

the reports of the committee of schedules be adopted.

12. On the motion of the chairman it was resolved: That the report of the executive committee be adopted and that all matters therein not dealt with by this convention be remitted to the executive committee with power to act thereon.

13. On the motion of Professor Korteweg, seconded by Dr. Deniker, it was resolved that thanks be given to Professor Armstrong for presiding over the convention.

HENRY E. ARMSTRONG,	D. G. MÉTAXAS,
OSKAR UHLWORM,	J. DENIKER.
D. J. KORTEWEG,	D. PRAIN,
AUGUST V. BÖHM,	R. NASINI,
LEONHARD STEJNEGER,	ERNESTO MANCINI,
I. BORODIN,	K. MATSUBARA,
ROLAND TRIMEN,	G. DARBOUX,
PAUL OTLET,	FRANCISCO A. DE ICAZA,
H. LA FONTAINE,	J. LARMOR.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

MAJOR RONALD ROSS and Dr. Rubert Boyce, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, have arrived in this country to cooperate with the authorities at New Orleans in suppressing the epidemic of yellow fever.

SIR PATRICK MANSON, medical adviser to the English colonial office, arrived at San Francisco on August 14 to deliver a course of lectures on tropical diseases at the Lane Hospital.

PROFESSOR JOHN M. COULTER and Dr. H. C. Cowles have leave of absence from the University of Chicago, and expect to spend the autumn and winter in Europe, returning to the university in April. Professor Charles R. Barnes, who has been spending six months in Europe, will return to Chicago for the autumn quarter.

DR. OLIVER L. FASSIG, of the U. S. Weather Bureau and the Johns Hopkins University, has returned to this country from his Arctic voyage in search of Captain Fiala.

DR. W. WYSSLING, professor of electrical engineering in the Zurich Polytechnicum, was expected to arrive in New York this week to study developments of electrical engineering.

MR. JESSE M. GREENMAN, of Harvard University, has been appointed assistant curator of the Department of Botany of the Field Columbian Museum.

DR. R. VON WETTSTEIN, professor of botany at the University of Vienna, has been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences at Madrid.

WE learn from *The British Medical Journal* that Dr. Paul Richer, member of the French Académie de Médecine, and one of the editors of the *Iconographie de la Salpêtrière*, has been elected a member of the Paris Academy of Fine Arts. Dr. Richer is professor of anatomy at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, but he owes the honor which has been conferred upon him to his distinction as a sculptor.

THE *Pharmaceutical Journal* says that the research fellowship in chemistry offered by the Company of Salters, and tenable in the research laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society, has this year been awarded to Miss Nora Renouf, who has been engaged in original investigations for the past two years in the society's laboratories as holder of the Redwood and the Burroughs scholarships.

Nature states that the editorship of the 'Fauna of British India,' rendered vacant by the death of Dr. W. T. Blanford, has been offered by the secretary of state for India to Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Bingham.

A MEMORIAL window has been placed in St. John's in the Wilderness, Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks, in memory of the late Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, Jr.

DR. LOUIS H. LAUDY, tutor in general chemistry in Columbia University, died in New York on August 17. Dr. Laudy was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the New York Academy of Sciences.

DR. LYMAN HALL, president of the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, died on August 17 at the age of forty-five years. He was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy and became professor of mathematics in the Georgia School of Technology in 1888.

M. BICHAT, professor of physics and dean of the faculty at Nancy, died on July 26, at the age of sixty years. He was a correspondent of the Paris Academy of Sciences, and a member of the council of public instruction.

MR. CHRISTOPHER HEATH, a well-known British surgeon, emeritus professor of clinical surgery in University College, London, died on August 8, at the age of seventy years.

PROFESSOR L. ERRERA, who held the chair of botany at the University of Brussels, died on August 1.

It is reported in the daily papers that a seventh satellite of Jupiter has been observed at the Lick Observatory.

THE first telegraphic longitude station in Labrador has been established at Chateau Bay by Dr. Otto Klotz, Dominion astronomer, in conjunction with Sir William Macgregor, governor of Newfoundland.

THE International Congress of Anatomy was opened at Geneva, on August 7, in the presence of 300 representatives of the principal universities of Europe and America. Dr. Eternod, of Geneva, delivered the opening speech. The meeting then entered upon the business to be dealt with, under the presidency of Mr. Symington, of Belfast. The congress has accepted the invitation to assemble at Boston in 1907.

THE seventh meeting of the International Congress of Hydrology, Climatology, Geology and Physical Therapeutics will be opened at Venice on October 10 under the honorary presidency of the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, and the acting presidency of Professor A. De Giovanni, of the University of Padua, senator of Italy.

