

SAN FRANCISCO SECTION OF THE AMERICAN  
MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

THE eighth regular meeting of the San Francisco Section of the American Mathematical Society was held at the University of California on September 30, 1905. During the morning session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*Chairman*—R. E. Allardice.

*Secretary*—G. A. Miller.

*Program Committee*—E. J. Wilczynski, D. N. Lehmer and G. A. Miller.

Seventeen members of the society were in attendance; in addition to these there were present a number of high school teachers of mathematics who are not members of the society. The following papers were read and discussed during the two sessions of the section.

PROFESSOR C. A. NOBLE: 'Note on Loxodromes.'

DR. W. A. MANNING: 'Groups in which a large number of operators may correspond to their inverses.'

PROFESSOR M. W. HASKELL: 'A new canonical form of the binary sextic.'

PROFESSOR A. O. LEUSCHNER: 'On a new method of determining orbits.'

PROFESSOR ARTHUR RANUM: 'The representation of linear fractional congruence groups with a composite modulus as permutation groups.'

PROFESSOR E. J. WILCZYNSKI: 'On a system of partial differential equations in involution.'

PROFESSOR G. A. MILLER: 'The groups which contain only three operators which are squares.'

PROFESSOR R. E. MORITZ: 'On logarithmic involution, the commutative arithmetic process of the third order.'

PROFESSOR L. E. DICKSON: 'The abstract group simply isomorphic with the general linear group in an arbitrary field.'

PROFESSOR L. E. DICKSON: 'The abstract group simply isomorphic with the symmetric group.'

PROFESSOR M. W. HASKELL: 'On a class of covariants which give rise to birational transformations.'

The next meeting of the section will be held at Stanford University on February 24, 1906.

G. A. MILLER,  
*Secretary of the Section.*

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

STEGOMYIA AND YELLOW FEVER—A CONTRAST.

THE magnificent work done in New Orleans this summer and autumn in fighting the yellow fever outbreak on the sole basis of the transfer of the disease by *Stegomyia fasciata*, and which has resulted in the practical extirpation of the epidemic long before the first frost, has convinced the most stubborn among the citizens of New Orleans and many other cities and towns throughout the south of the fact that only in this way can an epidemic successfully be handled. The acceptance of what has been termed 'the mosquito theory' is now almost universal, and this brings us to the contrast.

In the *New Orleans States* of May 2, 1902, appeared an article with the following scare headlines: 'Taxpayers to Protest Against Passage of Anti-mosquito Ordinance. Has been Resurrected. A Meeting To-night. Property Holder Discusses Taxation without Benefit.'

In the body of the article the following statements are made:

An effort will be made to resurrect the anti-mosquito ordinance at the next meeting of the committee on police and public buildings to which are entrusted for consideration all questions pertaining to public health. The measure was introduced last November by Mr. Cucullu at the request of Dr. Q. Kohnke, president of the city board of health. The measure was not popular, as the taxpayers contended that its enactment was but another form of enforced taxation. \* \* \* Because of its evident unpopularity, the promoters of the ordinance requested that it be not pressed, and for that reason it has remained untouched before the committee ever since.

In the meantime the endorsement of medical men and organizations has been sought with more or less success, so that now Dr. Kohnke feels that the chances are more favorable to call the measure up. \* \* \*

But there are many taxpayers who are determined to resist the passage of the ordinance, and should it be defended by the committee on police and public buildings at its meeting next Monday evening \* \* \* there will be taxpayers present who will strive to prove to Dr. Kohnke that the arguments in favor of this new venture are not so strong and convincing as he believes.