and Canadian colleges and universities in 1935 was 4,444, of whom 1,292 possessed the doctor's degree. The number of these teachers who were in junior colleges was 746, in teachers colleges 373 and in other colleges 3,325. The men numbered 3,750 and the women 694; and 1,263 were members of the American Mathematical Society.

E. J. MOULTON

SOCIETIES AND MEETINGS

THE NORTH CAROLINA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE thirty-fifth annual meeting of the North Carolina Academy of Science was held at Duke University, Durham, N. C., on April 24 and 25, 1936. The meeting was unusually well attended. Sixty-five papers and four exhibits made up a full and interesting program. The proceedings, several abstracts and some complete papers will appear at an early date in the *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society.*

The General Section met the first day for the presentation of papers of general interest, after which the annual business meeting was held. This was followed by a tea in the Duke University Medical School Library and a tour through the Medical School and Hospital. The annual show of the School of Engineering was also visited by many of the academy members.

In the evening a complimentary dinner was extended to the academy by Duke University, at which an address of welcome was made by Dr. W. C. Davison, dean of the Duke University Medical School. This was followed by an inspiring address, "The Teacher of Science," by the retiring president, Professor W. L. Porter, of Davidson College.

The forenoon of the second day was set aside for the more technical papers in the meetings of the following sections: General Section (botany, zoology, forestry, geology), Chemistry Section, Mathematics Section and Physics Section. At the conclusion of the sectional meetings a tour was made through Duke Forest.

During the business meeting resolutions of respect were read, honoring the memories of Mr. T. G. Harbison, of Highlands, North Carolina, for several years curator of the Herbarium of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Horace W. Frink, psychoanalyst, connected with the University of North Carolina Medical School and formerly of the faculty of Cornell University, and Charles F. Meserve, formerly president of Shaw University.

The academy elected to life membership Dr. J. S. Holmes, state forester of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, and Dr. I. H. Manning, recently retired dean of the University of North Carolina Medical School. The executive committee reported the election of twenty-five new members during the year and the reinstatement of seven former members.

In the high-school science essay contest, sponsored by the academy, first prize was awarded to Carl Deal, Boyden High School, Salisbury, N. C., for his essay, entitled "The Sea, a Mine." The contest will be continued in 1936 in the fields of biology and geography.

Professor F. G. Hall, of the Department of Zoology, Duke University, was awarded the Phipps and Bird medal for the most noteworthy paper, entitled "Physiological Studies at High Altitudes."

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

GENERAL SECTION

President, P. M. Ginnings, Greensboro College.
Vice-President, C. F. Korstian, Duke University.
Secretary-Treasurer, H. L. Blomquist, Duke University.
Executive Committee, the above officers and W. E. Speas, Wake Forest College; H. R. Totten, the University of North Carolina; W. L. Porter, Davidson College.

CHEMISTRY SECTION

Chairman, Edward Mack, Jr., the University of North Carolina.
Vice-chairman, W. C. Vosburgh, Duke University.
Secretary-Treasurer, E. C. Markham, the University of North Carolina.
Councillor, L. A. Bigelow, Duke University.
Executive Committee, the officers and R. W. Bost, the University of North Carolina; C. S. Black, Wake Forest College; W. A. Reid, North Carolina State College.

MATHEMATICS SECTION

Chairman, J. H. Roberts, Duke University.
Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Clarkson, North Carolina State College.

PHYSICS SECTION

Chairman, M. L. Braun, Catawba College.
Secretary-Treasurer, J. S. Meares, North Carolina State College.

The thirty-sixth meeting of the North Carolina Academy of Science will be held in 1937 at Catawba College, Salisbury, N. C.

H. L. BLOMQUIST,
Secretary

THE NEBRASKA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE forty-sixth annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Science was held at Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, on May 8 and 9. In spite of rain, the attendance was fully up to normal. The Nebraska

Section of the Mathematical Association of America, the Nebraska Council of Geography Teachers, the Nebraska Science Teachers Association and the Nebraska Dietetic Association met jointly with the academy.

