by Russell H. Chittenden, LL.D., professor of physiological chemistry and director of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, on 'The Nutrition of Man.' On Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 P.M., beginning March 5.

The twelfth course will be eight lectures by Albert Bushnell Hart, LL.D., professor of history in Harvard University, on 'The Real South.' On Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 P.M., beginning March 25.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

SIR WILLIAM PERKIN was entertained at a banquet at Delmonico's on October 6. Professor Charles F. Chandler presided and a number of speeches were made. Dr. Hugo Schweitzer read a paper describing the extraordinary chemical advances that had followed the discovery of mauve by Sir William Perkin fifty years ago. Dr. William H. Nichols presented the first impression of a gold medal established in honor of Sir William, which will be awarded each year for the most important discovery in applied science. A silver tea set was presented by Mr. Adolf Kuttroff and honorary membership in the American Chemical Society by its president, Dr. W. F. Hillebrand. Among other speakers were President Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. H. W. Wiley and Professor Walther Nernst. Sir William Perkin replied, giving a most interesting account of his work in chemistry.

PROFESSOR S. F. EARLE has resigned the directorship of the Cuban Central Agricultural Station, which was organized in 1902.

DR. H. C. WOOD, for thirty years professor of therapeutics in the University of Pennsylvania and until 1902 clinical professor of diseases of the nervous system, has retired from the active duties of his chair, and has been made professor emeritus.

AT the recent Quebec Congress of Americanists, the following resolution was passed: "The International Congress of Americanists has learned with great regret that Dr. Albert S. Gatschet has been compelled to give up the continuation of his important investigations which he has carried on for many years, and expresses its admiration for the great services which he has rendered to Americanistic studies, particularly to those of Indian languages and of the ethnography of North America."

DR. HARRY FIELDING REID, professor of geological physics in the Johns Hopkins University, has sailed for Rome as the representative of the United States at the annual meeting of the International Seismographic Association.

AMONG the delegates to the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the University of Aberdeen the following were mentioned in *Nature:* Professor H. Becquerel, Professor Behring, Dr. C. De Candolle, Professor Deissmann, Professor Yves Delage, Dr. Anton Dohrn, Professor A. Giard, Professor H. Höffding, Professor F. Hueppe, Professor Jensen, Professor Lombroso, Professor Matsumura, Professor Mendeléeff, Professor Menschutkin, Professor Hugo Münsterberg, Professor W. Ostwald, Professor Giuseppe Veronese, Professor Paul Vinogradoff, Professor J. W. Wijhe and Professor Weichselbaum.

DR. ARNOLD JACOBI, professor of zoology at the School of Forestry at Tharandt, has been appointed director of the Zoological and Ethnological Museum at Dresden, in succession to Dr. A. B. Meyer.

DR. A. PACZ, sometime private assistant to Professor Baskerville, has become chief chemist to the National Electric Lamp Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

MR. E. F. SCHRAMM, A.B. (Oklahoma, '06), who was elected to a fellowship in geology in the University of Nebraska, has had charge during the past season of a field party of the Morrill geological expedition under the direction of Professor E. H. Barbour, collecting Tertiary vertebrates in the Nebraska bad lands.

MR. CUSTER A. REED, A.B. (Oklahoma, '06), who is doing graduate work in paleontology at Yale, spent the greater part of the season studying water-supply conditions near East St. Louis for the Illinois Geological Survey.

DR. JAMES C. WELLS, adjunct professor of analytical chemistry at Columbia University,

has been given leave of absence for the coming year.

Dr. Philip P. Calvert, of the department of zoology, University of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Calvert have just returned from a six weeks' tour in Mexico, where they collected information on the distribution of the Odonata on the northern part of the central plateau. These data will be incorporated in Dr. Calvert's section on the Odonata, now nearly finished, in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana,* edited by Mr. F. D. Godman, F.R.S. As members of the International Geological Congress, Dr. and Mrs. Calvert participated in the sessions of that body, at Mexico City, in September last.

Dr. W. B. Huff has resumed his work as head of the department of physics at Bryn Mawr College after a year spent at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge.

Dr. O. Tetens, of the Samoa Observatory, has been appointed assistant in the Kiel Observatory.

Professor Neisser, of Breslau, expects to return next month to Java, to continue the experiments on syphilis.

