

Throughout the book are scattered references to results of contemporary analysts, and these contribute a certain amount of animation to the text, although the theorems quoted lead only to trivial conclusions in regard to the matter in hand. The style of the book is sufficiently elegant, and would be worthy of a more valuable scientific production.

J. F. RITT.

La Part des Croyants dans les Progrès de la Science au XIX^e Siècle. By ANTONIN EYMIEU. Première partie: Dans les sciences exactes. Troisième édition. Paris, Perrin et Cie., 1920. ii + 272 pp. Price 5 francs.

THIS little volume of entertaining but not particularly scientific summer reading is of interest to the mathematician chiefly because of the biographical material contained in the first chapter. It had its inception in connection with an anecdote which is often told of a verbal encounter in the Chamber of Deputies some thirty years ago. M. Charles Dupuy, speaking as rapporteur de l'Instruction publique, had spoken of the fatal anæmia of the facultés catholiques which, when they entered upon scientific studies, reached at last a stage where their faith called out, "Tu n'iras pas plus loin." The remark, so the official journal of the day records, was hailed with cries of approval from the Right, at which manifestation an opponent exclaimed, "As if there had never been any Christian scholars!" To this M. Dupuy replied, amid laughter, that it would be an interesting thing to see the list.

What M. Eymieu proposed for himself some five years ago, when the first edition appeared, was to meet the challenge and to show that it was those of religious faith who made the greatest contributions to the exact sciences in the nineteenth century. He admits, however, that it is an impossibility to prepare a complete catalogue of scientists and of their religious beliefs, and so he sets about to furnish a brief list, limited to the greatest contributors to mathematics, astronomy physics, and chemistry.

In mathematics M. Eymieu has selected the names of Gauss, Cauchy, Poincaré, Lagrange, Abel, Galois, Riemann, Weierstrass, and Hermite as representing the great research scholars—"les grand initiateurs," of whom, as he says, "de l'aveu de tous les bons juges, trois . . . dominant son