$$\pi \left| P(x, r) - L \right| \leqq \epsilon \int_0^\delta \varphi_r(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$+ \varphi_r(\delta) \cdot \left| \int_\delta^{X_r} \left[\frac{f(x + \alpha) + f(x - \alpha)}{2} - L \right] d\alpha \right|,$$

where $\delta \leqq X_r \leqq \pi$,

$$< \epsilon\pi + \varphi_r(\delta)G,*$$

for $0 < r < 1$,

$$< \epsilon\pi + \frac{(1 - r^2)K}{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2}\delta}$$

where G and K are positive constants,

$$< \epsilon',$$

for r close enough to unity. Hence $\lim\limits_{r \to 1} P(x, r) = L$.

W. W. KÜSTERMANN.

ANN ARBOR,
May 2, 1914.

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THE NAPIER TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION.

THE Napier Tercentenary Celebration was held at Edinburgh on July 24–28, 1914, with over three hundred visitors present. The ceremonies opened at the University of Edinburgh under the presidency of the Lord Provost of the city, the address of the day being delivered by Lord Moulton and relating to the probable reasons in Napier's mind for deciding upon a table of logarithms of sines and to his probable methods of computing. Brief addresses were given by four of the official delegates, Professors Andoyer and D'Ocagne of Paris, Smith of New York, and Bauschinger of Strassburg.

On Saturday morning the first session was held under the presidency of Professor Hobson of Cambridge. The following papers were presented:

DR. J. W. L. GLAISHER, of Cambridge: "The work of Napier."

Dr. Glaisher called attention to the paucity of notations

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* The argument here is based on the fact that a definite integral is a continuous function of its upper limit and as such has a finite maximum and minimum. Cf. E. H. Moore, *Transactions*, vol. 2, pp. 296 and 459.