

about ten miles; fastest time made, five miles in seventeen and one-half minutes; highest possible revolution of the propellers, 600 per minute. The cause of the sudden stoppage in the flight of the ship was proved to be a slight mishap to the steering apparatus, but the colossus floated gently with the wind until it settled upon the surface of the lake without taking any water. The raft was then brought up and the ship was easily placed upon it and brought back to the balloon house. The weight is 200 centners (22,000 pounds).

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *London Times*: The International Congress of Hygiene and Demography is to meet this year in Paris from the 10th to the 17th of August, corresponding exactly in date with the meeting held nine years ago in London. Forming as it does one of a succession of congresses that are being held in Paris during the Exposition, it cannot perhaps be expected to arouse the same attention as the meeting in 1891, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales and the chairmanship of Sir Douglas Galton. During the nine years that have passed since the London meeting the science of hygiene has steadily developed, and the reports to be presented to the Paris meeting include questions that had hardly been formulated in 1891, and many that have claimed a great deal of attention in the past few years, such as bacteriology, prevention of tuberculosis, preservatives in food, and school hygiene. The program set out for the nine sections into which the work of the congress is divided covers a very wide field, showing how intimately hygiene enters into every branch of life. The several sections include—(1) bacteriology; (2) hygiene of alimentation, and chemical and veterinary science; (3) engineering and architecture; (4) personal hygiene and the hygiene of communities (schools, hospitals, prisons), cremation; (5) hygiene of professions and trades (unhealthy dwellings); (6) military, naval and colonial hygiene; (7) general and international hygiene, infectious diseases and sanitary legislation and administration; (8) hygiene of travelling and communications (railways, ships, public conveyances); and (9) demography. It is to be wished that there had also been a section for

the discussions of poisons used in personal decoration and not only of those used for hair dyes, etc., but of the poisons used in boot polish, especially that for brown boots, by means of which feet have been seriously injured. In view of our recent and present experience of armies in the field, the section dealing with military hygiene should offer a good opportunity for the elucidation of various vexed questions in field organization and equipment. The late Sir Douglas Galton would have seized such an occasion for the deduction of practical results. His position on the Army Sanitary Committee of the War Office enabled him to effect many reforms, but he would have availed himself to the utmost of the opportunity which the Paris congress now offers to call attention to the many points in our South African experience which seem to demand further improvement. The Prince of Wales, in his admirable address at the opening of the congress in 1891, dwelt in forcible terms upon the lessons which might be learned in every life, private as well as public, from the study of the causes of the insidious progress of enteric fever, and it is especially interesting at the present moment to recur to those facts and to note with what acute perception His Royal Highness foresaw the perils of that illness which has assumed such formidable proportions, and which has caused such loss of life in our forces. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the president of the Hygiene Congress at Paris this year is M. Brouardel. No one will command greater confidence from his wide and scientific knowledge of hygiene. M. Brouardel was present at the congress of 1891 and he also attended the meeting of the British Association at Dover in 1899. He is therefore well known to the British public. Under the auspices of so able a president the Congress of Hygiene at Paris should maintain the high position in which it was placed by Sir Douglas Galton at the Congress of 1891.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

COLORADO COLLEGE has secured \$100,000 for a new science building.

LORD BUTE has offered to give \$20,000 to the

University of St. Andrews for the endowment of a chair of anatomy. His gift is made under the condition that the University make adequate provision for the first two years of a course in medicine. Mr. Musgrove, the present holder of the lectureship of anatomy at St. Andrew's, is to be the first incumbent of the new chair.

THE *Nation* quotes from the *Zeitschrift für Philosophie und Pädagogik* certain conditions prevailing at the German universities regarding admission to the examinations for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In all the twenty-one universities of the Empire, the gymnasium graduates are permitted to take examinations in all the departments of the philosophical faculty, while there is no agreement, not even in the universities of the same country, with reference to the promotion of the graduates of the Realgymnasias or the Oberrealschulen; the Real or purely scientific non-classical graduates being nowhere allowed to become candidates for degrees. Those who have completed the semi-classical Realgymnasias are admitted to examinations in twelve universities (of these six are in Prussia), in all departments of the philosophical faculty, while eight admit them in modern languages, mathematics, and natural sciences; and one, the University of Erlangen, only in mathematics and natural sciences. The Oberreal-school graduates (in those institutions the scientific studies strongly predominate) are admitted to the philosophical doctorate in all sections only by Greifswald, in five universities only in natural sciences and mathematics; and in ten (among these six are in Prussia) they are not admitted to a degree at all. Two universities have not yet taken final action in the matter. In view of this, the action of the German Realschul Association, representing the interests of the higher non-classical education in Germany, at the recent convention in Berlin is of interest. At this meeting, attended by more than three hundred philologists, a petition, originally drafted by the National German Society of Engineers, and signed by 12,000 names, was adopted, asking that the graduates of all the nine-year secondary schools, *i. e.*, the Gymnasias, the Realgymnasias, and the Oberrealschulen,

should alike and without discrimination be admitted to university privileges and degrees, and that in future the lowest three classes in all the schools of this kind should have the same non-Latin courses. This petition has been presented to the Cultus-Minister of Prussia.

DR. ALWYN S. WHEELER, Ph.D. (Harvard), has been elected to the assistant professorship of chemistry in the University of North Carolina.

THE following have been elected professors and lecturers of Royal College of Surgeons of England for the ensuing collegiate year: Hunterian Professors, Mr. Charles Stewart, M.R.C.S. Eng., F.R.S., Mr. Percy Furnivall, F.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., and Mr. Christopher Addison, F.R.C.S. Eng., M.D., B.S. Lond., L.R.C.P., Lond., Arris and Gale lecturer, Mr. T. G. Brodie, M.R.C.S. Eng., M.D. Lond., L.R.C.P. Lond., Erasmus Wilson, lecturer, Mr. Walter Edmunds, F.R.C.S. Eng., M.B., M. C. Cantab. Mr. S. G. Shattock, F.R.C.S. Eng., was re-elected pathological curator, and Mr. R. H. Burne was re-elected anatomical assistant in the museum.

THE registration at the first summer session of Columbia University was 417. The attendance consisted of 114 men and 303 women of whom about 80 per cent. were teachers.

MR. F. P. SPALDING, a graduate of Lehigh University, who has been instructor in that University and in Cornell University and has recently been acting as a professional engineer, has been appointed professor of civil engineering in the University of Missouri.

DR. J. C. SHEDD, instructor in physics at the University of Wisconsin, has accepted the professorship of physics at Colorado College, to succeed Dr. S. J. Barnett, who goes to Stanford University.

DR. WALTER E. GARREY formerly assistant in the department of physiology of the University of Chicago, has been elected to chair of physiology in Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, Cal. This summer he was one of the instructors in the course in physiology at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Holl, Mass.