

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-

way, New York, offers berths at the lowest rates, provided that it is informed in time to write to the Home Office to obtain concessions.

The Hamburg-American Line, 35 and 37 Broadway, New York, offers berths as follows: On the *Moltke*, \$90 and up, on the *Hamburg*, \$85 and up, and on the *Prinz Oskar* and *Prinz Adalbert*, \$75 and up. They say that if a party should sail at a time when the steamers are not crowded: 'We shall be glad to give them better accommodations than the above rates call for.' Particulars of sailing can be obtained by addressing any of the offices above mentioned.

The organization of the society into sections is set forth in this JOURNAL for July and August, 1905, pages 66 and 72, respectively, of the proceedings.

Intending members may send their subscriptions, twenty francs, directly to Professor E. Paterno, or may send a check for four dollars (\$4) to the undersigned, who will forward the amount of the subscription to Rome.

American chemists intending to become members and send papers are urged to act without delay. Papers should be typewritten on thin paper and may be sent directly to the secretary or to the undersigned at Washington, who will undertake to forward them. The section before which the paper is to be read should be specified. It is suggested that the typewritten copy be carefully revised by the author to see that it is in form for printing, as the Italian authorities will follow the copies implicitly in printing the reports, and thus avoid all possible errors.

The Italian railways offer a reduction of sixty per cent. on first-class rates to all members of the congress who may wish to use the railways while in Italy.

Forty subscriptions have already been forwarded by the chairman of the committee, and many others have sent their subscriptions directly. At the present time it appears that fifty or sixty members of the American chemists have become members of the congress. It is to be hoped that a much larger number may be secured.

The chairman of the American committee urges upon intending members the desirability

of preparing papers for the congress, in order that American chemistry may be as well represented in this congress as it was at the last one in Berlin.

This will be the final notice published concerning the congress unless some additional instructions be received from the Italian committee.

H. W. WILEY,

*Chairman of the American Committee.*

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

WE learn from the 'Year Book of the Carnegie Institution,' just published, that Mr. Alexander Agassiz has resigned as trustee of the institution and that Dr. R. S. Woodward, the president, has been elected a trustee to fill the vacancy. The vacancy in the board caused by the death of John Hay has not been filled. Dr. Charles D. Walcott has resigned the secretaryship of the board and is succeeded by Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge.

THE Nichols medal of the American Chemical Society for the year 1905 has been awarded to Professor Marston Taylor Bogert, of Columbia University, for his researches on the quinazolines. The medal will be formally presented at the meeting of the New York Section on February 9.

PROFESSOR A. PEDLER, F.R.S., director of public instruction in Bengal, has been knighted by King Edward.

DR. ADOLF LIEBEN, professor of chemistry at Vienna, has been awarded the Lavoisier medal of the Paris Academy of Sciences. He has also been elected a foreign member of the Accademia dei Lincei, Rome.

THE Lagrange prize of the Belgian Academy of Sciences has been awarded to Professor Hecker, of the Geodetic Institute at Potsdam.

DR. WALTHER NERNST, professor of physical chemistry at Berlin, has been elected a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

DR. DANIEL OLIVER, F.R.S., emeritus professor of botany in the University of London, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Society of New South Wales.

THE past and present house officers of the Johns Hopkins Hospital are to have a life-