

four years and instruction is given in the following mathematical subjects:—arithmetic, algebra, geometry, plane and spherical trigonometry, analytical geometry, differential and integral calculus.

R. C. ARCHIBALD.

BROWN UNIVERSITY,  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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#### A CORRECTION.

IN my paper on “Problem Collections in Calculus” in this BULLETIN, June, 1914, volume 20, page 488, line 13, delete “about a dozen signs are wrong and.” An unusual form of the equations of an epicycloid led me to consider that in the derivation a slip had been made in sign which required several changes in later work. Since Professor Dingeldey has requested me to rectify my review in this particular, I gladly comply with his wish.

R. C. ARCHIBALD.

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#### SHORTER NOTICE.

*Per la biografia di Giovanni Ceva.* By GINO LORIA. Reprint from the *Rendiconti* of the Reale Istituto Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere. Pavia, 1915. 3 pp.

STUDENTS of geometry who may have looked into the history of the subject will be interested to know that Professor Gino Loria, of the University of Genoa, has recently been able to fix the date of birth and death of Giovanni Ceva, whose “*De lineis rectis se invicem secantibus*” appeared at Milan in 1678. Poggendorf gives no dates under the biography of Ceva, but Professor G. Vivanti in the second edition of “*Il concetto d’infinitesimo e la sua applicazione alla matematica,*” in the *Giornale di matematiche*, volumes 38 and 39, quotes M. Pantaleoni as stating that Ceva died in 1734. As a matter of fact, Professor Loria shows, Ceva was born in December, 1647, and died in Mantua on May 13, 1734. It is also interesting to note that Ceva is described in the archives of Mantua as *Matematico Cesareo e Commessario Generale dell’ Acque di tutto lo Stato*, and that he was buried in the Church of Santa Teresa de’ Carmelitani Scalzi.

DAVID EUGENE SMITH.