

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22

MORNING SESSION.

Dairy Products: G. W. Cavanaugh, Ithaca, N. Y.
Foods and Feeding Stuffs: G. M. MacNider,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sugar: W. E. Cross, New Orleans, La.

Committee B on Recommendations of Referees:
E. M. Chace, Washington, D. C.

Reports of Committees (resolutions, nominations,
etc.): J. S. Rogers, Washington, D. C.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Medicinal Plants and Drugs: L. F. Kebler, Wash-
ington, D. C.

Medicinal Plants: Albert Schneider, San Fran-
cisco, Cal., and H. H. Rusby, New York City.
Synthetic Products: W. O. Emery, Washington,
D. C.

Medicated Soft Drinks: H. C. Fuller, Washing-
ton, D. C.

Special papers closely connected with the work of the association, and not exceeding 10 minutes in length, will be given place on the program if the titles are sent to the secretary ten days before the meeting.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. GILMAN A. DREW, since 1900 professor of biology at the University of Maine, and since 1909 assistant director of the Marine Biological Laboratory, has been appointed resident assistant director of the laboratory, and will devote his entire time to the work at Woods Hole.

IN the Geodetic Institute of Potsdam, Professor Andreas Galle has been appointed chief of department, and Dr. Wilhelm Schweydar, observer.

THE fifteenth anniversary of the doctorate of Dr. Wilhelm Waldeyer was celebrated on July 22. The Prussian minister of education and the Prussian war office presented him with gold medals, Dr. Hans Virchow with a Festschrift, and Dr. Paul Ehrlich with a volume of his own.

DR. WOLDEMAR VOIGT, professor of physics at Göttingen, has been elected a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

THE first award of the Dr. Jessie Macgregor memorial prize has been made to

Agnes Ellen Porter, M.D. Edin. The prize has been awarded to Dr. Porter for work done in the last three years, mainly in the departments of bacteriology and physiology, and especially for her work on the precipitative reaction in tuberculosis.

PRESIDENT TAFT, Mr. John Hays Hammond, Mr. James J. Hill and Mr. Walter Fisher, secretary of the interior, will be the principal speakers at the annual meeting of the American Mining Congress, to be held in Chicago on September 26, 27, 28 and 29.

THE Carnegie Peace Foundation Conference was opened at Berne on August 2 under the presidency of Professor Clark, of Columbia University.

PROFESSOR L. R. JONES, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, is engaged in the study of a new disease which affects the pea crop of this state and of a kind of black rot which attacks the cabbages.

PROFESSOR A. S. HITCHCOCK, systematic agrostologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has gone to Panama to join the Smithsonian expedition for the biological survey of the Panama Canal Zone. He has also been authorized by the Department of Agriculture to visit the five Central American Republics, for the purpose of investigating the grasses. He is accompanied by his son, Frank H. Hitchcock, as assistant.

PROFESSOR FRANKLIN H. KING, who was born in Wisconsin in 1848, died in his home at Madison, Wis., of heart failure, on August 4, aged sixty-three years. He was well known for his publications on agriculture, especially in connection with agricultural physics and the soil. Professor King was just about to publish a new work "Farms of Forty Centuries," containing an account of Chinese and Japanese farming as observed by him during a recent sojourn in the Orient. He was ably assisted by his cultured wife in the preparation of his publications, and she will doubtless be able to complete the editorial work on the forthcoming volume.

M. ERNEST MERCADIER, formerly professor of physics at the Ecole Supérieure de Télégraphie

and director of studies at the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris, died on July 27, in his seventy-sixth year.

A NEW YORK state civil service examination on September 16 will select men for the position of inspector of weights and measures and inspector of cold storage plants at salaries of \$1,200.

PRESIDENT TAFT has issued a proclamation setting aside as a national monument about 800 acres within the Sierra National Forest, known as the Devil Post-pile and Rainbow Falls.

WE learn from *Nature* that among the bequests of M. Marino Corgialeagno, a naturalized British subject, who died on April 26, are: £40,000 to institute a school at Athens on the lines of Eton or Harrow, "sharing in the desire expressed to me by his Majesty King George that education in Greece should be rendered more perfect by the establishment of a public or secondary school upon the model of the English public schools, where boys will receive a regular course of teaching as well as of good breeding"; £40,000 for a school for craftsmen at Argostoli, in the island of Cephalonia; £15,000 for technical scholarships; £10,000 each for a school for girls in Cephalonia, for schools or gymnasia in Argostoli, for a public library at Argostoli, for the Agricultural Society at Athens, for a polyclinical hospital in Athens, and for the Society for the Propagation of Useful Books.

