the world. To us this is significant as a striking instance of his vision and of his unhesitating support of right and high morality regardless of the immediate effects upon his own personal interests. In mathematical circles the same fearlessness of vision has led him to support warmly those projects or innovations which seemed dangerous to the more timorous. I may mention his attitude toward maintaining requirements in mathematics where real grounds exist and for abolishing the requirements otherwise. His attitude toward those reforms which started with the Perry movement and which have since broadened to much wider scope is well known. Finally, his support and sympathetic interest in the Mathematical Association of America is known to all who were interested in that movement.

Ellery Williams Davis was born in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, on March 29, 1857. He died in Lincoln, Nebraska, Sunday, February 3, 1918. He was graduated with the degree of A.B. at the University of Wisconsin and with the degree of Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins in 1884. On June 20, 1886, he was married to Miss Annie T. Wright, who with four sons and a daughter survives him.

He was professor of mathematics at Florida Agricultural College from 1884 to 1886, at South Carolina College from 1886 to 1893, and at the University of Nebraska from 1893 to 1918. He was also dean of the department of liberal arts at Nebraska from 1901 to 1918.

In closing, let me put into words sentiments that I know are in the hearts of all who knew him. In his death we feel a personal sense of loss and we believe that university spirit and mathematical science in this country, which he so loyally upheld and furthered, have suffered through his passing.

A CORRECTION.

I WISH to call attention to the following errata in my note, "Some theorems of comparison and oscillation" in the April BULLETIN.

(1) On page 331, among the conditions under Theorem I, "$\alpha_2(x)/\alpha_1(x)$ never decreases" should read "$-\alpha_2(x)/\alpha_1(x)$ never decreases."

(2) On page 332, above the middle of the page, the statement "x approaches c" obviously should read "x approaches the first root of y_1 greater than a."

(3) Possibly an explicit statement should be made that $V_i(x)$, $i = 1, 2$, does not vanish identically over any interval, as is shown by the conditions on α_1 and α_2, and that the point l of case I is chosen so that $V_2(l) \neq 0$.

(4) The wording of Theorem I as regards the conditions on K_1, K_2, G_1 and G_2 is careless and could be improved by omitting the word "absolutely" and making no statement as to the integrability of K_1 and K_2.

TOMLINSON FORT.

NOTES.

THE July number (volume 40, number 3) of the *American Journal of Mathematics* contains the following papers: "Interpolation properties of orthogonal sets of solutions of differential equations," by O. D. KELLOGG; "Directed integration," by H. B. PHILLIPS; "P-way determinants, with an application to transvectants," by L. H. RICE; "On a certain general class of functional equations," by W. H. WILSON; "Contributions to the study of oscillation properties of the solutions of linear differential equations of the second order," by R. G. D. RICHARDSON.

THE editors of the *Periodico di Matematica* and its *Supplemento* announce that, on account of the war, the publication of both periodicals will be temporarily discontinued.

AT the meeting of the Edinburgh Mathematical Society held June 14, the following papers were read: By Miss E. PAIRMAN, "Relations connected with generalized differentiation"; by E. T. WHITTAKER, "Some new expansions in series of polynomials."

THE late Professor GASTON DARBOUX left a large part of his library to the newly established reading room of the department of mathematical sciences of the University of Paris.