

This ether is subject to condensations and rarefactions, which are propagated in all directions. The character of the wave thus produced seems not to enter his calculations.

Matter is continuous. In fact the electron is not anywhere mentioned in the theory he advances. It is endowed with energy in the form of heat and chemical energy. The radioactive disintegration is merely the chipping at the surface of the atom due to the motion of the internal energy. Energy is then defined to be the internal action of the atom, all energy being *densitic* in character, which means it consists of condensation or rarefaction waves. The wave frequency differentiates the various forms of energy. Gravity on this scheme is of a single frequency.

Magnetism is energy generated in the centers of the iron atoms, being "the natural energy of the iron, modified by the substance with which the iron is combined in molecules, and augmented through a certain method of reciprocal energizement." The remaining definitions may be passed over. The author seems to be familiar with a number of antiquated textbooks of a college grade, and somewhat with modern phenomena. From these he has attempted to build up an explanation of the very intricate laws and phenomena of the whole of physics. The result is what would have been expected.

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NOTES.

THE April number (volume 20, number 2) of the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society* contains the following papers: "Memoir on the general theory of surfaces and rectilinear congruences," by G. M. GREEN; "Modular concomitant scales, with a fundamental system of formal covariants, modulo 3, of the binary quadratic," by O. E. GLENN; "Concerning a set of postulates for plane analysis situs," by R. L. MOORE; "On the limit functions of sequences of continuous functions converging relatively uniformly," by E. W. CHITTENDEN.

AT the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences held at Washington April 28-30, Professors OSWALD VEBLEN, E. J.