

ern State Normal School and the Southeastern State Normal School. We are tempted to print as a roll of dishonor the names of the Democrats who have accepted these positions, but this might be unjust in special cases.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. WILLIAM H. WALKER, professor of technical chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been presented by the New York Section of the American Chemical Society with the Nichols medal.

THE Rumford medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences has been awarded to Dr. Edward G. Acheson, of Niagara Falls, for his work with the electric furnace. The Rumford committee of the academy has made the following grants. To Dr. Lawrence J. Henderson, of the Harvard Medical School, \$200—in aid of his investigation upon the direct determination of physiological heats of reaction. To Professor Joel Stebbins, of the University of Illinois, \$100—for his investigation on the use of selenium in photometry. To Mr. Willard J. Fisher, of Cornell University, \$100—for his investigation on the viscosity of gases.

WE noted last week the banquet at the Hotel Astor on April 9, to celebrate the silver jubilee of Dr. H. W. Wiley as chief chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. On the following day in Washington a banquet was tendered Dr. Wiley by the chemists and scientific assistants who have been associated with him in the work of the Bureau of Chemistry in expression of their loyalty and good will.

PROFESSOR RAYMOND A. PEARSON has resigned the chair of dairy industry at Cornell University to become New York state commissioner of agriculture.

The Observatory states that Mr. R. H. Tucker, now of Lick, has been offered the directorship of the proposed Southern Observatory to be established by the Carnegie Institution either in New Zealand, South America or South Africa, for the purpose of making observations of position of stars of

the southern hemisphere, according to a scheme suggested by Professor Lewis Boss, of the Dudley Observatory. The Pistor and Martins meridian circle of that observatory is to be transferred to the new establishment.

THE directorship of the Toulouse Observatory, vacant by the appointment of M. Baillaud to the National Observatory, has been filled by the election of M. E. Cosserat.

M. HENRI DESLANDRES, who since 1897 has been assistant director of the observatory at Meudon, has been appointed director to succeed the late Dr. Janssen.

THE Town Council of West Ham, London, has passed a resolution authorizing the placing of a bronze tablet on the house in Upton Lane, Forest Gate, now St. Peter's Vicarage, where Lord Lister was born.

WE have noted the election of Professor A. A. Michelson as honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy. The other honorary members elected at the same time in the division for natural science are: Sir Archibald Geikie, Professor J. C. Kapteyn, Professor J. D. van der Waals and Dr. A. R. Wallace.

DR. C. F. BRACKETT, Henry professor of physics at Princeton University since 1873, has resigned the chair and has been appointed professor emeritus.

PROFESSOR BOYD DAWKINS has resigned the chair of geology at the Victoria University, Manchester, which he has held since the year 1874. In accepting the resignation the council expressed the great regret its members felt at the professor's retirement from the chair, which he had held with such distinction and with such benefit to the university. It was gratifying to the council to know that Professor Dawkins would retain his association with the Manchester Museum, where he had done valuable work, and would also continue his popular lectures and special courses of lectures.

WE learn from *Nature* that Professor P. J. White having been granted leave of absence for six months on account of ill-health, the senate of the University College of North Wales has appointed Dr. W. A. Cunningham

acting head of the department of zoology for the summer term.

DR. WALLACE W. ATWOOD, of the University of Chicago, will spend the coming field season in Alaska, continuing his investigations under the auspices of the U. S. Geological Survey of the coal resources of Alaska. The special fields of work during the coming season will be in the neighborhood of Unga, Herendeen Bay and Chignik on the Alaskan peninsula, and in the Matanuska valley at the head of Cook Inlet. His address during the summer season will be Seward, Alaska.

THE Martin White studentship of £100, at London University, lately vacated by Mr. Gerald Camden Wheeler, B.A., has been extended to him for a further period of one year, in order to enable him to accompany Dr. Rivers to the Solomon Islands for the purpose of investigating the sociology of a mother-right community. This extension was rendered possible by the generosity of Mr. Martin White in offering to provide a further sum of £100 for the purpose.

