$$
\begin{array}{c c c c c c c}
\text{No.} & : & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\
y & : & 8° & 9° & 10° & 10° & 10° & 11° \\
x & : & 9° & 9° & 11° & 9° & 10° & 9°
\end{array}
$$

It is required to find the weight g, it being known *a priori* that $a = 1$. Here, from I. there is found $a_1 = \dfrac{22}{29}$, and from II. $a_2 = \dfrac{32}{22}$; then from V. there results

$$
g = \frac{22 \cdot - 32}{22 - 29} = \frac{10}{7},
$$

or the weight of the first series of observations is to that of the second as 7 is to 10.

VIII. If the equation between the variables be of a degree higher than the first, as $z^2 = aw^3 + b$, values of a and b may be deduced by following the above method, regarding z^2 and w^3 as observed values corresponding to y and x. Since, however, the real observed values are z and w I am not prepared to say that the results deduced for the parameters a and b will be strictly the most probable ones according to the principles of the method of least squares.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, *October*, 1891.

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A NEW ITALIAN MATHEMATICAL JOURNAL.

Rivista di Matematica, diretta da G. PEANO.   Torino, Fratelli
    Bocca, 1891.

ALMOST simultaneously with the *Bulletin of the New York Mathematical Society,* a new journal of a somewhat similar character has been founded in Italy.   Like the *Bulletin,* the *Rivista di Matematica* is a monthly of at least sixteen pages 8vo.   According to the prospectus "its scope is essentially didactic, its principal object being the improvement of the methods of teaching."   The *Rivista* will contain "articles and discussions concerning the fundamental principles of the science and also the history of mathematics."   "The review of text-books and all publications having reference to the teaching of mathematics will form an important feature."   Questions and inquiries about mathematical subjects sent to the editor will be either answered directly or published in the