THE International Earthquake Conference met at Berlin on August 15. Dr. Theodor Lewald, who was the German commissioner general to the St. Louis Exposition, was elected chairman.

THE Latin American Scientific Congress was opened on August 8, delegates from all the South American Republics being present.

THE ninth Northern Congress of Schoolmasters was opened in the town-hall at Copenhagen, on August 10. There were present

about 7,000 schoolmasters, teachers, instructors and professors, Denmark sending 3,500, Sweden over 2,000, Norway 1,000, and Finland nearly 400. Teachers of every kind are represented, from the poorest village schoolmasters to university professors.

THE membership enrolment of the National Educational Association at the forty-fourth annual meeting, held at Asbury Park, from July 3 to 7, is officially reported to be 20,941.

WE learn from *The Botanical Gazette* that a new botanical institute, well arranged for research and instruction, has recently been completed for Professor R. Wettstein in the Imperial Botanical Gardens in Vienna.

THE *British Medical Journal* states that a medical group has recently been formed in the Italian Parliament. The members are Drs. Agnetti, Angiolini, Baccelli, Badaloni, Basetti, Botteri, Cacciapuoti, Campi, Cantarano, Casciani, Castellino, Ciartoso, Faranda, Fazzi, Fede, Gatti, Lampiasi, Licata, Maresca, Masini, Masselli, Pianese, Queirolo, Rampoldi, Rummo, Sanarelli, Santini, Santoliquido, Scellingo and Tinozzi. The new group, which recently held its first meeting, will direct its efforts to influencing all legislation relating to public health and the legitimate interests of the medical profession. Under the auspices of the group, a general congress of the medical practitioners, poor-law medical officers, pharmacists and veterinarians of Italy, to discuss questions affecting professional interests, will be held in Rome in November.

THE *Annales de l'Institut Pasteur* state that the number of persons treated for hydrophobia in Paris during the year 1904 was 755, of whom three died, the rate of mortality being .39 per cent. For the last ten years the rate of mortality has ranged from .18 per cent. in 1902 to .39 per cent. in 1897 and 1904. The department of the Seine (Paris) furnished the largest contingent (233) of persons bitten, the departments which came next in order being the Finistère (50), the Corrèze (28), the Vendée (27), the Loire Inférieure (26), the Lot (25), the Cher and the Deux Sèvres (21).

THE final results of the Russian census of 1897 are still appearing at intervals. Among

the latest figures published by the Statistical Department are the following: The total population of the Russian empire (excluding Finland), on May 10, 1897, was 126,586,525. Of these 87,123,604 were members of the Orthodox Church. Old Believers and other sections number 2,204,596; Mahomedans, 13,906,972; Roman Catholics, 11,467,994; Jews, 5,215,805; Protestants (Lutherans), 3,572,653. A division of the population on the basis of classes gives the following results: Hereditary nobles, 1,220,169; nobles for life, or by virtue of office, 630,119; priests of all Christian denominations, 588,947; honorable citizens, 342,927; merchants, 281,179; burgesses, 13,386,392; peasants, 96,896,648; Cossacks, 2,928,842; foreigners, 8,297,965 (this figure includes considerable numbers of the subject population). Illiterates numbered 99,070,436 (79 per cent.); literates, 26,569,585. Students at the universities and other institutions for higher education numbered 104,321.

ACCORDING to a report, made by Dr. E. O. Hovey, for the U. S. Geological Survey, the production of salt in the United States during 1904 was 22,030,002 barrels (of 280 pounds), valued at \$6,021,222, as compared with 18,968,089 barrels, valued at \$5,286,988 in 1903. This is the largest production ever reported except in 1902, but the average net price per barrel (27.332 cents) is lower than that reported in 1903 (27.873 cents) or in any previous year, with the exception of 1902, when the average net price realized was only 23.769 cents a barrel. The most noteworthy feature of the year 1904 was the increase of 1,193,620 barrels in the production of rock salt. This increase was due in large part to the expansion of the salt industry of Louisiana, where rock salt is easily and cheaply mined in the 'mounds' which occur in the southern part of the state. The chief salt-producing States are New York and Michigan, and the combined output from these two States amounts to about two-thirds of the total production of the United States. The five leading salt-producing states during 1904 were New York, 8,600,656 barrels (39.04 per cent.); Michigan, 5,425,904 barrels (24.63 per cent.); Ohio, 2,455,829 barrels (11.15 per cent.); Kan-

