

began with concrete bodies, such as could only be reached by means of experience, and only gradually receded from the concrete to the abstract, to the units of abstract arithmetic, and the points of abstract geometry. The Greeks achieved this analysis from concrete to abstract, and thus converted mathematics from analysis to synthesis, which begins with the abstract unit as origin of number, and with the abstract point as simpler than the line. But the order of discovery was from the concrete and analytical, although afterwards the order of development was from the abstract and synthetic" (Prof. T. Case, 1906, p. 6).

It is good history that the sciences sprang out of the lore of occupations, and it is also a fact of no small ethical importance. "We cannot get away from our ancestors. Just as a physical scientist is a smith, so is the botanist a farmer and shepherd, the zoologist a huntsman, the geographer a sailor, the historian a scald, the doctor a wizard or medicine-man, and the lawyer a scribe. As for the mathematician, his material—the oldest science of all—has been drawn from such a variety of occupations that, if he vividly grasps the spirit of the history of his science (though, unfortunately, this is rarely the case), he should find himself in a very real sense the heir to all the ages, and become imbued with