DR. W. G. MACCALLUM, associate professor of pathology in the Johns Hopkins University, lectured before the faculty and students of the College of Medicine of the University of Cincinnati and many physicians of the city on April 17. He spoke of his recent research, including his discovery of the function of the parathyroid glands.

DR. L. A. BAUER gave an illustrated address on the "Magnetic Survey of the Pacific Ocean by the Carnegie Institution of Washington," on March 10, before the Scientific Association, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

ON Friday evening, April 10, Professor David Todd, of Amherst College, lectured before the Stamford Scientific Society on "Mars, as seen from the Andes."

AT a technical conference of the faculty and student officers of United States Army Signal School, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., held on March 25, a resolution was adopted in the name of the school favoring the adoption of the word *Kelvin* to designate the commercial unit of electrical energy at present

known as the *kilowatt-hour*, as a recognition of the services of the late Lord Kelvin in the advancement of electrical science.

THE body of Emmanuel Swedenbourg has been removed from the Swedish church in London, where it was interred on his death in 1872, and taken by a Swedish man-of-war to Stockholm, where it will be interred.

DR. G. VON HÜFNER, professor of physiological chemistry at Tübingen, has died at the age of sixty-seven years.

THE death is announced of Professor J. L. Mierzejewski, who has been called the father of Russian psychiatry. He published extensively on insanity, neurology and pathological anatomy.

SIR COWASJEE JEHanghir has given four lakhs of rupees (about \$130,000) for the promotion of science teaching in Bombay.

THE city council of Lincoln has passed a resolution which gives the Nebraska State Historical Society a half block of ground facing the capitol upon which to erect the building provided for by the last legislature. Mr. Charles H. Morrill, of Lincoln, has presented to the society valuable collections of objects of Indian archeology.

THE Royal College of Surgeons of England has presented to the Harvard Medical School, through Dr. Walter G. Chase, about seventy engravings and mezzos of celebrated medical men. These, together with loan collections of Dr. Chase and Dr. E. B. Young, numbering about six hundred, have been arranged for exhibition in the Warren Anatomical Museum, in the administration building of the Harvard Medical School, Longwood Avenue.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH JASTROW's work, "The Subconscious," has been translated into French by Mr. E. Phillipi, with an introduction by M. Pierre Janet, and is published in Alcan's Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine.

A REUTER telegram from Rome states that the International Congress of Mathematicians was opened on April 6 at the capitol. Signor Rava, minister of public instruction, the mayor of Rome, Signor Blaserna, vice-presi-

dent of the senate, the rector of the University of Rome, Professor Volterra, the mathematician, and a numerous body of the members of the congress from all parts of the world were present at the ceremony. The mayor welcomed the members in the name of the city of Rome, Signor Blaserna in the name of the academy and Signor Rava in the name of the government. Professor Volterra made the opening speech.

THE proposal for the establishment of an International Sickness Bureau having fallen through, at any rate for the time being, the British government has decided to take independent action, and it has been determined to establish a British national bureau in London, to be maintained by annual grants made from the imperial and Soudanese governments.

THE International Peace Bureau, Berne, Switzerland, has issued a circular letter embodying the resolutions adopted by the sixteenth Universal Peace Congress, which met at Munich in September, 1907. The substance of the resolutions is as follows: (1) That Esperanto be taught as an international auxiliary language in the schools; (2) that, inasmuch as the French minister of public instruction is disposed to initiate an intergovernmental conference to consider the best means of organizing an international system of education, and since the adoption of this system would entail the elaboration of programs which would enable students to pass from the institutions of one country to those of another with suitable diplomas, the congress expresses the hope that the different governments will speedily indicate their willingness to participate in this conference, and invites the "pacifistes" (or promoters of peace everywhere) to take the necessary steps to bring this about. (3) The congress, considering the importance of the measures taken, two years since, by the Italian minister of public instruction, which were also adopted by the Hungarian minister, to have all the pupils of the state schools participate in a peace festival on February 22, with a view to inspiring them with sentiments of peace and humanity, extends its felicitations to the gov-

ernments of Italy and Hungary, and wishes to bring their beneficent example to the attention of all peace societies in order that through their instrumentality their own governments may adopt similar measures.

