he did in others. His Algebra, for example, affords numberless instances in point.

In the early years of our professional lives we were in constant intercourse over such matters. Each of us was seeking to clarify and simplify his subject. Neither of us regarded the theory of functions of a real or of a complex variable as an end in itself, for each had his own ulterior uses for the theory—Bôcher, his differential equations, both complex and real. In fact, for each of us the theory of functions was *applied mathematics*, and in presenting its subject matter and its methods to our students, our aim was to show them great problems of analysis, of geometry, and of mathematical physics which can be solved by the aid of that theory.

Bôcher was quick to grasp the large ideas of the mathematics that unfolded itself before our eyes in those early years. His attitude toward mathematics helped me to have the courage of my convictions. The Funktionentheorie is largely Bôcher's work, less through the specific contributions cited on its pages than through the influence he had exerted prior to 1897—long before a line of the book had been written. We worked together, not as collaborators, but as those who hold the same ideals and try to attain them by the same methods. It was constructive work, and in such Bôcher was ever eager to engage.

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
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A THEOREM ON LINEAR POINT SETS.

BY DR. HENRY BLUMBERG.

(Read before the American Mathematical Society December 28, 1918.)

LET A be any given linear point set. We define the "relative exterior measure* of A in the interval I" as $m_e(A, I)/l$, where $m_e(A, I)$ represents the exterior measure (Lebesgue) of the subset of A in I, and l is the length of I. We then define the "relative exterior measure of A at the point x" as

* Cf. Denjoy, *Journal de Mathématiques*, ser. 7, vol. 1 (1915), p. 130.