Three general sessions were held, and addresses of general interest given. Dr. Earl H. Bell, assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Nebraska, gave an address on "Red Pioneers of Nebraska"; Herbert B. Loper, captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army District Engineer, Omaha, explained the "Design and Construction of Missouri River Regulating Works"; and Dr. J. J. Hompes, physician and surgeon, Lincoln, gave an illustrated address on a "Physician's Impressions of India." Only favorable reports of these meetings were received by the secretary.

Attendance at the banquet was limited by the rain, but those who did attend were well repaid by the music furnished by the Wesleyan Conservatory of Music and the informal discussion and demonstration of a new projectoscope by Dr. E. E. Lackey, professor of geography at the University of Nebraska.

One new feature of the meeting was a sectional program by the newly organized Junior Academy of Science. In fact, high-school science teachers found their time and interests divided between this section and the science teachers section. More than the usual number of high-school teachers were present, largely because of the double interests.

A total of 116 papers were presented at the various sectional meetings, and 14 projects presented at the junior meeting.

The following officers were elected: *President,* Dr. J. E. Weaver, University of Nebraska; *Vice-president,* Dr. Harry R. James, Hastings College; *Councillor* for three years, Dr. C. J. Shirk, Nebraska Wesleyan University. The secretary and treasurer are elected only on the odd-numbered years.

Announcement was also made that the 1935 "grant-in-aid" awards had been made to Dr. G. Robert Coatney, Peru State Teachers College, and to Professor Robert L. Graig, McCook Junior College; and the 1936 awards to Dr. G. Robert Coatney, Peru State Teachers College, and Miss Eunice Haskins, Stella, Nebraska.

Chairmen of sections for the 1937 meeting will be: Biochemistry and Nutrition, Dr. C. W. Ackerson; Biology, Dr. John M. Winter; Earth Science, Dr. E. H. Bell; History of Science, ...; Physics, Professor Chris Keim; High School, Professor Harold E. Wise; Chemistry, Dr. E. R. Washburn; Geography, Professor Durfee Larson; Mathematics, Dr. C. C. Camp; Social Science, Dr. C. E. McNeill.

M. P. BRUNIG,
Secretary

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

THE THEORY OF FUNCTIONS

An Introduction to the Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable. By E. T. COPSON. Oxford University Press, 1935; 448 pp. $8.50.

THIS volume is based on lectures given to undergraduates in the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. Assuming a knowledge of mathematical analysis such as is contained, for example, in Hardy's "Course of Pure Mathematics" (Cambridge, fifth edition, 1928), the book affords an introduction to a number of branches of the theory of functions of a complex variable.

The first six chapters deal with the classical theory of single-valued differentiable functions. The remaining nine chapters have the following respective headings: VII. Integral functions; VIII. Conformal representation; IX. The gamma function; X. The hypergeometric functions; XI. Legendre functions; XII. Bessel functions; XIII. The elliptic functions of Weierstrass; XIV. Jacobi's elliptic functions; XV. Elliptic modular functions and Picard's theorem. The miscellaneous examples occurring at the end of each chapter include many significant theorems and contribute materially to the attractiveness of the book.

The matric definition of complex numbers introduced in Chapter I is worthy of note. The treatment of analytic functions is based on the Cauchy integral theorem. A function is said to be analytic in a domain if it is single-valued and differentiable at every point of this domain, save possibly for a finite number of exceptional points. In the opinion of the reviewer, this is one of the less preferable uses of the greatly overworked term "analytic." Cauchy's theorem is proved for a polygonal contour by a method due to E. H. Moore. Reference is then made to a paper of S. Pollard for the details of the passage from a polygonal contour to a general rectifiable simply closed curve. Pollard's work is dependent upon the theory of chains of regions as developed by de la Vallée Poussin. In addition to the statement and indication of proof of the more general form of Cauchy's theorem, there is given an elementary proof of the theorem for the case of a simply closed curve which consists of a finite number of arcs having continuously turning tangents. The proof is the usual one