It might be objected that in the above proof we assume that the region S' around whose boundary we integrate lies within another region S, throughout which the conditions of continuity and the equation (A) are satisfied. In the first place, however, this will be true in all cases to which we ordinarily apply the theorem;* and in the second place the proof can easily be so modified as to obviate this difficulty, at least for all ordinary shapes of the boundary. All we should have to do would be by a slight extension of the method to prove the lemma given above, not for rectangles with sides parallel to the axes of x and y, but for regions bounded by three sides of such a rectangle, and on the fourth side by a curve which is cut by no line parallel to the two parallel straight sides in more than one point. It will clearly be possible, in any ordinary case, to take the rectangles into which we cut up the region S' so small that the pieces of rectangles which occur near the boundary of S' shall be of this nature.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, *December*, 1895.

NOTES.

A REGULAR meeting of the AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY was held in New York, Saturday afternoon, January 25, at three o'clock, the President, Dr. HILL, in the chair. There were seventeen members present. One nomination for membership was received. The report of the auditing committee, appointed at the preceding meeting to examine the Treasurer's accounts, was presented and accepted. The following papers were read:

(1) Professor HENRY S. WHITE: "Kronecker's linear relation among the minors of a symmetric determinant."

(2) Professor H. TABER: "On certain sub-groups of the general projective group."

In the absence of Professor White his paper was read by Mr. Ling.

THE following mathematical courses are offered in the University of Leipzig for the summer semester of the present year: — Professor Scheibner: Theory of numbers; — Professor Neumann: Selected chapters in mathematical physics; — Professor Lie: Theory of groups (continuous transformation groups); — Professor Mayer: Differential equations of dynam-

* The only case when it would not be true would be when the path of integration meets a natural boundary of the function we are integrating.