introduced by Mersman (this Bulletin, vol. 44 (1938), pp. 667–673). It is shown that if $\phi(u)\in BV[0, 1]$, and $g(x)=\int_0^1 d\phi(u)/(1+xu)$, then the sequence $\{g(n)\}$, $(n=0, 1, 2, \cdots)$, is a *C-Folge* in the sense of Hausdorff, and the Hausdorff mean $[H, g(n)]$ is regular if and only if $\phi(1)-\phi(0)=1$. If $\phi(u)$ is real and monotone and $\phi(1)-\phi(0)=1$, then $H, g(n)\subset(C, 1)$, and is equivalent to convergence if and only if the function $g(x)$ is bounded away from zero in the half-plane $R(x)>-\frac{1}{2}$. Let $\theta(u)=\sum_{p=1}^{\infty}q_p u^p$, $q_p\geqq 0$, $\sum q_p<\infty$. Then $a_n=1+n\int_0^1 u^n d\theta(u)$, $(n=0, 1, 2, \cdots)$, defines a Hausdorff mean $[H, a_n]$ equivalent to convergence if and only if $\sum nq_n<\infty$. (Received January 24, 1941.)

145. J. A. Shohat: *On Bernoulli numbers and polynomials.*

Certain relations are established between Bernoulli polynomials $B_n(x)$ and those of Legendre and symmetric polynomials of Jacobi; and a new proof is given of Jacobi's theorem concerning the expression of $B_{2n}(x)$ in powers of $x(1-x)$. A reasoning of Mandl is utilized and made rigorous in order to obtain in a new way the well known remarkable relation between the Bernoulli number B_{2n} and the zeta-function $\zeta(2n)$. Applications are made to $S_n(p)=1^p+2^p+\cdots+(n-1)^p$. (Received January 8, 1941.)

146. S. E. Warschawski: *On conformal mapping of infinite strips.*

Let S denote the strip $\phi_-(u)<v<\phi_+(u)$, $-\infty<u<+\infty$ $(\phi_+(u), \phi_-(u)$ continuous), in the w-plane, $w=u+iv$. Let $z=Z(w)$ $(\lim_{u\to+\infty}\Re Z(w)=+\infty)$ map S conformally onto the strip $|y|<\pi/2$ of the z-plane, $z=x+iy$. The principal object of this paper is to obtain asymptotic expressions for $Z(w)$ and its derivative $Z'(w)$ as $u\to+\infty$. For this purpose two inequalities are established, which are similar to those of L. Ahlfors (Acta Societatis Scientiarum Fennicae, new series A, vol. 1 (1930) p. 10 and p. 16), but which, due to some assumptions regarding the smoothness of the boundary of S, yield sharper estimates for large values of $\Re w_1$ and $\Re w_2$. The asymptotic expressions for $Z(w)$ and $Z'(w)$ are then applied, after suitable transformations, to the study of the order of magnitude of the mapping function of a region R onto a circle in a neighborhood of a finite boundary point P of R. These applications include the cases where P is the vertex of a corner, or of a cusp, or is the asymptotic point of two "concurrent" spirals, and contain as special cases the results presented by the writer in two previous abstracts (42-5-219 and 42-11-409). (Received December 9, 1940.)

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147. E. S. Allen and Harvey Diehl: *The enumeration of glycols.*

Recently the authors extended the method of Henze and Blair for enumerating certain organic compounds; in particular, the alcohols. This work is used as a basis for a recursive method of enumerating isomeric glycols, that is, compounds whose molecules have two oxygen atoms. The basic numbers which result are the number of structurally asymmetric glycols possessing n carbon atoms and having α enantiomorphically distinct forms, and the number of structurally symmetric glycols possessing n carbon atoms and having α distinct forms, of which β are completely symmetric. In all cases symmetry indicates identity of aspect of the molecule when viewed from the two hydroxyl radicals. (Received December 31, 1940.)