



Review

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Examples from a Geometry for Schools. By F. W. SANDERSON and G. W. BREWSTER. Pp. 147; with answers. Price 1s. 6d. (Cambridge University Press.)

These should be extremely useful, especially for those teachers who have a preference for the method of teaching Geometry by practical applications and calculation.

Exercises from The Calculus for Beginners. By J. W. MERCER. Pp. 160; with answers. Price 3s. (Cambridge University Press.)

An excellent set of exercises for use without a text-book, or in conjunction with any text-book. There is a refreshing variety about the set which will appeal to all those who only have at their command the usual stereotyped kind.

Numerical Trigonometry. By J. W. MERCER. Pp. 157; with answers. Price 2s. 6d. (Cambridge University Press.)

Examples in Numerical Trigonometry. By E. A. PRICE. Pp. 90; with answers. Price 2s. (Cambridge University Press.)

These two volumes are written with the same excellent idea, the inculcation of neatness, orderliness and accuracy in arithmetical work, especially decimals, by a method which will *interest* the pupil. A secondary idea is the practical one of making all boys able to use tables whenever necessary: this idea might well have been carried further than it is; for, although we find certain applications to mechanics, variety and utility might have been combined in giving miscellaneous sets of formulae occurring in Physics and Engineering for evaluation under given data. Naturally the "bookwork" is cut to a minimum, but what explanations are given are satisfactory.

Elementary Mathematics. Part I. By P. V. SESHU AIYAR, B.A., L.T., and V. VENKASUBBAYYA, B.A., L.T. Pp. 489. (Srinivasa Varadachari & Co., Madras.)

This book is written with special reference to Indian conditions, and develops concurrently Arithmetic, Mensuration, Algebra and Geometry. The elementary rules are exceedingly well done, graphical illustration being added from the start; and plenty of examples from every-day life are given. Decimals are introduced by concrete examples from the metric system. Vulgar fractions are deferred, and here perhaps the proof of the rules for multiplication and division by a fraction are not quite as good as the rest of the section. The fundamental laws of Algebra are obtained by generalization, as are also the fundamental theorems of Geometry, though the student is continuously recommended to prove his generalizations by reasoning, according to examples of method given here and there. There is a good section on graphs, special attention being paid to the straight line as illustrating direct proportion. There are a large number of revision papers and miscellaneous examples of a good type, and answers are added.

A student who has mastered the contents of this book should have a sound knowledge of useful working mathematics: even if his knowledge of principles is not very great, the method of teaching should have put him into a position in which generalization has become a habit.

An Introduction to the use of Common Logarithms. By JAMES RODGER, B.A. Pp. 40. 1s. (Blackie Ltd.)

This little work is written in a chatty style, and should prove of service to those for whom it is intended,—evening and technical students of moderate preliminary education. The several rules are explained in a simple manner; the bugbear to this class of student, manipulation of negative characteristics, receiving ample treatment.

An Introduction to Geometry. By E. O. TAYLOR. Pp. 132. 1s. 6d. 1912. (Clarendon Press.)

The treatment of the subject in this book is, in the main, according to the recommendations and suggestions of the Board of Education, as set forth in Circular 771. An abundance of concrete illustrations is given and the use of home-made apparatus is encouraged. Numerous sets of test questions are scattered throughout the text. The whole tone of the book is one to encourage interest and imagination, and it should form a useful text-book for a first year's course in Geometry.