

ous with the lavas and tuffs, make an exceptionally complete ancient volcanic section. The fault phenomena of the region were considered, especially the effect of the major east-west faults in bringing the underlying granite up in contact with the sedimentary and volcanic series, and in preserving the higher members of the volcanic series.

Dinner was provided at one of the hotels near the beach, through the courtesy of the departments of geology of Harvard and the institute. At 3:40 in the afternoon the steamer was taken at the Nantasket pier, the boat ride up the harbor giving a good opportunity to see the cliffed drumlins which constitute the greater part of the harbor islands.

The largest delegation to the excursion came from Williams, Professor Cleland bringing a party of fifteen of his students. Among the other institutions represented were Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Radcliffe, Yale, Brown, Tufts, Boston College, Harvard and the Institute of Technology.

D. W. J.

THE CARTWRIGHT LECTURES AND BARON TAKAKI.

THE Cartwright lectures of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York will be given on Thursday, January 25, Monday, January 29, and Friday, February 2, by Baron Takaki, on 'Military and Naval Sanitation, Experiences drawn from the late Japan-Russia War.'

Dr. Takaki belongs to one of the Samurai families of the Satsuma clan, as do his contemporaries, Generals Oyama, Kuroki, Nogi and Nodzu and Admirals Togo and Kamura. During his youth he was sent by his government to study medicine in England, where he graduated with honor from St. Thomas' Hospital School, studied the sanitary system of the British Navy, and passed examinations for the degrees of F.R.C.S. and F.R.C.P.

On his return to his native country he directed his chief attention to the reformation of the sanitary and medical systems of the newly born navy of Japan. It was not only reorganization that he accomplished, but the creation of an entire medical equipment and medical sanitary service for the Japanese

navy. He was rapidly promoted to the rank of surgeon general of the navy, which position he held until the time of the Japan-China war. As a recognition of his great services rendered to the emperor and his country he was created a baron after the conclusion of that war. At present he is in the naval reserve.

During his active service in the navy, Baron Takaki initiated and carried out certain fundamental changes in the dietary and sanitary regulation of the navy which resulted in the almost total suppression of beriberi, which, up to that time, had seriously impaired the efficiency of the service, affecting annually almost one quarter of the navy's personnel. Baron Takaki has also been president of the Naval Academy of Japan, president of the Tokyo Charity Hospital, councillor of the Association of Sanitary Improvement of Japan, and has held other important positions. He has been active in spreading the principles of the Red Cross Society in Japan, and it is to his efforts that the large number of Red Cross members in that country is chiefly due.

Baron Takaki has received the honorary degree of doctor of medicine of the Japanese government, a degree issued only by the Department of Education, and not the same as the degree of M.D. conferred on the graduates of the university. He is a member of the house of peers of the parliament of Japan, having been directly nominated by the emperor.

THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

THE Sixth International Congress of Applied Chemistry will assemble at Rome, on April 16, Easter Monday, 1906. It is important that delegates who expect to be in time should sail not later than April 1.

The Italian steamship line, La Veloce, 29 Wall Street, New York, offers first-class passage from \$55 up to Genoa or Naples. The agent indicates that a party of delegates may secure superior quarters at minimum rates if sailing together.

The Italian Royal Steamship Co., 11 Broad-