

SCIENCE

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FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901.

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MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the responsible editor, Professor J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL INSTITUTION FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDY AND RE- SEARCH IN WASHINGTON.

DURING the past winter and spring there has been in Washington an active movement having for its object the founding of an institution to facilitate the utilization of the various scientific and other resources of the Government for purposes of research. The aim is cooperation with universities, colleges and individuals in rendering available to men and women the practical post-graduate training which cannot be obtained elsewhere in the United States and which is now available in Washington to a limited degree only.

The movement originated in the Washington Academy of Sciences, which appointed a committee to take charge of the matter. This committee consisted of the president of the Academy, Hon. Charles D. Walcott (chairman); Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Marcus Baker, of the Geological Survey. Communication was at once established with the board of trustees of the George Washington Memorial Association, who appointed a committee to cooperate with the committee of the Washington Academy, consisting of Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, president of the Association, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst and Mrs. L. M. D. Sweat. These

two committees formulated and submitted a plan of agreement, which was approved by the board of managers of the Washington Academy on February 26, 1901, and by the board of trustees of the Memorial Association on March 13, 1901. This plan provided for the founding in the city of Washington of an institution to be known as the *Washington Memorial Institution*.

The objects of the George Washington Memorial Association are, first, as implied in its name, the creation of a memorial to George Washington; and second, as stated in its amended act of incorporation, the increase in the city of Washington of opportunities and facilities for higher education, as recommended by George Washington in his various annual messages to Congress, notably the first—*i. e.*, 'the promotion of science and literature' substantially as set forth in his last will, and by and through such other plans and methods as may be necessary or suitable. The object of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the federated head of the scientific societies of Washington, is the promotion of science, the term 'science' being used in its general sense—'knowledge; comprehension of facts and principles.'

The two organizations agreed, first, that although American universities have so developed since George Washington's time that they fulfill many of the objects of the national university outlined by him as desirable for the youth of the United States, there is still need of an organization in the city of Washington which shall facilitate the utilization of the various scientific and other resources of the Government for purposes of research, thus cooperating with all universities, colleges and individuals in giving men and women the practical post-graduate training which cannot be obtained elsewhere in the United States and which is now available only to a limited degree in the city of Washing-

ton; and second, that the best method of securing the objects for which both organizations stand is the establishment, within the District selected by Washington as a site for the permanent seat of government of the United States, of an institution whose object shall be the realization of Washington's repeatedly expressed wish and recommendation that provision be made for the *promotion of science and literature*.

In the further carrying out of cooperation, it was agreed that the George Washington Memorial Association would undertake to secure a suitable site and erect thereon a substantial, dignified building sacred to the memory of George Washington; and that the Washington Academy of Sciences would undertake to provide for the maintenance and conduct of the institution in the interest of science and literature; and that there may be joined with it in this work the National Educational Association, the Association of American Universities, and the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

The Washington Academy at once undertook to secure the passage of a law authorizing the utilization of the resources of the Government Departments for post-graduate study and research. Such an act of Congress was approved March 3, 1901, and reads as follows:

That facilities for study and research in the Government Departments, the Library of Congress, the National Museum, the Zoological Park, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Fish Commission, the Botanic Gardens, and similar institutions hereafter established shall be afforded to scientific investigators and to duly qualified individuals, students, and graduates of institutions of learning in the several States and Territories, as well as in the District of Columbia, under such rules and restrictions as the heads of the Departments and Bureaus mentioned may prescribe.

The plan of organization next agreed upon by the two committees was essentially as follows:

1. *Organization*.—A private foundation independent of Government support or control.

2. *Objects*.—(a) To facilitate the use of the scientific and other resources of the Government for research.

(b) To cooperate with universities, colleges and individuals in securing to properly qualified persons opportunities for advanced study and research now obtainable only to a limited extent in Washington and not at all elsewhere.

3. *Government*.—The policy, control and management to vest in a board of fifteen trustees, and in addition there shall be an *advisory committee* composed chiefly of the heads of Executive Departments, Bureaus, etc.

The two committees drew up articles of incorporation, which were filed May 20, 1901.

