

colleagues were notoriously difficult and in 1884 his friend, Mittag-Leffler, advised him not to publish his paper *Principien*. Cantor had to fight off opposition from the most influential German mathematicians of his day (Kronecker among others), and at a time when he considered Mittag-Leffler as virtually his only ally in the mathematical world, he took offence at his friend's advice. It is usually considered that the cool reaction of some of his colleagues and the aggressiveness of others were to blame for Cantor's mental disorders. Grattan-Guinness maintains, though, that they were stresses, his illness marked his life but did not govern it.

At the end of the paper there is a list of lost documents on Cantor's life which also proves invaluable. The work of Professor Grattan-Guinness does not need any defense for scholars of Cantor and the history of set theory and logic and, in spite of the years which have elapsed since its first publication (and the wealth of new material which has become available since then), this paper is still one that cannot be overlooked by anyone interested in this period.

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G. Waldegg, "Cantor y la matematizaci3n del infinito," *Mathesis* 6 (1990), 75-96.

Reviewed by

Maria J. FRÁPOLLI
Departamento de Filosofía
Universidad de Granada
Spain

Waldegg's paper is the only work which appears in this issue of *Mathesis* which has not been published previously. It is part of the author's doctoral dissertation on the development of Cantor's theory of infinite. Its purpose is to present the origin of