into sequences, (2) a course table showing what teachers give and what pupils wish to take the various courses, (3) a conflict table showing the common members of each pair of courses, if their number is not more than a given number, say five, and, if more, showing that fact. The first of these tables is a unary operation table, the second a dyadic relation table, the third a combination of a binary operation table and a dyadic relation table.

The course table is cut into strips showing the class lists, which are used to form the confiict table. This table is then cut into strips, one for each course, which are then easily assembled into groups, so as to have as few conflicts as possible. The courses of any one group are placed at the same sequence of hours.

The form in which the schedule first appears is itself a dyadic relation table, the left-hand column containing the department names, the top row containing the numbers of the sequences, and the intersections of rows and columns the course numbers.

F. N. Cole,
Secretary.

A NECESSARY AND SUFFICIENT CONDITION FOR THE UNIFORM CONVERGENCE OF A CERTAIN CLASS OF INFINITE SERIES.

BY DR. N. J. LENNES.

(Read before the American Mathematical Society, February 25, 1911.)

All numbers x such that $a \leqq x \leqq b$ constitute the interval ab. A function $f(x)$ is said to be continuous on an interval ab if (1) it is continuous in the ordinary sense for every value of x, $a < x < b$, (2) if it has right hand continuity for $x = a$ and left hand continuity for $x = b$.

Theorem. *If on the interval ab*

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} U_n(x) = f(x),$$

$U_i(x)$ $(i = 0, \cdots, \infty)$ *and* $f(x)$ *being continuous on the interval ab, then in order that* $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} U_n(x)$ *shall be uniformly convergent on*