presentation. This fact is particularly noteworthy in view of the circumstance that the development is built on axioms which are, in a sense, novel and unconventional.

The enormous wealth of the subject matter makes it impossible for the reviewer to pass individual judgment on detailed matters. As would naturally be expected, the author's illustrations center largely about his own researches. But this is felt to be no loss, since they are so extensive and varied as to impress no bias upon the general discourse.

Readers who are unwilling to work through the total volume, but desire information about specific topics, may use the book with considerable profit. The different sections, while logically and pedagogically related, can be understood fairly well without a thorough study of the preceding ones, and the alphabetical index is complete.

The printing is agreeable to the eye, and the number of misprints is remarkably small.

Criticism can be levelled at most against the author's philosophical stand, but this is likely to be quite pleasing to scientists. Only toward the end of the book, where the author deals excellently with the ergoden hypothesis, and with transition probabilities, the physicist feels that it would have been extremely desirable if the analysis had been extended to the more troubling problems encountered at present in quantum physics.

HENRY MARGENAU

Infinite Series. By Tomlinson Fort. Oxford University Press, 1930. iv+253 pp.

Professor Fort has written an excellent book of the type that he set out to write. The proofs are in general clean cut and clear, and it is evident that the work has been prepared with much care and thought.

The book is less comprehensive in scope and thus better adapted to the needs of the beginner than the well known treatises of Bromwich and Knopp. The exercises are sufficiently numerous and are well selected, thus adding to the value of the volume from the point of view of instruction. It is a matter of regret, in the opinion of the reviewer, that these advantages are somewhat counterbalanced by the form of exposition that has been chosen by the author. All results appear as numbered theorems with little or no suggestion as to their relative importance. It would require a considerable amount of perspicacity on the part of the unsophisticated reader to locate without assistance what might be termed the central features of the theory. For example, the fundamental necessary and sufficient condition for the convergence of a sequence appears as Theorems 15 and 16 (necessary and sufficient condition, respectively), with no particular indication of its unusual importance from the theoretical standpoint. We might remark in passing that the proof of the sufficient condition is more involved than need be.

The reviewer agrees in general with the selection of material and the relative amount of space allowed for various topics. He would prefer to see some of the more recondite parts of the theory of series, such as quasi-uniform convergence and similar topics, omitted, and more space devoted to such an important type of series as Fourier series. Likewise, he would advocate a different apportionment of space among the various methods for summing divergent