

represents an analytic function of  $z$  in a circle whose centre is 0 and radius 1 ; but the series is not continuable beyond the rim of the circle. Other examples of the use of Dini's theorems might be selected from Painlevé's memoir, from recent researches on Fourier's series, and from Dirichlet's problem in the theory of the potential.

May we, in conclusion, express the hope that some reader of the BULLETIN will follow the good example of Dr. Lüroth and Lieutenant Schepp, and translate this highly interesting work into English. After a student has become familiar with the ordinary processes of the infinitesimal calculus, it is highly desirable that he should have easy access to a special treatise in which attention is paid to fundamental principles rather than to details. Dini's treatise fulfils these requirements, and is at the same time flawless as regards rigour of proof and clearness of explanation.

J. HARKNESS.

BRYN MAWR, *December 7, 1892.*

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#### NOTES.

A REGULAR meeting of the NEW YORK MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY was held Saturday afternoon, December 3, at half-past three o'clock, the vice-president, Professor Fine, in the chair. The following persons, having been duly nominated and being recommended by the council, were elected to membership: Professor Fabian Franklin, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. George W. Hill, West Nyack, N. Y. It was announced that the annual meeting would be held on Thursday afternoon, December 29, at four o'clock. A committee of three, consisting of Dr. Pierson, Dr. Stabler, and Mr. Maclay, was elected to report at the annual meeting nominations for the officers and other members of the council for the coming year. A paper by Professor J. W. Nicholson on "The expression of the  $n$ th power of any number in terms of the  $n$ th powers of other numbers,  $n$  being any positive integer," was read. Professor Fine called attention to a purely algebraic method, not involving the notion of continuity, for treating the theory of contact of algebraic curves.

THE recent circular issued by the committee on the proposed joint memorial at Göttingen to Gauss and Weber, contains the following remarks upon these two great investigators: "What both accomplished in the service of science is not the property of their pupils alone, but an inheritance of all mankind, which has already been, and which still in the future