THE summer meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers was held at Zurich and northern Switzerland, commencing on July 24. In addition to the meetings for the reading of papers, an extensive program of visits to works and hydro-electric power stations was arranged.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Italian Society for the Advancement of Science, as we learn from *Nature*, will be held in Rome on October 12-18, under the presidency of Professor G. Ciamician. The sections of the association, with their presidents, are as follows: mathematics, astronomy and geodesy, Professor G. Castelnuovo and Professor A. Di Legge; physics, Professor P. Blaserna; applied

mechanics and electrotechnics, Professor C. Ceradini; pure and applied chemistry, Professor E. Paternò; mineralogy and geology, Professor R. Meli; geography, Professor E. Millosevich; zoology, anatomy and anthropology, Professors G. B. Grassi, F. Todaro and G. Sergi; pure and applied botany, Professor R. Pirota; physiology, Professor L. Luciani; pathology, Professors A. Bignami and E. Marchiafava; history and archeology, Professors G. Beloch and L. Pigorini; philology, Professor I. Guidi; social science, Professor M. Pantaleoni; philosophy, Professor P. Ragnisco. Several lectures on subjects of wide scientific interest will be delivered to general meetings of the association as a whole, and others to joint meetings of sections concerned with related subjects.

THE report of the Pasteur Institute at Paris for the year 1910, which has recently been issued and is summarized in the *British Medical Journal*, shows a continuous decrease in the number of cases of rabies occurring or treated in France. In the year 1886 the number of persons bitten by rabid animals and treated at the Pasteur Institute was 2,671, and of these cases 25 were fatal, probably because treatment was too long delayed. In 1896 the number of patients treated had fallen to 1,308, with 4 fatal cases. Each subsequent year showed a steady decline in the number of cases of rabies, which numbered about 1,000 in 1902. In 1908 and 1909 the number of cases had fallen to 524 and 467 respectively, with 1 fatal case in each year; in 1910 the cases treated numbered 401, and for the first time since its foundation the Pasteur Institute was able to show a clean bill of mortality.

THE United States and Canadian contributors to the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, presented to Hugh Chisholm, Esq., editor of the eleventh edition, a loving cup, properly inscribed, and on receiving it he writes as follows: "It will long be a matter of pride to myself and family to possess this memorial of American appreciation of my share in directing the cooperation of American scholars, men of letters, men of science and technologists in various departments,

in carrying out the ideal policy which was arrived at in planning the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, namely a combination of forces between the two great branches of the English speaking world. In the intellectual sphere it stands as a notable achievement of Anglo-American unity with which I am proud to have been associated. I thank the American contributors for their more than kind recognition of my labors towards that end."

A NEW research hospital, in which the committee for the study of special diseases will continue their researches on rheumatoid arthritis and allied diseases, is now in course of erection at Cambridge. The site, which has been presented by Miss Sykes at a cost of £300, has a southeast slope, with gravel soil, and the building has been designed with a view to simplicity and economy. As at present arranged provision is made for eight or nine patients, but should more accommodation be required double that number could be admitted. The funds available for the building now amount to a little over £1,000, and there is a sum of £800 still required in order to open the building free from debt. Dr. R. C. Brown, of Preston, who for the last four years has given a research scholarship of £150 a year, has during the past week signified his intention of continuing the scholarship for a further term of two years. The committee is at present making efforts to raise the remaining £800 required to complete the building and is also asking for subscriptions towards an endowment fund of £8,000. The executive committee are Sir Clifford Allbutt, regius professor of physic, Cambridge; Sir W. Selby Church, late president of the Royal College of Physicians; Sir William Osler, regius professor of physic, Oxford; Mr. T. S. P. Strangeways, Huddersfield lecturer in special pathology, Cambridge, and Professor Woodhead, professor of pathology, Cambridge.

THE first provisional announcement of the new course for public health officers, which is to be given for the first time during the coming year at the University of Wisconsin, has just been made. This course will be open to those who hold a degree in medicine or in

medical or sanitary science and desire to fit themselves for public health work. The course extends through one year and leads to a diploma in public health. The work of the course is devoted largely to a study of bacteriology and practical field work in the use of disinfectants, the inspection of slaughter houses, schools, factories and work shops. Additional courses in physiology, zoology, meteorology, hydrology, public health administration and vital statistics, and the microscopic examination of foods and drugs will comprise the remainder of the work. The course in meteorology, or the study of weather conditions, is given for the purpose of determining to what extent the weather affects public health.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

WORK is now being carried on to arrange and equip an entomology building at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. The building will have two stories, will provide for classrooms and laboratory work on the first floor and will furnish offices and space for collections on the second floor as well as accommodations for the assistants in experiment station work.

REAL ESTATE belonging to the Massachusetts Agricultural College to the value of \$850,000 has been transferred to the state of Massachusetts in a deed recorded in Northampton. By this transfer the land and buildings of the college heretofore vested in the incorporated board of trustees passes under the direct control of the state.

THE Missouri College of Agriculture and Experiment Station is to have a regularly organized poultry department, the purpose of which is to investigate the various diseases and pests that affect farm fowls, to study the relative utility of different breeds of poultry for various localities of the state, to experiment with the problem of feeding poultry for breeding purposes and for market, besides giving regular courses of instruction in poultry husbandry to students.

OFFICIAL reports of the universities in Switzerland note that for the half year just finished, there were 10,311 students of which