

arrondissement; the Prince of Monaco, Prince Roland Bonaparte; MM. Liard, vice-rector of the University of Paris; Baillaud, director of the Paris Observatory; Deslandres, director of the Observatory of Meudon; Mgr. Duchesne, director of the École Française de Rome; Paul Hervieu, Henri de Régnier, Louis Passy, Joseph Reinach, Georges Perrot, René Doumic, Mmes. Milne-Edwards, Émile Ollivier, Professor Hutinel and others.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE following lectures will be delivered at the International Congress of Applied Chemistry to be held in New York in September: "The Rôle of the Infinitely Small in Biological Chemistry," by M. G. Bertrand, of Paris; "Oxidation of Atmospheric Nitrogen in Norway," by Dr. S. Eyde, of Christiania; "The Most Recent Problems of Chemical Industry," by Dr. C. Duisberg, of Elberfeld; "Permanent Fireproofing of Cotton Goods," by Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., of Manchester; "Synthetic Ammonia," by Dr. H. A. Bernthsen, of Ludwigshafen; "The Photochemistry of the Future," by Mr. G. Ciamician, of Bologna, and "Priestley in America," by President Ira Remsen, of the Johns Hopkins University.

PROFESSOR VON WASSERMANN has been appointed head of an institute for experimental research on cancer established by the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the Promotion of Science.

THE Vienna Academy of Sciences has conferred its Lieben prize for 1912 on Dr. Oswald Richter for his work on the food of algæ.

THE medal of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Science has been awarded to Dr. C. C. Hosseus, of Berchtesgaden, for his journey in Siam.

THE Schaudinn medal has been awarded to Dr. Chagas, of the Institut Oswaldo Cruz, at Rio de Janeiro, for his discovery of the trypanosome responsible for epidemic thyroiditis.

PROFESSOR CARL BINZ, formerly director of the Pharmacologic Institute at Bonn, celebrated his eightieth birthday July 1.

IN the geological survey at Berlin, Drs. Oskar Tietze Wilhelm Wunstorf and Leo Siegert have been promoted to be geologists.

COL. WILLIAM C. GORGAS has declined the invitation to become chairman of the Boston Board of Health.

DR. ALEXANDER N. WINCHELL has resigned from the United States Geological Survey in order to resume work as a consulting mining geologist. He has recently returned to his office in Madison, Wisconsin, after spending several weeks in Nevada in connection with litigation regarding the ownership of the ore deposits of the national mine in that state.

ASSISTANT DEAN W. T. BAWDEN, of the College of Engineering of the University of Illinois, has resigned and will take up special graduate work at Teachers College of Columbia University in education.

DR. EDWIN D. STARBUCK, professor of philosophy in the State University of Iowa, has been granted sabbatical leave for the coming year, and will reside in Boston. He will act for the year as psychologist adviser to the *Beacon Press* in the publication of children's and young people's literature, and especially in the formation of the graded Sunday-school curriculum.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM S. DIETRICH, head of the division of swine husbandry at the University of Illinois, has resigned to become superintendent of a stock farm.

DR. MEL. T. COOK, professor of plant pathology at Rutgers College, gave a lecture before the students at the Biological Laboratory of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on the "Immunity of Plants to Disease," on July 29, 1912.

DR. E. F. BASHFORD, director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, will deliver the von Leyden memorial lecture in Berlin on October 21. As already announced he will give the Middleton Goldsmith lectures before the Pathological Society of New York on October 2, 3 and 4.

PROFESSOR THEOBALD SMITH, of Harvard University, gave his last lecture as visiting professor to the University of Berlin on June 23.

THE presidents of the Royal Society and the Royal College of Surgeons some weeks ago took the necessary steps for the formation of a large and representative committee for the purpose of establishing a memorial to the late Lord Lister. A meeting of this committee, which was largely attended, was held on July 22 at the rooms of the Royal Society, under the chairmanship of Sir Archibald Geikie. The following were appointed an executive committee to recommend to a future meeting of the general committee a scheme for the memorial to Lord Lister and to organize an appeal for subscriptions: The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lords Iveagh, Rayleigh, Rothschild and Alverstone, the dean of Westminster, the Lord Mayor, the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., Sir T. Barlow, Sir W. W. Cheyne, Sir R. J. Godlee, Sir H. Morris, Sir A. Geikie, Sir D. MacAlister, the Hon. Sir C. Parsons, Sir W. Turner, Sir J. Wolfe-Barry, Sir J. R. Bradford, Sir A. P. Gould, Sir A. Kempe, the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, Mr. F. M. Fry and Mr. Edmund Owen. Lord Rothschild and Sir W. W. Cheyne were appointed treasurers and Sir J. R. Bradford was appointed secretary of the Lister Memorial Committee.

A TABLET is to be erected at the University of Liverpool in memory of the late Sir Rubert Boyce.

A COMMITTEE has been organized to erect a monument to J. Janssen, the astronomer and astrophysicist, the founder of the observatory on the summit of Mont Blanc.

AT a meeting of the French Academy on July 17 M. Jules Claretie, who presided, delivered an address in memory of M. Henri Poincaré. The meeting then adjourned as a tribute of respect.

MR. JAMES DUNN, a distinguished British naval architect, died on July 17, aged seventy-five years.

