

“nd” at the end of a line. Yet on p. 169 of this book, $H_1(S-P, Q)$ is broken into $H_1(S-$ and $P, Q)$; on p. 149–150, a similar formula is similarly broken between one page and the next; on p. 121, the two factors of a product occur, one on line 22 and the other on line 23; several dozens of such instances could easily be given. It is difficult enough to follow such a text in detail without having constantly to reconstruct in one’s mind what has been separated on paper; and, apart from all aesthetical considerations, such practices, which in this country are fast becoming the rule rather than the exception, may soon make many of our mathematical texts intolerably hard to read. It is high time that a reaction should set in against the tendency to cram as much text as possible into each page at the lowest possible cost, regardless of the effect on the reader; this will require a co-ordinated effort on the part of authors, editors and the printing-presses. The authors, who undoubtedly bear some responsibility for the present situation, should be more mindful of such matters in the preparation of their manuscripts; editors and editorial assistants should cooperate with them to a greater extent than sometimes happens now. As to the typesetters, who are doing an extraordinarily good job of setting the most complicated formulas, they could very easily be trained to avoid broken formulas, if their attention were drawn to it by the presses; they could well be trusted to use their judgment in displaying some long formulas, even in the absence of an indication from the author or editor; as to short formulas, all that is mostly required is some adjustment in the spacing of words; this might sometimes take more time than mechanically running along, but would still be far less expensive than later corrections which may affect a whole paragraph of type. Possibly, at least in the transitional period until typesetters acquire experience in such matters, the average cost of the printed page in mathematical texts would increase slightly; possibly the number of pages to be printed every year by mathematical journals would have to be somewhat cut down. Maybe the gain would be greater than the loss.

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Projektive Differentialgeometrie. Part I. By G. Bol. (Studia Mathematica, vol. 4.) Göttingen, Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, 1950. 8+365 pp. 20 DM.

The present book is the first part of a treatise on projective differential geometry. This volume is divided into four sections: I. *Plane curves*; II. *Introduction to space geometry*; III. *Space curves*; IV. *Surface strips (Flächenstreifen)*. The second (and last) volume will