

We may make one small objection. The circle is said to be a *region*; the circumference being the boundary line, as in Euclid. This usage is not retained in later life and might well be given up. It is not used consistently throughout the book, the circle being spoken of where the curve is intended.

Enough has been said, we hope, to show, without insisting on details, the value of the work to the teacher. Even the rigid Euclidian would find side-lights on the meaning of the old classic; perhaps more than in many school editions.

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FURTHER NOTE ON EULER'S USE OF i TO REPRESENT AN IMAGINARY.

In a communication recently received from M. Eneström he gave it as his impression that attention was called to Euler's use of i for $\sqrt{-1}$ some years ago in the *Zeitschrift für mathematischen und naturwissenschaftlichen Unterricht*.

On investigation I find that one of the principal passages quoted by me in the March number of the BULLETIN was referred to by Heymann and Ackermann in this *Zeitschrift*, vol. 17 (1886), pp. 509, 580.

A careful examination of such of Euler's memoirs as are found in the library of the United States Naval Observatory, undertaken at my request by Mr. George K. Lawton, has revealed no other papers, either before or after 1777, in which Euler uses i for $\sqrt{-1}$.

Further information would be gladly welcomed.

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