Using the results given in (4), we have the following equality,

$$\int_w \frac{m_3\{e\cdot[\Gamma(r_i, P) - \Gamma(r, P)]\}}{r_i - r}\, df(e_P)$$
$$= \int_e \frac{f\{\Gamma(r_i,Q)\} - f\{\Gamma(r,Q)\}}{r_i - r}\, dQ.$$

The integrand of the left-hand member belongs to a sequence of measurable, uniformly bounded functions, as a function of P, whose limit exists when i becomes infinite; so we let i become infinite and interchange the order of integration and pass to the limit for the left-hand member. The same considerations hold for the integrand of the right-hand member as a function of Q. Using (13), we have

$$\int_w m_2\{e\cdot C(r, P)\}\, df(e_P) = \int_e \frac{\partial f\{\Gamma(r, Q)\}}{\partial r}\, dQ.$$

The quantity $\partial f\{\Gamma(r, Q)\}/\partial r$ is non-negative. Hence we may substitute this last equation in (5) and change the Stieltjes integral into a Lebesgue integral as we did above for the volume average. Thus we have established the theorem.

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ERRATUM

In my paper entitled *On the summability of a certain class of series of Jacobi polynomials* (this Bulletin, vol. 41 (1935), pp. 541–549), the following change should be made; it conforms with the last proofs that I had seen.

Page 544, 8th line from the bottom: read $S_{n,h}^{(k)}$ instead of $S_{n,k}^{(k)}$.

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