example, of the classes considered, the negro males have the highest mortality, and the white females from the rural population have the lowest mortality. The tables give as the complete expectation of life at birth for the male negro 34.05 years and for the rural female 57.35 years. The average death rate per thousand of the total population of the former is 29.37 while that of the latter is 17.44. As another striking illustration, we note that white males in cities have a complete expectation at birth of 47.32 years and an average death rate per 1,000 of 21.13, while the rural white males have a corresponding expectation of 55.06 years, and an average death rate per thousand of 18.16.

These tables may well become standard for certain civil purposes, such as the valuation of life estates, where there does not exist the selection of lives such as is involved in the data on which life insurance tables are based.

H. L. RIETZ.

NOTES.

THE March number (series 2, volume 18, number 3) of the *Annals of Mathematics* contains the following papers: "Symmetric functions formed by systems of elements of a finite algebra and their connection with Fermat's quotient and Bernoulli's numbers," by H. S. VANDIVER; "The generalized Lagrange indeterminate congruence for a composite ideal modulus," by H. S. VANDIVER; "On the congruence $cx^\lambda + 1 \equiv dy^\lambda$ in a Galois field," by H. H. MITCHELL; "On the geodesics and geodesic circles on a developable surface," by W. C. GRAUSTEIN; "Note on representations of the partial sum of a Fourier's series," by DUNHAM JACKSON; "Acknowledgment," by FRANK IRWIN; "Certain general properties of functions," by HENRY BLUMBERG.

Under an arrangement by which the Mathematical Association of America will contribute to its financial support, the *Annals* will enlarge its annual volume by 100 pages, which will be devoted to expository and historical papers. The subscription price, beginning with volume 19, will be $3.00, with a reduction of one half to members of the Association.

THE November, 1916, number (volume 2, number 11) of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* contains