

Wall streets, where the men will be housed and cared for during the period of the investigation, doubtless for about nine months.

In this study there are no special theories involved and no special systems of dietetics, but the object especially aimed at is to ascertain experimentally whether physiological economy in diet cannot be practiced with distinct betterment to the body and without loss of strength and vigor. There is apparently no question that people ordinarily consume much more food than there is any real necessity for, and that this excess of food is in the long run detrimental to health and defeats the very objects aimed at. It is with a view to gather as many facts as possible on this subject that the study in question is undertaken.

This investigation is merely a continuation, on a larger scale, of earlier observations made in the Sheffield Laboratory of the Sheffield Scientific School last year, and referred to in an article in the *Popular Science Monthly* by Professor Chittenden, and bears directly upon the question of a possible physiological economy in nutrition.

THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

ON the first of last July the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, until then an independent bureau not attached to any government department, became a part of the new Department of Commerce and Labor.

With the transfer the name was changed. The 'United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries' is now a thing of the past, so far as the name is concerned, and it will hereafter be known as the 'Bureau of Fisheries,'—a title certainly much shorter and more usable than the old. Many of us loved the title under which this branch of our government gained and still maintains an honored name among biologists, fish-culturists and anglers throughout the world, cumbersome and unwieldy as that title was; but we welcome the more simple name and have no doubt but that the 'Bureau of Fisheries' will soon become equally honored and well known.

The principal positions in the Bureau of

Fisheries and the men who fill them are as follows:

Commissioner, Hon. Geo. M. Bowers.

Deputy Commissioner, Dr. H. M. Smith.

Assistant in Charge of Scientific Inquiry and Ichthyologist, Dr. Barton Warren Evermann.

Assistant in Charge of Fish Culture, Mr. John W. Titcomb.

Assistant in Charge of Statistics and Methods of the Fisheries, Mr. A. B. Alexander.

Chief Clerk, Mr. Irving H. Dunlap.

Disbursing Officer, Mr. W. P. Titcomb.

Engineer and Architect, Mr. Hector von Bayer.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, the eminent British chemist, and M. Henri Poincaré, the eminent mathematical physicist, have been elected corresponding members of the Vienna Academy of Sciences.

PROFESSOR M. ALLEN STARR, M.D., LL.D., of the Medical Department of Columbia University, of New York, has been elected a corresponding member of the Neurological Society of the United Kingdom, London. Dr. Weir Mitchell is the only other American member.

THE International Geological Congress awarded its Spendiarrow prize to Professor W. C. Brogger of Christiania.

PROFESSOR C. S. SHERRINGTON, of the University of Liverpool, gave the address at the opening of the new medical buildings of the University of Toronto, which have been fully described in SCIENCE. Professor Sherrington will visit some of the medical centers of the United States before returning to England.

PROFESSOR THEODORE WILLIAM RICHARDS, having recovered from his illness, has been made chairman of the Division of Chemistry in Harvard University, in place of Professor Charles Loring Jackson. Professor Jackson retains the Erving professorship and all his other work in research and instruction, resigning the chairmanship alone.

DR. W. W. CAMPBELL, director of the Lick Observatory, was expected to lecture this week at Wellesley College, on 'The Motions of the Solar System through Space.'