Tonstall, Bishop of Durham, who wrote the earliest treatise on arithmetic published in England deals with cube root. The example in his book shows a very complicated process of work, indeed, much more difficult than our own way. His book is said to possess great value.

The posthumous work of John Napier was published in 1617, at Edinburgh. In this work Napier brought out his theory of Logarithms. The author claims to have invented the decimal point, but this is disputed by DeMorgan, who notes that 1993'273 is written 19932'7"3." Much discussion has been held as to who introduced the decimal point. Dr. Peacock maintains that honor for Napier; De-Morgan says Recorde used it four years earlier, that is in 1613. But it is believed that Gunter who was born in 1581 did more for its introduction than any other.

Albert Girard who published a work at Amsterdam in 1629, was another writer of consequence. He is remarkable as having used the decimal point only once throughout his book. Previous to the use of this dividing *point*, which separates the decimal fraction from the whole number, lines were used thus $35 \mid 24$ and even $35 \mid 24$ and also $35 \quad 24$. Girard also substitutes the parenthesis for the vinculum.

The second volume of a work published by Robert Fludd at Oppenheim in 1619 treats of the *theological force of numbers*.

The first man to introduce the exponent, thus: A^2 to represent a x a was Descartes, a celebrated French metaphysician, who lived in the seventeenth century. He was the inventor also of Analytical Geometry and devoted his vast genius to the perfection of the mathematical sciences

England has furnished her share in the development of this great science Robert Recorde published in 1540 a celebrated work on Arithmetic. He was the first to introduce the signs of equality (=). He gives the following reason for its use: "And to avoid the tedious repetition of these words, I will settle, as I do often in worke use, a pair of parallel or gemowe lines of one length, thus |=| because no 2 thynges can be more equalle."

In 1583, "The well-spring of science. Which teaches the perfect worke and practice of Arithmeticke," was published in London by A. Baker. According to this author only fractions can deal with fractions, thus instead of multiplying $\frac{2}{9}$ by 2, he would divide by $\frac{1}{2}$.

The earliest English work on Book keeping was written by John Mellis of of London, in 1588. Its title was: "A brief instruction and maner hovy to keepe bookes of Accompts after the order of Debitor and Creditor.

The old rhyme :

Thirtie daies hath September, Aprill June, and November, Februarie, eight and twentie alone, All the rest thirtie and one,"

is found in a translation from the Dutch by W. P. This book is entitled "The Pathway of Knowledge," and appeared in 1596.

In his "Key to Hutton's Course" Mr. Davies quotes the following well known verse which dates about 1540:

Multiplication is mie vexation, And Division is quite as bad; The Golden Rule is my stumbling stul2, And Practice drives me mad.

The first work in English containing tables for compound interest was written in 1613, by Richard Witte; he uses decimal fractions in this volume. The first head rule by which the decimal fraction of a \mathcal{L} is changed to shillings, etc, was formulated by William Webster in 1634.

"The Hand-maid of Arithmetic" appeared from the pen of Nicholas Hunt in 1633. He has a new explanation of "decimal Arithmetic." The following is an example of some of his rules which were mostly written in rhyme :

"Add thou upright, reserving every tenne And write the digits down all with thy pen"

* *

" Subtract the lesser from the great, noting the rest Or ten to borrow you are ever pressed To pay what borrowed was, think it no paine But honesty redounding to thy gaine."

A monk named Gerbert, who studied in Spain, and afterwards became Pope Sylvester II, was one of the most extensive writers on the subject of Arithmetic, and it is claimed by some that he introduced the Arabic symbols into Europe. This