recognize the fact that no good work can be done in ceramics which is not based on the three sciences, chemistry, physics and geology. With these sciences and technical instruction in clay working as its backbone, the course in ceramics also offers instruction in art, English and modern languages, mathematics, physical training and military tactics.

In the course in ceramic engineering, instruction in art and in certain technical subjects is replaced by elementary courses in electrical, mechanical and civil engineering. The course is intended principally for those who wish to install plants rather than operate them. Substitutions are also suggested which will adapt the course to the needs of the manufacturer of limes and cements.

Students in all except the strictly technical subjects work in the laboratories of the scientific and engineering departments. The special ceramic laboratories are equipped with kilns, furnaces, presses, mills, jiggers, whirlers, and such other machines, all of the latest and most approved types, as are necessary to enable the student to do thoroughly practical work.

The school counts among its friends the managers of nearly all the large clay-working establishments in Illinois, and there seems to be no reason why it shall not speedily become very helpful to the clay interests of the state and nation and at the same time open to young men a new and profitable field for effort.

PHYSIOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE AT THE NEW ORLEANS MEETING.

The sessions of Section K of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which will be held on the morning and afternoon of January 1, promise to be of unusual interest. The morning session will be opened by an address by the vice-president, Dr. William T. Sedgwick, on 'The Experimental Method in Sanitary Science and Sanitary Practise.' The remainder of the morning session and all of the afternoon will be devoted to a symposium on yellow fever and other insect-borne diseases. Yellow fever in its various phases will be discussed by Drs. J. H. White, Quitman Kohnke, James Carroll and H. A. Veazie. It is expected that Dr. Edmund Souchon, Surgeon-General Wyman and Col. W. C. Gorgas and other specialists, will also take part in the discussion. Dr. William S. Thayer will read a paper on 'The Problem of Prophylaxis Against Malaria in the United States,' Dr. Henry B. Ward will consider filariasis and trypanosome diseases, Dr. Charles W. Stiles will present a résumé of facts bearing on the principles involved in the transmission of diseases by insects, and Dr. Gary N. Calkins will discuss the protozoon life cycle. Dr. L. O. Howard will talk on mosquitoes that carry disease and Mr. Henry Clay Weeks, secretary of the American Mosquito Extermination Society, will present the practical side of mosquito extermination.

William J. Gies,
Secretary.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett has resigned the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to accept the presidency of the Carnegie Foundation for pensioning college and university professors, the offices of which will be in New York City.

A department of botanical research to include the Desert Laboratory and other botanical projects, was established by the action of the trustees of the Carnegie Institution at a recent meeting. Dr. D. T. MacDougal has resigned as assistant director of the New York Botanical Garden to accept the post of director of the newly organized department.

Major D. Prain, hitherto director of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta, has been appointed to the directorship of Kew Gardens, vacant by the retirement of Sir William Thiselton-Dyer.

Mr. F. W. Dyson, F.R.S., chief assistant at Greenwich Observatory, has been appointed astronomer royal for Scotland, and professor of practical astronomy in Edinburgh University, in the room of the late Professor Copeland.

Professor William Stirling, M.D., Brackenbury professor of physiology and histology