THE public lectures of the University of Cincinnati ended March 26, the last being "Civic Opportunities for Educated Women," by Miss Sophonisba Breckenridge, instructor in household administration and assistant dean of women in the University of Chicago. The preceding titles and lectures were as follows: "The Hygiene of Woman's Employment," Professor C. A. L. Reed; "Local Self-government in Cities," Dean William P. Rogers; "The Rôle of School and Workshop in the Production of Deformities," Professor A. H. Freiberg; "The Force of Ideas," Professor B. B. Breese; "Modern Hospitals," Professor C. R. Holmes; "Pragmatism," Professor H. H. Bawden; "Expert Testimony," Professor Joseph Ransohoff; "Fair Play for People and Corporations," Milo R. Maltbie, of the Public Service Commission of New York; "The Nature of Political Corruption," Professor Robert C. Brooks, of Swarthmore College; "Bacteria and Disease," Professor John E. Greiwe; "Petra, and the New Way Thither," Professor P. V. N. Myers, late of the University faculty.

A PRESS bulletin of the Forest Service calls attention to the fact that on the Pacific coast, especially in Oregon and California, there is an immense amount of white fir (*Abies concolor*) timber now going to waste for lack of some commercially profitable means of disposing of it. At present it is very little used for lumber, and since it is not cut to any extent its proportion in the forest tends to increase at the expense of other and more valuable trees. Experiments conducted at the Forest Service laboratory at Washington show that this wood is admirably adapted for the production of paper pulp by the sulphite process. The wood is found to yield very readily to the action of the sulphite liquors used, which is of the usual commercial strength, viz., about 4 per cent. total sulphur dioxide, 1 per cent. combined and 3 per cent. available.

The length of treatment has varied, in the different tests, from eight to ten hours and the steam pressure from 60 to 75 pounds. These pressures correspond to maximum temperatures of 153° to 160° C. The pulp produced in these experiments is from nearly white to light brown in color, according to the variations in the method of cooking, and by selecting the proper conditions of treatment it would be readily possible to produce a grade of fiber which could be used in many kinds of paper without the least bleaching. If, however, it is desired to employ the fiber for white book or writing papers it could be readily bleached to a good white color. It is claimed that, so far as the product is concerned, the manufacture of fiber from white fir would be a commercial success and that the fiber produced would find its greatest usefulness in the production of manilas, where great strength is required, and in tissues which need very long fibers. It seems probable, also, that it would make very good newspaper, for which purpose its naturally light color would particularly adapt it.

ACCORDING to the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, as quoted in the *Geographical Journal*, a body known as the Pacific Scientific Institution has been successfully organized, with a view to undertaking a complete scientific exploration of the Pacific ocean and its many islands. While the chief energies of the institution will be devoted to ethnology, the geology and configuration of the region will also be investigated, and studies in zoology and botany will be carried out, as also of winds and ocean currents with a view to throwing light on the distribution of animals, plants, and of the human race. Expeditions are to be despatched in a specially equipped vessel, and it is anticipated that fifteen years may be needed for the work. The moving spirit in the organization of the project is said to be Mr. W. A. Bryan.

THE London *Times* reports that the departmental committee of the Irish Board of Agriculture appointed to inquire into the best means of promoting the reforestation of Ireland have concluded their labors and that their

report will be laid upon the table of the house in the course of a few days. It is expected that the report will recommend that the crown quit rents in Ireland, which yield something like £60,000 a year, shall be applied to the purpose of Irish reforestation. The report, it is understood, suggests that the work should be carried out under the Wyndham Land Purchase Act of 1902 through the medium of the county councils of Ireland. Already the estates commissioners have acquired two large forests in Ireland for this purpose, one in county Wicklow and another, the Montalt Estate, in county Tipperary. The estates commissioners will manage these forests, preserve the timber, and plant trees where necessary, engaging a staff of foresters for the purpose.

