

of singular points first determined, is represented by a finite number of formulas, in each of which one coördinate is expressed as an analytic function of the other two. If the curve does, however, contain multiple factors the introduction of a quadratic transformation of the type

$$x = x'z \quad (2)$$

(preceded by a certain other transformation of the form  $x + py = x_1$ ) secures the same result as in the other case.

Each of the new singular points is then subjected to the same treatment as the original point, and the process is repeated until all the singular points disappear, the parametric representation then becoming at once possible. It is shown that this result will be reached by means of a finite number of transformations of types (1) and (2), together with certain other one to one transformations.

F. N. COLE.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

---

### THE ITHACA COLLOQUIUM.

THE Third Colloquium of the AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY was held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., beginning on Wednesday, August 21, 1901, and extending over the following three days. Before describing the proceedings, it may be of interest to recall the work of the previous colloquia.

The first colloquium\* organized by the Society was held in connection with its third summer meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., September 2-5, 1896. Two courses of six lectures each were delivered before an audience of thirteen members. Professor Maxime Bôcher discussed "Linear differential equations and their applications," and Professor James Pierpont, "The Galois theory of equations." The innovation proved so successful that the participants recommended to the Council that the same plan should be adopted the following summer; but the meeting at Toronto, with

---

\* See the report, including abstracts of the courses of lectures, by Professor T. S. Fiske in BULLETIN, volume 3, pp. 49-59. Professor Bôcher's lectures were in part reproduced in the *Annals of Mathematics*, 1st series, vol. 12 (1898), pp. 45-53. Professor Pierpont's lectures were published in the same journal, 2d series, vol. 1 (1899), pp. 113-143, and vol. 2 (1900), pp. 22-56.