the Royal Society," as it was termed by Davy —in 1904. Three times has he been the Bakerian lecturer of the Royal Society.

Crookes has published the following treatises: "On Thallium" (1863); "On the Manufacture of Beet Root Sugar in England and Ireland" (1870); "Select Methods in Chemical Analysis" (1871, 1886, 1888, 1895); "A Practical Handbook of Dyeing and Calico Printing" (1874, 1883); "Dyeing and Tissue Printing" (1882); "La Genese des Elements" (1887); "Die Genesis der Elemente" (1888); "Elements et meta-Elements" (1888); a translation of Rudolf von Wagner's "Die Chemische Technologie" (1872, 1881, 1892); and several other less important translations and editions of German and French works on chemical subjects.

The list of his scientific papers would be too long to present here, but it may be said that Sir William Crookes is an authority on the rare earths and rarer elements, and on spectroscopy and sanitary science.

His investigations on the rare earths have been chiefly on the phosphorescence spectra of yttrium, samarium (cathode-luminescence spectrum) and erbia (luminescence spectrum); on the absorption spectrum of didymium; and on the separation of these earths and their distribution (universal distribution of yttrium and scandium). In 1899, Crookes announced the existence of a new element, *victorium*, earlier called *monium*, and previously (in 1886) he claimed to have discovered two new elements, *ionium* and *incognitum*. In 1876, Crookes devised the well-known "Crookes Tube," and in 1903 the spinthariscope. His investigations of the radio-active elements have also been noteworthy, and in 1900 he fractioned uranium nitrate into an inactive product, thereby obtaining an active substance, Ur-X.

In sanitary science, the important work of Crookes has been on sewage disposal, on water supply and contamination, on the use of disinfectants, and on the wheat problem.

Crookes has delivered the following addresses: "On Radiant Matter" (British Association, Sheffield Meeting, August 22, 1879); "On Radiant Matter Spectroscopy" (Bakerian Lecture, Royal Society, May 31, 1883); address to the chemical section of the British Association, Birmingham Meeting, September 2, 1886, dealing with the nature and origin of the so-called elements; "Genesis of the Elements" (Royal Institution, February 18, 1887); address as president of the Chemical Society, anniversary meeting, March 28, 1888; "On Recent Researches on the Rare Earths" (annual general meeting of the Chemical Society, March 21, 1889); "Diamonds" (Royal Institution, June 11, 1897); British Association Inaugural address, Bristol, 1898, dealing mainly with the "Wheat Problem"; and his admirable lecture on "Diamonds" before the British Association, Kimberley meeting, September 5, 1905.

Sunday evenings, Sir William is at home. Within his study walls, bebooked to the ceiling, one may find then the finest minds of science in England or other lands, grappling in discussion with the unsolved problems, which oftentimes become no clearer than the increasing denseness of the tobacco smoke. Promptly at eleven o'clock there comes a bright rift in the clouds as Lady Crookes enters and charmingly leads all to the dining room below.

Punctilious in the performance of every duty, courteous but vigorous in argument, modestly assertive, learning from the youngest, Sir William draws out the humblest until he would become almost bold, yet, in return, he gives generously from his rich store of wide knowledge and large experience. Such is the man the trustees would have the club honor and thus gain luster itself, for William Crookes, the *savant*, ornaments any company, and his life work is an inspiration for the present generation and the generations of men of science to come.

THE INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONGRESS OF MEDICINE AND HYGIENE

THE International American Congress of Medicine and Hygiene of 1910 in commemoration of the first centenary of the May revolution of 1810, under the patronage of his excellency, the President of the Argentine Republic,

will be held May 25 in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

In order to facilitate the contribution of papers and exhibits from the United States, there has been appointed by the president of the congress, Dr. Eliseo Cantôn, and the Minister of the Argentine Republic at Washington, a committee of propaganda of which Dr. Charles H. Frazier (Philadelphia, Pa.) is chairman and Dr. Alfred Reginald Allen (Philadelphia, Pa.) is secretary.

The congress has been divided into nine sections, each section being represented in the United States by its chairman in this committee of propaganda as follows:

Section 1—Biological and Fundamental Matters, Dr. W. H. Howell, Baltimore, Md.

Section 2—Medicine and its Clinics, Dr. George Dock, New Orleans, La.

Section 3—Surgery and its Clinics, Dr. John M. T. Finney, Baltimore, Md.

Section 4—Public Hygiene, Dr. Alexander C. Abbott, Philadelphia, Pa.

Section 5—Pharmacy and Chemistry, Dr. David L. Edsall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Section 6—Sanitary Technology, Dr. W. P. Mason, Troy, New York.

Section 7—Veterinary Police, Dr. Samuel H. Gilliland, Marietta, Pa.

Section 8—Dental Pathology, Dr. George V. I. Brown, Milwaukee, Wis.

Section 9—Exhibition of Hygiene, Dr. Alexander C. Abbott, Philadelphia, Pa.

It will not be necessary for one contributing a paper or exhibit to the congress to be present in person. Arrangements will be made to have contributions suitably presented in the absence of the author. The official languages of the congress will be Spanish and English. Papers may be sent direct to the chairman of the particular section for which they are intended, or to Dr. Alfred Reginald Allen, secretary, 111 South 21st Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

President Taft has appointed Professor Henry S. Graves, director of the Yale Forestry School, as forester of the U. S. Forest Service to succeed Mr. Gifford Pinchot. He has also appointed Albert F. Potter, at present acting forester, as associate forester.

M. Emile Picard has been elected president of the Paris Academy of Sciences for 1910. He is succeeded by M. Armand Gautier as vice-president.

The Paris Academy of Sciences has awarded the Pontécoulant prize to Professor E. W. Brown for his work on the motion of the moon.

Sir James Dewar, F.R.S., has been elected a foreign member of the Reale Accademia dei Lincei, of Rome.

Professor Thomas Dwight, of Harvard University, was made an honorary member of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland at the last annual meeting.

Colonel Charles Chaille-Long, the well-known American explorer, who served as chief of staff to General Gordon in the Sudan, has been awarded the gold medal of the American Geographical Society for his services to geographical science in Africa.

The Chemical Society, of London, in view of the completion of fifty years' fellowship by the past presidents, Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir William Crookes, Dr. Hugo Müller and Dr. A. Vernon Harcourt, will entertain these fellows as guests of the society at a dinner to be held some time at the end of May or the beginning of June.

At the annual election of the American Philosophical Society held on January 7 the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President,* William W. Keen; *Vice-presidents,* William B. Scott, Albert A. Michelson, Edward C. Pickering; *Secretaries,* I. Minis Hays, Arthur W. Goodspeed, James W. Holland, Amos P. Brown; *Curators,* Charles L. Doolittle, William P. Wilson, Leslie W. Miller; *Treasurer,* Henry La Barre Jayne; *Councillors* (to serve for three years), Edward L. Nichols, Samuel Dickson, Ernest W. Brown, Morris Jastrow, Jr.

The American Phytopathological Society elected the following officers for 1910 at its recent Boston meeting: *President,* Dr. F. L. Stevens, North Carolina Agricultural and