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Review

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**Applied Mechanics for Beginners.** By J. DUNCAN. (Macmillan.)

A pleasant and well-written introduction to the subject, with excellent diagrams.

The author expects the students to be taken through an experimental course, such as is sketched out in the book, or to be practically engaged in works.

No mathematical knowledge is assumed beyond elementary algebra and the ability to use logarithms. The student should also know something of practical geometry and machine and building construction.

The book is intended to cover the requirements for the elementary examination in applied mechanics of the Board of Education.

At the end will be found tables of four-figure logarithms and a useful index.

A. LODGE.

**An Elementary Treatise on Kinematics and Dynamics.** By J. G. MACGREGOR. Pp. xvi., 525. 10s. 6d. 2nd edition. 1902. (Macmillan.)

**An Elementary Treatise on Theoretical Mechanics.** By A. ZIWET. Pp. viii., 181; viii., 184; viii., 236. 21s. net. 2nd edition. 1902. (Macmillan.)

**The Science of Mechanics.** By E. MACH. (Translated from the German by T. J. M'CORMACK.) Pp. xx., 605. 9s. 6d. 2nd edition. (Open Court, Chicago; and Kegan Paul.)

**Dynamics of Rotation.** By M. WORTHINGTON. Pp. viii., 164. 4s. 6d. 1902. (Longmans.)

It is not necessary to do much more than to call attention to the issue of further editions of the above works. For the convenience of those who possess the first edition of Mr. Macgregor's treatise we may refer them to the improvements in sections 223, 289, 290, 298, 301, and also to additions, corrections, etc., on pp. 188, 190, 192, 193, 198, 207, 209, 259, 305, 319, 464, 492, 493, and 592. We may have overlooked a few verbal alterations, but we think that all the important renovations will be included in this list.

Professor Ziwet's book consists of the three original volumes bound in one. It is a good book for the engineer, and is conceived on purely orthodox lines.

Mach's *Die Mechanik in ihrer Entwicklung historisch-kritisch dargestellt* needs no bush to declare its superlative merit. No one can question the dictum of Professor Love in the preface to his introductory treatise on the principles of dynamics: "The works which have been most useful to me in matters of principle are . . . Mach's *Science of Mechanics*. The last should be in the hands of all students who desire to follow the history of dynamical ideas." We may add that the additions to the new issue are considerable in amount, and interesting as illustrating the author's attitude to the Hertzian standpoint.

Mr. Worthington has made some important changes in the fourth edition of his little text-book on rotation. A section is inserted on the equal and similar centrifugal couples of equimomental bodies similarly rotating—the results being used in the Appendix in connection with the top and gyroscope. The author lays special stress on his favourite "Inertia skeleton," replacing the momental ellipsoid.

**Examples in Algebra.** By C. O. TUCKEY. Pp. viii., 178. 3s. 1902. (Bell & Sons.)

**Easy Mathematical Problem Papers.** By C. DAVISON. Pp. vi., 120. 2s. 6d. (Blackie.)

**A New Sequel to Euclid.** By W. J. DILWORTH. Pp. vi., 196. 2s. 6d. n.d. (Blackie.)

Mr. Tuckey leaps in to fill one of the gaps formed by the new order of things of which the Mathematical Association may fairly say "quorum pars magna fui." Graphs, checks on accuracy, oral questions, algebra applied to elementary physics, to geometry, to mensuration, all contribute to make this a most useful aid to the teacher. On page 92, the numbers 1-7 should be placed in brackets, and the same slip is to be found on page 91, Ex. 72, Nos. 1-5 and 6-10. The ground covered extends to the Binomial Theorem. But what a criticism it is on our national conservatism that every French schoolboy has been doing his graphs and all the rest of it at this stage of his work for at least the last twenty years! We would venture to suggest that maxima and minima should not be omitted from a future edition.