

cussed. These equations are in approximately the usual form, except for a change of variables. This change of variables is necessitated if tables are to be constructed to give all of the data desired for interior ballistics. The equations have been integrated numerically in the office of the Technical Staff of the Ordnance Department, and tables have been constructed which will shortly be published as a Government Document. The novelty of the undertaking consists in the introduction for the first time of new standard variables, which have a fundamental physical significance. The tables secured are independent of physical dimensions and appear to be the first to be published which correspond directly to the equations in their classical form. The results from the tables must be multiplied by external factors which involve the physical dimensions and depend upon the units chosen.

R. G. D. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

NOTE ON EQUAL CONTINUITY.

BY DR. J. F. RITT.

(Read before the American Mathematical Society February 26, 1921.)

The notion of equal continuity, introduced by Ascoli, has acquired prominence through applications made of it by Hilbert, Montel and others.* A family of functions, defined on an interval, is equally continuous at a point if for every positive number there is an interval containing the point, in which the oscillation of each of the functions is less than the number.

Dealing with families of functions which are not equally continuous, we shall record here some properties of a function which will be called the *saltus* of the family.

Choosing a point on the interval of definition of the functions, let us suppose that there exists a number for which an interval can be found, containing the point, in which the oscillation of each of the functions is less than the number.

* For the literature on this question, see Montel, *Sur les suites infinies de fonctions*, ANNALES DE L'ÉCOLE NORMALE, 1907.