sas, 2,161,819 barrels (9.81 per cent.), and Louisiana, 1,095,850 barrels (4.97 per cent.). The actual consumption of salt in 1904 was 23,116,971 barrels, or about 2.46 times what it was in 1880. The imports of salt in 1904 amounted to 332,279,481 pounds. Great Britain contributed 98,943,611 pounds, worth \$301,696; Italy 106,060,288 pounds, valued at \$75,756; Canada 11,102,273 pounds, valued at \$27,529; West Indies 105,160,371 pounds, worth \$89,878; and other countries 20,882,959 pounds, valued at \$20,371. The total value of all the imported salt was thus \$515,230. It will be observed that while the value of the salt imported from Great Britain was more than 58.5 per cent. of the total value of imports for the year, the quantity received from that country was only about 28.9 per cent. of the total amount of salt imported. The West Indies and Italy both exceeded Great Britain in the quantity of salt exported to the United States, but it was all of coarse grades, and consequently of low valuation.

A PRESS bulletin of the Forest Service says that the annual value of the staves, hoops and heads made by the mills of the United States is over \$20,000,000. It is estimated that more than 300,000 barrels, kegs, tubs and similar articles are manufactured daily in the United States. Until a very recent date the woods chiefly used for cooperage were the slow-growing hardwoods such as oak, elm, maple, ash, beech and birch, but within the last few years cottonwood, poplar, and latterly gum, have been substituted to some extent, owing to the diminishing supply of the species first exploited. The depletion of the supply of raw material is felt strongly by the manufacturer, who finds it yearly more difficult to obtain good stock. This is especially true for white oak, since the maker of tight cooperage must often refuse stock which a furniture maker would consider first-class material. Two factors have contributed to bring about this condition—first, the increase in the cooperage manufacture, which has developed enormously in the past quarter century; and, second, the extremely wasteful methods employed in cutting, which have left the forest in a deplorable condition, and often wasted more material than

was used. Cutting for cooperage purposes is far more wasteful than is ordinary lumbering. The Forest Service in taking up this question aims to make its investigations of practical value to the cooperage industry and its operators. It is planned to bring together information regarding the supply of raw material, and the best methods of manufacture, and the ill effects of wasteful methods on the forest and possible remedies for them. Particular attention will also be given to a study of the properties of woods, with the view of recommending substitutes which are more abundant than the species now used for cooperage.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued containing the report of his majesty's astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope to the secretary of the admiralty for the year 1904. According to an abstract in the *London Times* the report makes a sympathetic reference to the death of Mr. Frank McClean, to whose generosity the observatory owes the Victoria telescope, with its observatory, dome and many valuable adjuncts. After referring to the work in connection with the new transit circle and the new sidereal clock, the report states that owing to an unfortunate accident, which occurred during the absence of the regular observers, the driving worm and sector of the Victoria telescope were damaged, and the moving portion of the instrument, including the Polar axis and telescope tubes, had to be raised in order to remove the damaged sector. The driving worm of the sector and slow-motion gear were sent to Sir Howard Grubb for alteration and repair early in November. Sir Howard Grubb promised to send off the repaired sector by the end of January, together with an electromotor giving 'quick slow motion' in R.A., a much-needed adjunct for facilitating the placing of the image of the star on the slit. In consequence of this accident the new objective prism had not yet been tested. Details of astronomical observations are given, and the report says that the astronomer has, at the request of the Colonial governments, generally superintended the geodetic survey of South Africa and taken a prominent part in the preparation of arrangements for the establish-

ment of a central office to complete the geodetic and topographic survey of British South Africa south of the Zambesi. The negotiations for that purpose are now nearly completed, and the whole will be placed under the charge of Colonel Morris, whose name has so long and so honorably been connected with the survey of South Africa. Though the admiralty is not connected with this important work, details of the proceedings of the past year are included in this report, as no other record of its progress is issued.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

DR. ELI MCCLISH has resigned the presidency of the University of the Pacific.

MR. C. M. JANSKY, of the Bureau of Standards, formerly of the University of Michigan, has been appointed professor of electrical engineering at the University of Oklahoma.

MR. ALBERT S. RITCHEY, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been appointed assistant professor of railroad engineering at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

DR. J. E. IVES, of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, has been appointed assistant professor of physics in the University of Cincinnati.

DR. W. M. TWITCHELL has been appointed professor of geology in South Carolina College.

The Psychological Bulletin states that Dr. Williston S. Hough, formerly of the University of Minnesota, has been appointed professor of philosophy in George Washington University.

DR. THOMAS W. MITCHELL, instructor in accounting and finance in the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed assistant professor of finance and accounts in the School of Commerce in New York University to succeed Professor Henry W. Mussey, who goes to Bryn Mawr College.

MR. GEORGE F. LAMB has been appointed professor of biology in Mt. Union College, Ohio.

DR. WILHELM DEEKE has been promoted to a chair of mineralogy at Griefswald.