Now (14) is identical with (3) defining the space transversality of J. Hence our theorem.

The theorem is easily extended to an m space immersed in an n space. Since a Riemann space of m dimensions can always be immersed in a flat space of at most $\frac{1}{2}m(m+1)$ dimensions, we have an immediate proof of the Gauss theorem for a Riemann space of any number of dimensions. For it is obvious that the transversality of the length integral in a flat n-space is the orthogonality of lineal elements to $(n-1)$-elements with the same base point, and evidently the section of this transversality by any m-spread contained in the n-flat is the orthogonality of lineal to $(m-1)$-elements in the m-spread.

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ON THE EXTENSION OF A METHOD OF BRIOT AND BOUQUET FOR THE REDUCTION OF SINGULAR POINTS*

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In a classical memoir,† Briot and Bouquet gave a method by means of which the differential equation

$$\frac{dx}{X(x,y)} = \frac{dy}{Y(x,y)}$$

could be reduced to a simple standard form in the neighborhood of an analytic singular point, i. e., a point at which $X(x, y)$ and $Y(x, y)$ are analytic, but vanish simultaneously. Although the method fails to be directly applicable to certain special cases, it has shown itself to be of sufficient

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† JOURNAL DE L'ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE, vol. 21, p. 161. See also Picard, *Traité d'Analyse*, Paris, Gauthier-Villars, 1908, vol. 3, p. 34.