

ing list of Kansas reptiles and batrachians, which, however, have not been printed. In entomology, he was an authority on tiger beetles (*Cicindelidæ*) having brought together an excellent collection of them during his travels in various parts of the United States from the Rocky Mountains eastward.

A voracious and consistent reader along his special lines, he compiled from world-wide sources, during his fourteen years of service with the Biological Survey, a vast amount of information, now carded in his own handwriting in the files of the bureau, supplementary to the results of his experimental work. He wrote as freely as he read, setting forth facts on the printed page in a clear, graceful and interesting style. His numerous papers on economic zoology are well known to farmers and agricultural students in every state in the Union.

The personality of Professor Lantz was kindly and endearing. In field and office alike his gentle humor, patience and industry were an inspiration to his associates, to whom he was ever a cheerful friend and valued counsellor.

NED DEARBORN

PROFESSOR LUDVIG SYLOW

THE Nestor of Norwegian mathematicians, Professor Ludvig Sylow, of Christiania, died on September 7, 1918, at the age of eighty-five years. He was known to the mathematicians of every civilized country on account of a well-known theorem which bears his name. In 1876 Frobenius remarked that "as every educated person knows the Pythagorean theorem so does every mathematician speak of Abel's theorem and of Sylow's theorem."

In view of the general interest in the retirement of university professors at sixty-five it may be worth noting that Sylow was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of Christiania after reaching the age of sixty-five years. While various other noted European mathematicians were called to university positions after they had spent years in teaching in secondary institutions, Sylow was

perhaps the only one among them who devoted forty years to teaching in a secondary institution before securing a university chair.

Notwithstanding the advanced age at which Sylow entered the university faculty he is said to have filled the position during twenty years with marked success. The duties of his professorship did not seem to be burdensome to him until the last year of his life when he frequently remarked that he felt tired.

In 1883 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Göttingen and in 1894 he received an honorary doctor's degree from the University of Copenhagen. His writings related mostly to the theory of substitution groups and to the works of his great countrymen Abel and Lie. He wrote, however, also on the theory of equations and on the complex multiplication of elliptic functions.

G. A. MILLER

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE BRITISH GLASSWARE INDUSTRY

AN article in *Nature* states that the British Chemical Ware Manufacturers' Association, the British Flint Glass Manufacturers' Association, the British Lamp-blown Scientific Glassware Manufacturers' Association and the British Laboratory Ware Association—organizations representing the manufacture and distribution of scientific glassware—have jointly addressed the Inter-Departmental Glass Trades Committee, representing the Board of Trade and the Department of Optical Munitions and Glassware Supply (Ministry of Munitions), setting forth their views as to steps which should be taken to secure the permanent establishment of the trade in Great Britain. They point out that in 1914 the shortage of scientific glassware threatened disaster. Industries such as agriculture, food production of all kinds and the manufacture of armaments, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, gas, dyes, explosives, leather and oil, also the military and civil medical services and the public services responsible for public health and hygiene, which could not be conducted without efficient scientific control, were in danger. The "master key" to the