On May 27, 1901, the incorporators met and elected the following board of trustees:

1. Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President, Tulane University.
2. Prof. A. Graham Bell, Regent, Smithsonian Institution.
3. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Professor of Philosophy and Education, Columbia University.
4. Dr. C. W. Dabney, President, University of Tennessee.
5. Dr. D. C. Gilman, President, Johns Hopkins University.
6. Dr. A. T. Hadley, President, Yale University.
7. Dr. Wm. R. Harper, President, University of Chicago.
8. Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Regent, University of California.
9. Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, President, George Washington Memorial Association.
10. Dr. C. Hart Merriam, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
11. Dr. Cyrus Northrop, President, University of Minnesota.
12. Dr. H. S. Pritchett, President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
13. Dr. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.
14. Hon. Charles D. Walcott, President, Washington Academy of Sciences, and Director, U. S. Geological Survey.
15. Hon. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner Labor.

On June 3 the trustees met and elected the following officers:

Dr. D. C. Gilman, President, Johns Hopkins University, Director.

Hon. Charles D. Walcott, Director, U. S. Geological Survey, President Board of Trustees.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Mr. C. J. Bell, President, Washington Security and Trust Co., Treasurer.

ADVISORY BOARD.

President of the United States.

Chief Justice of the United States.

Secretary of State.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary of War.

Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary of Agriculture.

Postmaster-General.

Attorney-General.

Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Commissioner of Education.

Librarian of Congress.

Commissioner of Labor.*

Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

President of the Civil Service Commission.

President of the National Academy of Sciences.

President of the National Educational Association.

President of the Association of American Universities.

President of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot.

TRUSTEES.

1903.	1904.	1905.
A. G. Bell,	E. A. Alderman,	N. M. Butler,
C. W. Dabney,	C. H. Merriam,	A. T. Hadley,
D. C. Gilman,	C. Northrop,	W. R. Harper,
P. A. Hearst,	H. S. Pritchett,	C. E. Hopkins,
C. D. Walcott.	G. M. Sternberg.	C. D. Wright.

The new institution will attain substantially the objects desired by the advocates of a National University, without being subject to the objectionable features of a university sustained by the Government in competition with the existing universities.

The committee of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations on post-graduate study and research in Washington met and approved of the organization of the Washington Memorial

Institution; and it is understood that the committee of the National Educational Association on the question of establishing a National University in Washington approves the plan and purposes of the Washington Memorial Institution. The Washington Academy of Sciences, having turned over to the new organization the conduct and maintenance of the Washington Memorial Institution, will now cooperate with the George Washington Memorial Association in the erection and maintenance of a memorial building to be dedicated to science, literature and the liberal arts.

*ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.**

IN approaching the discharge of my duties as presiding officer of the fifty-second session of the American Medical Association, I beg to express my appreciation of the generous suffrages by which I have been called to a position of such conspicuous honor. This appreciation becomes all the more pronounced when I reflect upon the magnitude and achievements of this great national body and upon the luster of the distinguished men who have presided over its deliberations. This thought brings me to the first duty of the occasion, and that is officially to bring to your attention the fact that since our last reunion three of my most illustrious predecessors have been called from their worldly activities to the realm of rewards. Alfred Stillé, Lewis A. Sayre and Hunter McGuire, each a former president of the Association, died within a single week. Their lives were known of men, their records are ornaments of our annals, and their achievements are their eulogies. They labored zealously and with beneficent results, not alone in the scientific field, but in behalf of an organized national profession; and to guard zealously

the splendid legacy which they, among others, have left us, must be one object of our labors upon this auspicious occasion. The hope is indulged that steps may be taken to procure suitable portraits of these and of other deceased presidents of the Association, to be placed in some safe gallery until such time as the Association may be able to transfer them to its own Temple of Fame. I recommend that suitable formal action be taken on this occasion relative to the life, distinguished services and the death of these lamented confreres.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE AMERICAN
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The American Medical Association accredited delegates during the last year to several foreign medical conventions, notably the International Medical Congress at Paris, the Dominion Medical Association of Canada, the Mexican National Association and the Pan-American Medical Congress at Havana. To each of these organizations the American Medical Association sustains relations of peculiar intimacy. As one of the great scientific nations of the earth, the United States is naturally an integral part of the International Medical Congress. This Association, by a resolution presented by your present executive officer, took the initiative in 1891, in organizing the Pan-American Medical Congress. The first reunion of that Congress was held in Washington in 1893, under the presidency of the late lamented Dr. William Pepper. The second was held in the City of Mexico in 1896 under the presidency of Dr. Carmona y Valle, while the third has been held during the last few months in the City of Havana under the distinguished presidency of Dr. Juan Santos Fernandez. This movement has for its object the establishment of closer relations between the medical profession of the different countries of the Western Hemisphere. It has already

*Delivered before the Fifty-second Annual Session at Saint Paul, Minn., June 4, 1901.