THE death is also announced of Mr. Andrew Lang, known for his contributions to anthropology and eminent for his literary and critical work.

DR. JOHANNES CHATIN, professor of histology at Paris, has died, aged sixty-five years. He was the son of the celebrated botanist, Gaspard-Adolphe Chatin, and was known for his work on comparative anatomy and helminthology.

DR. LUDWIG GANGLBAUER, director of the zoological department of the Royal Natural History Museum at Vienna, died on June 5.

THE United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination to fill a vacancy in the position of assistant physical geologist, Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at an entrance salary of \$1,500 per annum; metallographist in the Bureau of Standards at a salary of \$1,800 per annum; pomologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry, at a salary of from \$1,800 to \$2,500 per annum, and assistant dairyman qualified in creamery operation and butter making, at \$1,500 to \$1,740 per annum, in the dairy division, Bureau of Animal Industry.

THE ninth International Congress of Zoology is to be held at Monaco from March 25 to 30, 1913.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that the preliminary program of the Pellagra Conference which is to be held in Columbia, S. C., October 3-4, includes an address to be given by Surgeon-General Rupert Blue; a preliminary report by the Thompson-McFadden Commission on Epidemiology of Pellagra, and other papers dealing with the prevalence, geographic distribution, artificial production and other subjects of general interest in regard to this wide-spread disease.

THE new Hamburg Observatory built on the Gojenberg, near Bergedorf, of which Professor Scharr is director, has been dedicated.

IT is proposed to acquire the estate of Corstorphine Hill as the site of zoological gardens for Edinburgh at a cost of \$85,000.

ON July first, the beginning of the fiscal year for the University of California, the property and general management of the Marine Biological Station of San Diego passed formally into the hands of the regents of the university, and hereafter the station under

the new name, The Scripps Institution for Biological Research of the University of California, will be a department of the university. All details of management and determination of scientific policy will, however, be by a local board at San Diego. Miss Ellen B. Scripps, already a benefactor of the institution to a large amount, has signified her willingness to add liberally to her gifts, and new developments will be begun at once. Additions to the library, a wharf, the salt water pumping plant and housings for those connected with the laboratory, will be provided as rapidly as the plans can be perfected. As a step preparatory to the new work a survey of the 100-acre tract of land owned by the institution, and on which the laboratory stands, will be made for the purpose of laying out roads and locating the sites of the projected dwelling houses.

News reached Copenhagen early in May, as we learn from the *Geographical Journal*, of the arrival at Maskat of Mr. Barclay Raunkiær, a Danish traveler, who set out for that country in November, 1911, under the auspices of the Royal Danish Geographical Society. The explorer traveled from Aleppo *viâ* Baghdad to Basra, which he reached on January 22. From Koweit (where he was well received by the regent) his intention was to go south to Riad in the Wahabi country, and thence to make his way back to the Persian gulf by an eastward route through the Hofuf oasis. According to the preliminary announcement he appears to have successfully carried out this program, and to have secured valuable anthropological, zoological and botanical observations, besides mapping the country traversed. Mr. Raunkiær is known as a writer on the geography of plants, and for a previous journey made by him in Central Tunis.

THE volcanoes of Alaska are not all dead, and those that smoke are held in dreadful awe by the natives. As late as 1883 Mount Augustine, a volcanic cone which rises 4,000 feet out of the waters of Cook Inlet, was in violent eruption, and Mount Iliamna and Mount Redoubt, about 10,000 feet high, tower-

ing above the coast range, were in eruption in 1854 and 1902, respectively. Lake Iliamna is the largest freshwater body in Alaska. It is 80 miles long by 8 to 20 miles wide—somewhat larger, perhaps, than Long Island Sound. Its bottom is far below sea level. The altitude of its surface is only 50 feet above the ocean, but soundings at its upper end indicate a depth of many hundred feet. North of and tributary to Iliamna Lake is Clark Lake, more than 50 miles long, but narrow. This lake is 220 feet above the ocean tides, but in places is more than 600 feet deep. The region containing these volcanoes and lakes was the scene of very early missionary endeavors and trade exploitation by the Russians. Nevertheless little exact knowledge of the region has been acquired, and that has been largely inaccessible to the public, so that the recent investigations by the United States Geological Survey, a report of which has just been published as Bulletin 485, entitled "A Geological Reconnaissance of the Iliamna Region, Alaska," by G. C. Martin and F. J. Katz, should be very welcome. This report describes the geographic and geologic features and the mineral resources of an area covering more than 5,000 square miles lying west of Cook Inlet. It discusses the mountain systems, the lakes, rivers and glaciers. The climate and vegetation, particularly the distribution of forests and the cause of the limits of the forests, are considered. Transportation routes are indicated. The geology is treated at considerable length, and so also the prospective mineral resources, which are copper, gold, silver and petroleum. None of these minerals have yet been shipped from this district, but the region may nevertheless some day become important commercially. The report should be of value to those who are interested in the mineral prospects and to those who intend to search for similar deposits in other parts of the district, as it describes the known mineral deposits and the geology of the region containing them. The report is accompanied by topographic and geologic maps in colors on a scale of 4 miles to the inch and by numerous smaller maps, sections and views.