

as defined only at points where z is differentiable. I should prefer not to add this condition but to *define* differentiable by the property that z is differentiable at any point at which $dz/\Delta z \rightarrow 1$ as the arbitrary increments of all the independent variables tend to zero: this definition, which seems more natural than any other, was suggested to me many years ago by Prof. D. Rees.

*Rugby College of Engineering Technology,
Eastlands, Rugby*

Yours faithfully,
D. A. T. WALLACE

[I promised to provide a little space for this subject, but it cannot go on much longer. E.A.M.]

To the Editor, *The Mathematical Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—As to the Note 3084 in the *Gazette*, I *said* in my article on Linear Algebraic Equations that the theorem in question was *not new*; and in a footnote I cited the paper on the Pi Theorem where I first proved it in 1957. This antedates the book of Richards (1959); and in 1956, when the article was written, I was totally unaware of the Russian treatise of Gantmacher.

*University of Houston,
Cullen Boulevard, Houston 4, Texas*

Yours sincerely,
LOUIS BRAND

To the Editor of *The Mathematical Gazette*

Dear Sir, —

Alfred North Whitehead

I should appreciate information concerning letters by and about Whitehead, other documents, and recollections of him, for a biography which I am undertaking with the approval and encouragement of his son T. N. Whitehead. I shall be in the United Kingdom this summer to pursue leads. Please reply to Passenger Mail, Thomas Cook & Sons, 45 Berkeley Street, London W. 1.

VICTOR LOWE

*Professor of Philosophy
The Johns Hopkins University
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PROFESSOR WATSON AND MR. HOPE-JONES

While *The Mathematical Gazette* for May was being printed, we heard with deep regret of the deaths of two of our most senior members, both Vice-Presidents of the Association, Dr. G. N. Watson, F.R.S., and Mr. W. Hope-Jones. We hope to pay tribute later to all that they did for us over many years.