discussing the questions of the finiteness of the universe. As the author admits, action and conservation are almost impossible subjects to treat rigorously without mathematics, but even here he does well.

The fourth part of the book is more critical, discussing the methodology of science and the general significance of the relativity theory. Many philosophers will disagree with the indictment of lay philosophers (pp. 374–5) but, being on the scientific side, we feel, as d'Abro does, that the lack of deep insight which comes only from a thorough understanding of the workings of a theory will prevent such people from making many valuable contributions to the underlying principles of it. In other words, the study of this book is not sufficient preparation for a man who wishes to get up a theory of space-time. The author says "The sole rôle that a semi-popular book can hope to perform is to serve as a general introduction." This the book does and does it excellently. It is to be hoped that other branches of modern science may find as capable and accurate popularizers as the relativity theory has found in d'Abro.

In matters of printing the book is excellent and the only error we have detected is in the next to last and last line on page 93, where $1/R_2^2$ should be put in place of $1/R_2$, and $1/R^2$ in place of $1/R$.

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Formules Stokiennes. By A. Buhl. (Mémorial des Sciences Mathématiques, Fasc. xvi.) Paris, Gauthier-Villars, 1926. 60 pp.

This tract is concerned with establishing formal connections between the integrands in the generalized Stokes' formulas and the expressions which occur in various differential equations in geometry and physics, notably the electromagnetic and gravitational field equations. In the opinion of the reviewer, these formal connections are too vague and arbitrary to be of great advantage in dealing with the differential equations in question.

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