TREES from the United States, Europe and Australia are being systematically introduced into the native forests of New Zealand. In the climate of that country trees from almost anywhere will thrive, and this fact is taken advantage of to plant the most profitable species. Eleven million larches, oaks, spruces, Douglas firs and Eucalypts have been set in plantations, and vast numbers of seedlings are coming on in nurseries. These are rapidly growing species which also make excellent timber. The reason given for introducing foreign trees is that the native trees of New Zealand are too slow in growth. Some of them, as the kauri pine, grow to gigantic size and produce excellent timber, but it takes from 200 years up. Successful forestry demands quicker returns. More rapid changes in animal and vegetable life are taking place in New Zealand than almost anywhere else in the world. The native Polynesian race is rapidly disappearing before the European. The wild animals, native to the islands, amount to little in the contest with animals brought in, many of which now run wild. The streams are full of American and European trout, which grow to enormous size. The very forests are to be replaced, tree by tree, by planting foreign species as the native woods disappear. New Zealand has one million two hundred thousand acres of forest, with two

hundred kinds of trees. It is estimated that the native forests will last, at the present rate of cutting, for seventy years. The replacement will therefore be gradual. But in the end, if the imported trees prove to be more valuable economically than the native ones, they will make up the future forests of the country. Forestry was taken up in New Zealand over thirty years ago, but was abandoned after a few years. The reason given for dropping it was that it cost more than it was worth. After several years of exploitation, it was generally conceded that the abandonment of forestry by the government was a serious mistake, and it was taken up again with renewed energy. Nurseries and plantations are being extended as rapidly as circumstances will allow. The yearly timber cut of New Zealand is about a half billion feet, nearly the same amount as the annual cut of British Columbia.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

By the provisions of the will of the late E. W. James, Esq., of Norfolk, Va., the sum of \$250,000, in round numbers—the bulk of his estate—will come to the University of Virginia. One half of the income from the bequest, however, is to be paid for a period of fifteen years to the Soldiers' Home at Richmond.

THE legislature of Ohio has passed a bill, amending the municipal code of Ohio, so that municipalities may issue bonds for "university purposes." In effect, the law applies only to the University of Cincinnati and provides it with a new source of income, provided the city council approves its desires. Plans for an elaborate extension of the present buildings of the university have been adopted by the board of directors. They include new buildings for the College of Engineering and the College for Teachers, museum, auditorium and combined students' club house and gymnasium. Present conditions indicate that these structures can be built within the next five years, at the most.

By the expiration of life interests and under the will of the late Benjamin D. Stillman, of

Brooklyn, Yale University has just come into possession of a scholarship of \$10,000. Under the terms of the will the income of the fund is to go to a graduate of the academic department selected annually by the academic faculty for personal merit and good scholarship.

UNDER the will of the late Mrs. John Rylands, the University of Manchester receives £75,000.

THE Goldsmiths' Company has made a grant of £10,000 to found a readership in metallurgy at Cambridge University.

C. H. BEACH, professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Vermont, has been elected president of the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs.

At the April meeting of the board of regents of the University of Nebraska, Professor C. C. Engberg was promoted from associate professor of applied mathematics to professor of applied mathematics; and Professor W. C. Brenke was promoted from adjunct professor of mathematics to assistant professor of mathematics.

ROBERT C. H. HECK, of Lehigh University, has been appointed professor of mechanical engineering at Rutgers College. Dr. Ralph O. Smith, of the Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed associate professor of chemistry in the same institution.

DR. C. H. NEILSON has been advanced from associate professor of physiological chemistry to professor of physiological chemistry, in the St. Louis University.

PROFESSOR ROBERT C. BROOKS, of Swarthmore College, has been appointed to the new chair of political and social science in the University of Cincinnati.

MR. H. L. HOLLINGWORTH, assistant in psychology in Columbia University, has been appointed instructor in psychology in the University of Nebraska.

DR. G. H. F. NUTTALL, F.R.S., Quick professor of biology and fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, has been elected to a professorial fellowship at Magdalene College.

LORD ROSEBURY has been elected chancellor of the University of Glasgow.