ing the range of known Bernoullian numbers, calculated γ to 263 place of decimals.

Inasmuch as Legendre's table has not often been reprinted, it may be of interest to give the results of my computation to the eleventh place of decimals. They are as follows:

$$\text{Values of } s_n = \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{4^n} + \cdots$$

n	s_n	n	s_n
2	.64493 40668 5	14	.00006 12481 4
3	.20205 69031 6	15	3 05882 4
4	8232 32337 1	16	1 52822 6
5	3692 77551 4	17	76372 0
6	1734 30619 8	18	38172 9
7	834 92773 8	19	19082 1
8	407 73562 0	20	9539 6
9	200 83928 3	21	4769 3
10	99 45751 3	22	2384 5
11	49 41886 0	23	1192 2
12	24 60865 5	24	596 1
13	12 27133 5	25	298 0

[The values for $n > 25$ are obtained each by dividing its predecessor by 2.]

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ON CERTAIN PROPERTIES OF WRONSKIANS AND RELATED MATRICES.

BY PROFESSOR D. R. CURTISS.

(Read before the Chicago Section of the American Mathematical Society, April 14, 1906.)

In this note I shall present theorems of a very general character on the vanishing of Wronskians and related matrices. Proofs, however, will be reserved for subsequent publication in more extended form.

Let $u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_n$ be functions, real or complex, of the real variable x, having finite derivatives of the first k orders