On p. 71 "if we divide the horizontal equivalent by the vertical, we obtain the *gradient*" is not very clear, though the next sentence does show what is intended, and the division is reversed a few lines further down.

On p. 74, Figs. 81, 82, CD is used in two different senses, which might be confusing.

On p. 89 (Fig. 99) the path of a ray from a point C to the eye-piece of the sextant is not very convincing.

These, however, are small blemishes in an admirable book.

It might be well, in Chapter XV. (pp. 63, 66), dealing with the Survey of Great Britain, to mention that in such an extended survey the curvature of the earth had to be taken into account, which is not necessary in the small surveys dealt with in the book. A. LODGE.

Obituary.

MR. JOHN MAXIMILIAN DYER died in January at Southbourne-on-Sea at the age of seventy-one. He was educated in Germany and at University College, London. He went up to Worcester College, Oxford, as a scholar, and obtained a second in Mathematical Moderations and a first in the final school of Mathematics in 1874. In 1877 he obtained the Senior University Mathematical Scholarship, and was appointed a master at Cheltenham College. There he remained eleven years, and in 1888 was appointed a master at Eton. He had a singular faculty for finding latent talent, and he was one of those who attracted attention to the History of Mathematics as a way of helping to realize the sequence of the development of ideas, before that plan was as generally accepted as it is now.

He had a great love of "elegant" solutions. It was a theory of his that for Mathematics "you need an eye, just as you do for cricket." He was the author of text-books on trigonometry and analytical geometry, and had a particular partiality for trilinears.

He was a member of the Mathematical Association, and on its Council for six years.

He retired from his Eton mastership in 1911; but, during the War, returned to active work in the Meteorological Department of the Admiralty.

V. LE NEVE FOSTER.

THE PILLORY.

London, B.Sc. Hons., 1923.

Prove that $\int f(x)/\phi(x)\,dx$, where $f(x)$ and $\phi(x)$ are polynomials in x, is in general the sum of a rational function of x and of the logarithm of a rational function (assuming that $\phi(x)$ has only *real* linear factors possibly repeated).

$\left[\text{Is } \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{x-\sqrt{2}}{x+\sqrt{2}} \text{ the logarithm of a rational function ?}\right]$ E. H. N.

A QUERY.

Can any reader tell the Librarian who was the author of *A Syllabus of the Differential and Integral Calculus, Part I.*, printed by R. Harwood, Bridge Street, Cambridge, 1825, and whether any other parts were published?

ERRATA.

P. 271. Proof of Euc. I. 16, l. 9. *For* $E\hat{B}C$ *read* $E\hat{C}D$.

l. 11. *For* $E\hat{C}D$ *read* $A\hat{B}C$.

P. 275, l. 25 up. *For* vigour *read* rigour.