of three lectures read at Göttingen to schoolmasters during the Easter Vacation of 1904. The author's object is to suggest suitable subjects for exercise in geometrical drawing, and to show that a wide range of problems can be solved by elementary graphical methods. The illustrations are selected from fourteen different branches of science, but the construction of stereographic and orthogonal crystal diagrams, of drawings in perspective, etc., are dismissed in a few pages as being familiar to all, and but little more space is allotted to graphical statics, optical illusions, machinery, astronomy, and so on. In fact the only subject discussed in detail is photogrammetry, *i.e.* the art of constructing a map of a district or a plan of a building with the help of photographs taken from two different points of view. In the case of a building of which we know that certain lines are horizontal or vertical, and that certain angles are right angles, one photograph may suffice. The book is artistically printed and illustrated; it will be read with great pleasure by anyone interested in perspective and other applications of geometrical drawing. There is a short appendix on the use of the magic lantern in mathematical teaching. H. H.

Neue Beiträge zur Frage des math. und phys. Unterrichts an den höheren Schulen. Theil I. By VON F. KLEIN, E. RIECKE and others. Pp. 190. (Teubner.)

This is a collection of papers read to schoolmasters at Göttingen during the Easter Vacation of 1904. Several of them have been published before (see *Math. Gazette*, Dec. 1904, p. 113); to these are added five others. E. Riecke gives an interesting sketch of the development of theory and of the most recent researches in electricity. O. Behrendsen advocates an early introduction of mechanics and the principle of energy into the school science syllabus. J. Stark asks that a course in physics should inflict less strain on the memory, should include only simple experiments, and should lay stress on the applications of the subject. E. Bosc gives a suitable course of instruction and list of apparatus for practice in experimental dexterity. K. Schwarzschild describes some fairly simple apparatus for carrying out rough astronomical measurements, more useful perhaps in an amateur's study than in the schoolroom. H. H.

A New Geometry for Junior Forms. By S. BARNARD and J. M. CHILD. Pp. 304. 1904. (Macmillan & Co.)

This book is based on the more elementary parts of *The New Geometry for Schools*. It is divided into an "introductory section" containing very simple exercises with ruler, compasses, protractor, etc.; a "practical section with complete proofs"; and a "theoretical section" covering the ground of Euclid, Books I. and III., 1-31. The middle section contains some valuable exercises in geometrical drawing, but may give the beginner very slovenly ideas as to what a "proof" should mean. H. H.