

each subscriber. The meetings of the conference will depend upon the number of the communications, but it seems probable that five sittings will be sufficient. The remaining time will be devoted to visits to the Museum of Natural History, the Pasteur Institute at Garches, to Verrières, the laboratories of the Sorbonne, etc. Probably there will be a reception by the French National Society of Horticulture on September 18, and one at the Hôtel de Ville on September 23.

WHEN congress, in order to encourage the building of the great transcontinental railroads, subsidized them by land grants of enormous areas along the lines to be built, certain restrictions were made as to the character of lands which were thus granted. Thus the land grant of the Northern Pacific excepted all mineral lands other than those containing coal and iron, these minerals being excepted because they would be of use in the building and maintenance of the road. After the grant was made it became necessary to determine what parts of these lands were mineral and should therefore be retained by the government. A classification of the lands included within the Northern Pacific grant in the Bozeman, Helena and Missoula land districts, in Montana and in the Cœur d'Alene district, in Idaho, was accordingly required by the Act of Congress of February 26, 1895, which provided that the classifications should be made by three commissioners in each land district. In the sundry civil Act of June 25, 1910, an appropriation of \$30,000 was made to enable the commissioner of the General Land Office to complete the examination and classification of lands within the Northern Pacific grant in this territory. The additional classification was made by geologists of the Geological Survey. As a result of the work done 288,545 acres were examined and classified during the year. Of this area 112,514 acres were classified as non-mineral and may therefore properly be patented to the Northern Pacific Railroad. On the other hand, 176,031 acres were classified as mineral land, either because the lands examined were

found to contain valuable deposits of gold, silver, lead, phosphate or other important minerals, or because the geological and other indications warranted the prospecting of the lands for valuable minerals. Lands that are finally held to be mineral will remain in the public domain for entry and development by private enterprise. The potential value of the minerals included in these lands has not been fully estimated, but it is certainly very great.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE dean of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee, announces that an anonymous benefactor has given \$5,000 to the maintenance fund of the college.

THE trustees of Indiana University have appointed Dr. Charles P. Emerson as dean of the Indiana University School of Medicine, and head of the department of medicine. He will take up his residence in Indianapolis, the first of September, and will enter on his teaching and executive duties at the beginning of the fall term. It is definitely agreed that his first duties shall be to the university, and that consultations, to which his practise will be limited, shall be strictly secondary to these.

DR. M. A. ROSANOFF, since 1907 acting head of the department of chemistry in Clark University, has been made full university professor and head of the department.

MR. PAUL HAYHURST, assistant entomologist at the Arkansas Experiment Station, has been promoted to the full title of entomologist at the station and professor of entomology in the University of Arkansas with Mr. George G. Becker as his assistant. Mr. Hayhurst thus succeeds Dr. C. F. Adams, dean and director, who was formerly the entomologist.

DR. HEINRICH BILTZ, associate professor at Kiel, has been called to the chair of chemistry at Breslau.

PROFESSOR RÖSSLER, of Munich, has accepted a call to Jena as professor of pathologic anatomy.