Dr. John A. Brashear, of Pittsburg, will give the address at Lehigh University on Founder's Day, to be celebrated on October 11.

Professor Charles Baskerville, of the department of chemistry of the College of the City of New York, will give a course of six lectures on 'The Elements' in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences every Tuesday evening from October 16 to November 27.

Professor A. E. Outerbridge, Jr., opened the meetings of the section of mining and metallurgy of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, on October 4, with a paper entitled 'Recent Progress in Metallurgy.'

Dr. Andreas Högyes, professor of pathology at Buda Pesth and founder of the Pasteur Institute in that city, has died at the age of sixty years.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences received $100,000 under the will of W. Moses Willner.

Under the name of Georg und Franziska Speyer-Haus, there has been established at Frankfort-on-Main a chemico-therapeutic institute, which has been placed under the direction of Dr. Paul Ehrlich.

We learn from *The British Medical Journal* that an institution bearing the name of 'Laboratoire Biologique du Radium' has been at work in Paris since July 1 under the direction of Dr. Louis Wickham, surgeon to St. Lazare. It is intended for the study of radium and its applications to medicine. The institution, thanks to the munificence of a wealthy manufacturing chemist, M. Armet de Lisle, is equipped on a lavish scale. It comprises a physical laboratory; a chemical laboratory; a laboratory of experimental medicine, pathology and bacteriology, and a clinical department, partly for gratuitous, partly for paying patients. Already, it is said, some interesting therapeutic results have been obtained.

A plea for the preservation of natural scenes and objects in Germany was put forward, says *Nature,* two years ago by Professor H. Conwentz, director of the West Prussian Provincial Museum at Danzig, in a work on 'Naturdenkmäler.' By Naturdenkmäler is meant the whole natural landscape, with its various soil formations, its water courses and lakes, its special plant and animal communities, as well as single rare species and individuals of the original flora and fauna. Professor Conwentz proposed that these results of nature's handiwork in the different states of the German empire should be placed on record so as to make them known, and that provision should be made for their protection. The Prussian minister of instruction has just consented to the establishment of a central office for this purpose. For the present the office will be at Danzig, and will be under the direction of Professor Conwentz.

On account of strikes and other delays, caused by the ventilation contracts, the completion of the new chemical laboratory of the College of the City of New York has been delayed. It is hoped to open the laboratory formally some time in the winter.

At the Harvard College Observatory a telegram has been received from Professor W. W.

Campbell, at Lick Observatory, stating that the seventh satellite of Jupiter was reobserved by Perrine Sep. 25.9962 G. M. Y. Its position angle was 119.1° and its distance was 2578″.

WE learn from *The Auk* that the annual meeting of the Maine Ornithological Society will be held at the rooms of the Portland Society of Natural History, Portland, Maine, on Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving day.

THERE will be a civil service examination on November 14, to fill the position of aid (male) in zoology, in the department of biology of the U. S. National Museum at a salary of $720; there will also be a civil service examination on November 7 and 8 for topographic draftsman on the Isthmus of Panama, at salaries of $100 and $125 a month.

AT the meeting of the 'Conference on Home Economics' held at Lake Placid during the second week of September a letter was read from Mr. LeBosquet proposing that the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service should issue popular bulletins for the information of the public on health matters. Extracts from the letter proposing a National Board of Health were read. The conference voted that its secretary should communicate with President Roosevelt expressing the approval of the conference both of the plan for the distribution of circulars of information by the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service and for the establishment of a National Department of Health to coordinate and extend the work already being done by the national government. At this conference Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, presented the results of experiments made at Yale University during the last college year directly to ascertain the effect of change of diet upon working power. The experiment was conducted on nine healthy students who volunteered for the purpose and was based upon the previous experiments of Professor Chittenden. After four and a half months it was found that the men on the average had doubled their physical endurance, as shown by gymnasium tests, which they had at the beginning of the experiment in January. This great increase is ascribed entirely to dietetic causes, as no other factors which were likely to increase endurance were known to be present. The change in diet was not through any food prescription, but was brought about by following in an entirely natural manner three rules, the first two of which are Mr. Fletcher's; first, thorough mastication of food, with the attention on the taste and enjoyment of food, not on the mechanical act of mastication; second, implicit obedience to the appetite, both in regard to the kind of foods consumed and quantity; third, when appetite consented, but not otherwise, the fullest benefit of the doubt was given to low proteid foods rather than meats and other high proteid foods. At the end of the experiment the men had reduced their proteid to about the level shown by Professor Chittenden to be the normal required.

