The fact is that M. Eymieu has done his cause no good in the eyes of a scientific reader. His selections of men have not, in general, been made with care; indeed, they have not been made with ordinary knowledge. He has not scientifically gone to work to secure his information, as witness his uncertain results concerning the faith of Simon Newcomb. He has simply set about to support the belief of the uneducated or the half educated man of his own religious faith. It cannot be expected that he should have done for the dead what Professor Leuba did with respect to the religious beliefs of living scientists, but no one who has worked in the history of mathematics can fail to see that a much stronger case could have been made, and legitimately made, if the author had studied the problem with greater care.

It is evident to everyone that the most difficult thing to weigh in a scientific balance is the religious belief of mankind. The reasons are equally evident. One thing is clear, however,—that the study of the exact sciences no more tends to lessen this religious faith than the study of commerce, of civics, of sociology, or even of theology. The history of the exact sciences offers abundant illustrations of this fact, and evidence of a more convincing kind than that which M. Eymieu has adduced. Indeed, it would be a strange and inexplicable thing if scientific investigation should fail to show that mathematics, that branch of knowledge which is continually in touch with the infinite and is continually revealing the mysteries of the eternal, should fail to foster religious faith to an extent not reached by the other subjects of human study.

DAVID EUGENE SMITH.

The Early Mathematical Manuscripts of Leibniz. By J. M. CHILD. Chicago, 1920. iv + 238 pp.

THIS important work consists of translations of various Latin manuscripts of Leibniz found by Dr. C. I. Gerhardt in the Royal Library of Hanover about seventy-five years ago. These manuscripts were published by Dr. Gerhardt as parts of three works which he wrote on the origin of the differential and integral calculus,* and have long been known in their

* Historia et Origo Calculi Differentialis, a G. G. Leibnizio conscripta, Hanover, 1846.

Die Entdeckung der Differentialrechnung durch Leibniz, Halle, 1848.

Die Geschichte der höheren Analysis; erste Abtheilung: Die Entdeckung der höheren Analysis, Halle, 1855.