Mathematics requires to be digested and assimilated as well as acquired. The trend of our work is to cover as many subjects and as much ground as possible, and this continual advance with its successive generalizations and its revelations of incompleteness in what has been accepted as complete tends to cultivate a lack of confidence, accentuated if the student is embarrassed by difficulties of detail. This feeling of uncertainty takes shape in reliance upon others (book or person) to pronounce final judgment upon whatever is done. Perhaps something could be done to give the student the more secure grip on the secondary school subjects which the teacher must have by taking up these subjects again at the close of the college course and treating their principles and methods (not new details, as a rule), with the greater thoroughness and breadth of view which are made possible by the collegiate mathematics as outlined in the minimum course above.

VI. *Difference between the work of the prospective teacher and the prospective graduate student of mathematics.*—In the college this difference may be very slight.

VII. The teachers needed (in college) to carry out the above programme fully must have the wide horizon of a university training.

W. H. Maltbie.

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ON A MEMOIR BY RICCARDO DE PAOLIS.

BY PROFESSOR CHARLOTTE ANGAS SCOTT.

About twenty years ago de Paolis published a series of memoirs* dealing with the \((2, 1)\) transformation of the plane; of these the second and third are concerned with applications of the theory to non-euclidean geometry and to