$\mu - 1$) of powers of two properly chosen numbers $A = \sum_i^n a_i e_i$ and $B = \sum_i^n b_i e_i$ rational with respect to $\mathbb{R}(R, e_i)$. Any such system can be transformed into one consisting of ν mutually nilfactorial quadrates of order μ by a transformation rational with respect to the domain obtained by adjoining to R the roots of the equation $x^m + p_1(a)x^{m-1} + \cdots + p_{m-1}(a)x + p_m(a) = 0$ for a properly chosen number $A = \sum_i^n a_i e_i$ of the system rational with respect to $\mathbb{R}(Re_i)$.

11. In the January number of the BULLETIN, Dr. Burke Smith proves that the minimal surfaces and surfaces of translation whose generators are in perpendicular planes are the only surfaces of translation which can be deformed in a continuous manner in such a way that the generators continue to be generators. Dr. Eisenhart applies to these surfaces a theorem due to Adam and gets pairs of applicable surfaces of translation with the generators in correspondence; and the equations of these surfaces involve seven arbitrary parameters. The conditions to be satisfied in order that the generators be plane on these new surfaces are given, and a few examples are discussed.

<div style="text-align:right">F. N. COLE,
Secretary.</div>

THE DECEMBER MEETING OF THE CHICAGO
SECTION.

THE sixteenth regular meeting of the Chicago Section of the AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY was held in the North-western University Building, Chicago, on December 30 and 31, 1904. The attendance was thirty-seven, including the following members of the Society:

Mr. R. P. Baker, Professor D. P. Bartlett, Professor G. A. Bliss, Dr. W. H. Bussey, Professor Florian Cajori, Professor D. F. Campbell, Professor L. E. Dickson, Dr. E. L. Dodd, Dr. Saul Epsteen, Professor A. G. Hall, Professor Thomas F. Holgate, Mr. N. J. Lennes, Mr. E. P. Lytle, Professor Heinrich Maschke, Professor G. W. Myers, Mr. Oscar Schmiedel, Miss I. M. Schottenfels, Professor H. E. Slaught, Dr. Burke Smith, Professor E. J. Townsend, Dr. Oswald Veblen, Pro-