AN interesting address on educational methods and their relation to science and industry, with particular reference to pottery, was delivered by Professor H. E. Armstrong in the Town Hall, Longton, on September 19. In the course of his remarks, according to an abstract in *Nature*, he said that workers in science have evolved a method, the scientific method, involving the gradual and cautious passage from the known to the unknown. Workers in politics have no such method at their disposal. Too often they are more or less ignorant of the real nature and extent of the problems which they deal with and seek to solve; sentiment masters their actions. The application of scientific method to public affairs is, consequently, becoming a matter of paramount importance. In all manufacturing districts science and industry must be brought into an effective alliance. On no other basis are prosperity and happiness possible, for the simple reason that, in these days, an industry that does not repose on a scientific basis is one which has no proper knowledge of itself, science being nothing more than organized systematic knowledge. Scientific training, training in method, is required by all. Scientific knowledge, true knowledge, must be public possession. The feeling is becoming general that

something must be done to make our schools more effective than they are. In a recent report of the Consultative Committee, the Board of Education is advised that the schools have failed, in the past, to develop both the moral and mental qualities which are desirable, and that we must now strive to make the teaching far more practical, manual training being openly and strongly advocated. We read, moreover, "It would seem clear to the committee that the thing needed is not only knowledge, but a right attitude of mind, a mind confident in its own power to observe and think, and in the habit of observing and thinking—a mind in which interest makes for intelligence and intelligence for interest." "The course," it is stated, "should consist of three threads or strands, roughly to be termed humanistic, scientific and manual, and, in the case of girls, domestic; all higher elementary schools should give this threefold instruction." Though these views have been urged by many educational reformers for thirty years or more, the doctrine they involve is really quite revolutionary coming from such a quarter, especially as it is directed to the Board of Education, which treats manual training as a special subject for the select few.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

The new building for the engineering department of the University of Pennsylvania will be dedicated on October 19.

The Princeton correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes: "The handsome new faculty room in Nassau Hall is now completed, and the university faculty holds its meetings there. The room is finished in old English quartered oak panelling, and the faculty, when in session, are seated on long benches on each side of the room, facing each other, after the manner of the seating of the English House of Commons. The room has been refitted from a fund left by the late Augustus Van Wickle, a descendant of Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who gave the original Princeton campus, on which Nassau Hall is situated. This hall is eventually to become the administrative building of the university, the offices of administration to be grouped about the main faculty room. It was in the room now used by the faculty that Congress met for five months in 1783, Nassau Hall being at that time the capitol of the new republic. In the historic room a special audience was given to Washington; there also the minister of the Netherlands, General Lafayette and nearly all the prominent public men of America were received."

Dr. James Barnes, instructor in physics at the Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed associate in physics at Bryn Mawr College.

The following promotions and appointments have been made in the chemical department of the College of the City of New York: Assistant Professor H. R. Moody, Ph.D., to be associate professor in charge of analytical chemistry; Instructor L. H. Friedburg, Ph.D., to be assistant professor in charge of organic chemistry; Mr. Reston Stevenson, M.S. (North Carolina), formerly assistant in Cornell University, to be tutor in analytical chemistry; Mr. W. A. Whitaker, Jr., M.S. (Columbia), to be tutor in general chemistry; and Mr. Lorenz Sporer, B.S. (Hobart), to be assistant tutor in the same subject.

At Boston University Assistant Professor Arthur W. Weysse and Lyman C. Newell have been made professors of biology and of chemtry, respectively.

Professor George V. N. Dearborn, of Tufts College, has been appointed lecturer and instructor in the relations of body and mind in the Sargent School of Physical Education, Cambridge.

Dr. G. Hauser, professor of pathology at Erlangen, has declined a call to Würzburg, in succession to Dr. von Rindfleisch.

At University College, London, the following appointments have been made: Mr. A. Wolf, D.Litt., assistant professor of philosophy; Mr. V. H. Blackman, M.A., lecturer in plant cytology in the department of botany; Mr. N. G. Dunbar, demonstrator in the department of applied mathematics; Messrs. E. Foxell, W. H. Gibson and H. E. Watson, assistant demonstrators in the department of chemistry.