

## THE EVANSTON MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The fiftieth regular meeting of the Chicago Section of the American Mathematical Society, being the eighteenth regular western meeting of the Society, was held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, on Friday, December 29, 1922. The attendance at this meeting was about forty-five, among whom were the following thirty-seven members of the Society:

Ballantine, W. S. Beckwith, A. D. Campbell, Chittenden, Coble, Curtiss, H. T. Davis, Dickson, Dowling, Dresden, Edington, Gokhale, Gouwens, Lane, Logsdon, McCain, McClenon, MacMillan, March, Marshall, T. E. Mason, C. N. Mills, E. J. Moulton, Plapp, Schottenfels, Skinner, J. H. Taylor, Theobald, E. L. Thompson, B. M. Turner, W. J. Wagner, R. L. Wilder, K. P. Williams, R. E. Wilson, F. E. Wood, Yanney, Zehring.

At the business meeting on Friday afternoon a resolution, proposed by Professor Skinner, expressing the Society's appreciation of the reception accorded them at Northwestern University was unanimously adopted. On Friday evening a dinner was held at the North Shore Hotel at which twenty-five persons were present. Toasts were responded to by Professors Holgate, Dickson, Curtiss, and Dresden.

At the sessions on Friday Professor Coble, Chairman of the Section, presided, relieved by Professor Curtiss in the forenoon and by Professor Dickson in the afternoon. Titles and abstracts of the papers read at this meeting are given below. Professor Moore's paper was presented by Mr. Wilder. The papers of Professor Jackson and Dr. Camp, and Professor Chittenden's first paper were read by title.

1. Professor E. P. Lane: *Ruled surfaces with generators in one-to-one correspondence.*

The author bases a projective theory of ruled surfaces, whose generators are in one-to-one correspondence and skew to each other, on a system of four ordinary linear first order differential equations in four dependent variables. This system is reduced to a canonical form by referring the surfaces to their intersector curves. The intersector curves, which are analogous to asymptotics, and certain other curves analogous to flecnodal curves, are studied.