2 is gray; No. 3 is green." The operator records from the back of the tester the letters indicating what glasses were actually used. If he finds that A, D and G were opposite the glasses Nos. 1, 2 and 3 he records: A 1, dark red; D 2, gray; G 3, green. The disk is then turned to some other position; the colors are again named, and the operator records the names used. For example, the result might be: "No. 1 is dark green; No. 2 is white; No. 3 is red;" and the record would read: G 1, dark green; J 2, white; A 3, red. Still another record might give: J 1, dark gray; A 2, red; D 3, medium gray. Similar records are made for all combinations. Of course, the person tested knows nothing concerning the records made. A comparison with a list of the true colors for each position determines whether the test has been passed or not.

The three records just cited were all obtained from the red glass, A; the gray glass, D; the green glass, G, and the ground glass, J, in combination with the dark gray, No. 1; the ground glass, No. 2, and the medium gray, No. 3. Those familiar with color-blindness will notice that these combinations place side by side the colors most confused.

The records can be taken by any one, and, on the supposition that the record has been honestly obtained and that the instrument has not been tampered with after leaving the central office, the comparison is mechanical. There is none of the skillful manipulation required in the wool-test and none of the uncertainty attaching to its results. The only instruction given to the subject is: "Name the colors;" the results render the decision with mechanical certainty.

One of the testers is in use on one of the English railways, another on the central division of the New York Central Railroad. From the former I have not yet heard, but the examiner on the latter reports that since using the tester he has found men who get through the wool-test, but are caught by the tester. On the other hand, he states that "the men examined say that this test is more like the signals they are used to seeing every day on the road, and is, therefore, fairer than to ask them to pick out a lot of delicately tinted pieces of yarn."

An experience of several years seems to justify the following claims for the color-sense tester:

1. It detects with unerring precision both the color-blind and the color-weak.

2. It is a perfectly fair test for the men concerned and injures no man by requiring an unfamiliar judgment.

3. It requires but a very small fraction of the time used on the wool-test.

4. Its decisions are self-evident and unquestionable.

E. W. Scripture.
Psychological Laboratory,
Yale University,
May 7, 1899.

AMERICAN CLIMATOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Climatological Association was held in New York City on May 9th and 10th at the hall of the New York Academy of Medicine. About fifty members were in attendance from all portions of the United States. Twenty-five papers were read upon subjects pertaining to climatology, hydrology and diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs. These papers, which will appear in the annual volume of the Transactions, were as follows:

'Presidential Address,' by Dr. Beverley Robinson, of New York.

'Treatment of Consumption by Air and Light in Colorado,' by Dr. Charles F. Gardiner, of Colorado Springs.

'Intermediate Altitude for the Consumptive,' by Dr. B. P. Anderson, of Colorado Springs.

'The Contagiousness of Phthisis Pulmonalis,' by Dr. E. L. Shurly, of Detroit.

'Climate in Relation to Renal Disease,' by Dr. J. B. Walker, of Philadelphia.

'Climate as it affects the Skin and its Diseases,' by Dr. L. D. Bulkley, of New York.

'Hygienics of the Skin,' by Dr. L. D. Judd, of Philadelphia.

'Hydrotheraphy in the Treatment of Insomnia,' by Dr. Irwin H. Hance, of Lakewood.

'Altitude and Heart Disease,' with report of cases, by Dr. R. H. Babcock, of Chicago.

'Prognosis in Chronic Valvular Affections of the Heart,' by N. S. Davis, Jr., of Chicago.

'Treatment of the Cardiac Asthenia of Pneumonia,' by Dr. H. L. Elsner, of Syracuse.

'Empyema from a Surgical Standpoint,' by Dr. Johh C. Munro, of Boston.

'Traumatic Rupture of the Heart, without Penetration of the Chest Wall,' with a case, by Dr. Richard C. Newton, of Montclair.

'Cold Wave of February, 1899,' by Dr. Guy Hinsdale, of Philadelphia.

Other papers by Drs. R. G. Curtin, C. F. McGahan, Harold Williams, F. H. Williams, E. O. Otis and V. Y. Bowditch, S. G. Bonney and H. S. Anders.

The annual dinner of the Association was held at the Manhattan Hotel, at which the President, Dr. Beverley Robinson, of New York, presided. On the following day the Association made a visit to the Loomis Sanitarium in Liberty, Sullivan County, New York. This institution was founded 1895 in memory of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, the first President of the Association, for the treatment of tuberculosis. It has a favorable situation, 2,300 feet above tide, and is 120 miles from New York, on the Ontario and Western Railway. The remarkable success which has attended its work has been due in great measure to its physician in charge, Dr. J. E. Stubbert, liberally aided by the philanthropic support of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and the ladies who are associated in its management.

The scientific work of the Climatological Association tends to the better knowledge of the various American climates and health resorts and their employment in the treatment of disease.

The subject of tuberculosis is now receiving universal attention by the medical profession, and the public are being interested in measures looking to its prevention and restriction. It is encouraging to note that in all our large cities the mortality from this disease is gradually falling, and through societies of this kind knowledge is disseminated which affords the public greater protection and prolongs life. The resources of New York and Pennsylvania for the climatic treatment of pulmonary disease are not so well known as they should be. Neither are the mineral springs of the United States fully understood and intelligently used. The Transactions of the Climatological Association, now numbering fifteen volumes, have contributed in no small degree to the better knowledge of this extensive subject.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. A. Jacobi, of New York; Vice-Presidents, Dr. R. H. Babcock, of Chicago, and Dr. John W. Brannan, of New York; Secretary, Dr. Guy Hinsdale, of Philadelphia; Representative to the Executive Committee of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. F. I. Knight, of Boston.

The next meeting will be held in Washington in May, 1900. GUY HINSDALE,

Secretary.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

SOME SMITHSONIAN PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the operations, expenditures and conditions of the Institution to July, 1896. 8vo, lii + 728 pp., lxi pls. Washington, 1898. [Received by the Bureau of International Exchanges, January 25, 1899.]

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the operations, expenditures and conditions of the Institution for the year ending June 30, 1896. Report of the U. S. National Museum. 8vo, xxiv + 1108 pp., cxcviii pls. Washington, 1898. [? 1899.]