THE CAMBRIDGE COLLOQUIUM.

AT the close of the first Colloquium, held under the auspices of the AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY at Buffalo in September, 1896, it was the unanimous wish of the thirteen participants that the same plan should be adopted for our next annual summer meeting. At Toronto, in 1897, the meeting of the British Association made such an arrangement impracticable, and it was deferred to the following year. At the annual meeting in December, 1897, the Council appointed a committee of six to arrange a Colloquium in connection with the summer meeting at Boston. The committee sent out, June 20th, 1898, the following announcement to all members of the Society:

"In the week (August 22–27) following the regular session a Colloquium will be held at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Two courses of six lectures each will be offered by Professor W. F. Osgood, of Harvard University and Professor A. G. Webster, of Clark University. Titles and outlines of the courses are as follows:

"Professor OSGOOD:—'*On Some Methods and Problems of the General Theory of Functions.*'

"The object of the course is to discuss some of the methods that are fruitful in the study of questions in the general theory of functions, and to consider some of the problems in this field that have been the subject of investigation in recent years. As an instance of the former may be cited the application of methods due to Riemann to the establishment of two general theorems; the first, Picard's relating to the values that a single valued function assumes in the neighborhood of an essentially singular point; the second, Poincaré's, relating to the representation of any analytic function in terms of single valued functions. To the latter belongs the account which it is proposed to give of some recent researches by young French mathematicians.

"A working knowledge of the elements of the general theory of functions, including the subject of conformal mapping, will be assumed on the part of the audience.

"Professor WEBSTER: '*The Partial Differential Equations Connected with Wave Propagation.*'

"Among the subjects treated will be some of the following: The properties of the ether.—Differential equations of the electromagnetic field.—Foundations of optics.—Propagation of waves in general.—The analytical establishment of Huy-