Science at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904: J. A. HOLMES, St. Louis, Mo.

The exhibits at the approaching Universal Exposition to be held in St. Louis, from April 30 to December 1, 1904, will endeavor to show the applications of science in all the great industries of the country; and in some of these departments, notably that of mines and metallurgy, it is proposed to show the equipment and methods of geological surveys and similar institutions for geologic, geographic and metallurgic research; in fisheries will be shown methods and equipment for biologic research; in liberal arts, laboratory research equipment in many branches of science; in education, equipment and methods of instruction and research at the institutions of learning; in the department of electricity will be shown modern equipment and methods of electrical research. In addition to the above, arrangements are being made for holding, under the auspices of the exposition, a number of scientific congresses for the discussion of methods and equipment, and general plans for research, in all departments of knowledge.

EDMUND OTIS HOVEY,
Secretary.

OPENING EXERCISES OF THE WASHINGTON POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE opening exercises of the Washington Post-Graduate Medical School were held in the presence of a distinguished audience on Monday evening, January 12, 1903, at 8 o'clock in the lecture hall of the Columbian University.

Addresses were delivered by Professor Wm. H. Welch, M.D., of Johns Hopkins University, and by the president of Columbian University on behalf of the educational institutions. The rector of Georgetown University was unable to be present, but sent words of welcome and encouragement to the new school.

Professor Welch emphasized especially the many advantages of the National capital as an educational center, and spoke in the most appreciative terms of the work performed in the government laboratories, by men who are also connected with the teaching staff of the graduate school. The speaker expressed great gratification that the department of preventive medicine had been given deserved prominence, and in this respect characterized the attempt as unique, in this country at least, and one which could not fail to be appreciated by all interested in scientific medicine. He referred to the advantages which must accrue to the students by the utilization of the hygienic laboratory of the public health service, the laboratories of the Army and Navy Medical School, the biochemic laboratories of the Department of Agriculture and the demonstrations which are possible in the Army Medical Museum and the Museum of Hygiene. He stated that the advantages for securing a thorough training in preventive medicine and in the study of tropical diseases are unexcelled anywhere, and predicted a useful future for the school, in the training of men who desire to become health officers, medical officers of the army, navy, marine hospital or the colonial service.

Dr. Needham welcomed the school among the educational institutions, and expressed satisfaction that the leading medical schools of the city had united in placing their laboratory and teaching facilities at the disposal of the graduate school, thus insuring a hearty cooperation in the promotion of higher medical education.

General Sternberg, the president of the faculty, in behalf of the school, returned thanks to the medical departments of Columbian and Georgetown universities and all hospitals in the city, government, private and municipal, for their

generous offer in placing their facilities at the disposal of the graduate school; he emphasized the clinical advantages, which are unusually great in proportion to the population, on account of the several large government institutions aggregating over 4,000 beds, with an excellent corps of teachers. The president then delivered his introductory lecture on 'Preventive Medicine,' tracing the progress and achievements of hygiene and the methods by which the beneficial results have been accomplished. The teaching staff of the school consists of 85 professors and adjunct professors. Clinics every day from 9 A.M to 2 P.M. Laboratory work every week day from 2 to 5 at the School of Medicine, Georgetown University, 920 H Street.

The following constitute the board of directors of the Graduate Medical School: General George M. Sternberg, U.S.A., President (address, 2144 California Ave.); J. Ford Thompson, Vice-President; George M. Kober, Secretary and Treasurer; Walter Wyman, Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; P. M. Rixey, Surgeon General U. S. Navy; R. M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General U. S. Army; A. B. Richardson, Superintendent Government Hospital for Insane; Samuel S. Adams, M.D., Swan M. Burnett, M.D., Joseph Taber Johnson, M.D., Sterling Ruffin, M.D., Edward A. Balloch, M.D., E. A. de Schweinitz, M.D., H. L. E. Johnson, M.D., William C. Woodward, M.D.

From the foregoing it would appear that here we have the foundation for the establishment of a school of preventive medicine, a most worthy undertaking, and the important question arises how many of our young medical men will avail themselves of this opportunity, especially when the average graduate may reason that he has devoted his time, money and energy to equip himself for the recognition and cure of diseases, and who will pay him for their prevention? It is evident that so long as no special qualifications are demanded for the appointment of health officers in the United States, a voluntary training in preventive medicine will be sought by a comparatively limited number, and yet the undertaking is of such far-reaching importance to the general public, that the establishment of fellowships in this school appears urgently called for. We know of no branch of science which has contributed so much during the past twenty-five years to the sum total of human happiness than sanitary science, and perhaps no field affords better prospects for fruitful results than the endowment of a school of preventive medicine.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

Postelsia: The Year Book of the Minnesota Seaside Station, 1901. St. Paul, Minnesota. 1902. Small 8vo. Pp. 229.

This unique book is one outgrowth of the work done at the Vancouver Seaside Station of the University of Minnesota in the summer of 1901. It consists of seven papers which were given before the members of the station, covering the following subjects: 'Uses of Marine Algæ in Japan,' 'The Distribution of Plants in Colorado,' 'The Phylogeny of the Cotyledon,' 'Botanizing in Jamaica,' Algæ Collecting in the Hawaiian Islands,' 'The Distribution of Marine Algæ in Japan,' and 'The Kelps of Juan de Fuca.' These are illustrated by twenty-nine plates, three of which are reproductions of Japanese pictures showing the methods of collecting and preparing certain seaweeds for food.

It is difficult to decide which are the more interesting of these papers. One becomes greatly interested in the account given by Mr. Yendo of the uses to which marine algæ are put in Japan, and can not close the book until he has finished the paper. Then should he happen to open the book where Miss Butler describes her experience in Jamaica, he is charmed with the style of the enthusiastic