

chiatry relate to the determination of the causes which give rise to imperfect adjustments.

A great blessing was conferred by science upon humanity when the problems of psychiatry were restated in biological terms. Life was recognized as a process of adjustment, relatively perfect in health and imperfect in disease; while that metaphysical term insanity arbitrarily reserved to designate certain forms of unsuccessful adjustment was cast into the rubbish-heap together with the chains, straight-jackets and hand-cuffs which had long tortured the lives of patients. Out of hazy mystical conceptions entertained in regard to the nature and genesis of activities described as thought and conduct sprang new ideas potent to inspire the minds of investigators, capable not only of bringing about great practical reforms in the care of the insane, but also in improving the methods for attacking the problems relating to human thought and conduct.

As the ultimate success of the work to be carried on in this clinic, more than in any other department of the hospital, will depend upon cooperative endeavor, I may be permitted to emphasize what seems to me to be an important factor in organization and administration. The patients presenting themselves for treatment are subjects of imperfect adjustments in the life process. The time during which they remain under observation in these wards will represent relatively brief epochs of life, and the records of cases will often give but cursory glimpses into the genesis, duration and progress of imperfect life adaptations. In order to serve the high purpose for which it is planned and dedicated this clinic should be regarded as an important link in a chain of agencies, home, school, college, other hospitals and institutions; in fact the entire social organization with

which it is essential constant sympathetic contact should be maintained. Only by the establishment of these relationships can progress in the study of life processes be made.

May we express the hope that in attempting to estimate the value of the work accomplished in this clinic the public expression of opinion should be tempered by charity and patience. Although the field of investigation, which includes the consideration of the factors determining human thought and conduct is the most interesting one in modern medicine, let us not forget that it is the last one to be thrown open to investigators.

The methods of investigation necessarily employed will not appeal to the imagination of the public. The inspiration essential to solve the problems of modern psychiatry will probably not flash into consciousness as did the visions that guided the observer watching the lamps swing in the cathedral or the apple fall from the tree, but it will come gradually only after patient quiet effort, similar to that which finally rewarded the author of "The Origin of Species," and gave a new meaning to life. The realization of the ideals to which we do homage to-day will mark the time when, in Goethe's words,

Vernunft fängt wieder an zu sprechen,
Und Hoffnung wieder an zu blühen.

STEWART PATON

TENTH INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CONGRESS

THE organizing committee of the Tenth International Veterinary Congress to be held in London, August 3 to 8, 1914, made a strong appeal to the veterinary profession of the different countries to organize national committees as early as possible in order that an appropriate propaganda may be carried on for the congress, and thereby a large attendance assured.

In view of this and the consideration that the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association will not take place until September, 1914, it was deemed advisable to organize without delay a national committee for the United States. At the advice of Dr. John R. Mohler, president of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Dr. L. Van Es, who was the official representative of the Ninth International Veterinary Congress at The Hague, was asked to accept the chairmanship, to which he willingly consented, at the same time requesting me to act as the secretary of the national committee.

Dr. Van Es named the following vice-presidents for that committee: Dr. A. D. Melvin, Washington, D. C.; Dr. K. F. Meyer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. C. J. Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. J. R. Mohler, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. Hughes, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. W. H. Dalrymple, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. E. C. Schroeder, Washington, D. C.; Dr. V. A. Moore, Ithaca, N. Y.; Dr. E. C. Cotton, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. J. S. Anderson, Seward, Nebr.; Dr. S. Brenton, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. C. A. Cary, Auburn, Ala.; Dr. D. S. White, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. S. B. Nelson, Pullman, Wash.; Dr. M. Francis, College Station, Texas; Dr. W. F. Crewe, Devils Lake, N. Dak.

With the organization completed, the committee now desires to commence their work and to create a wide interest among the veterinarians of the United States, thereby securing a creditable delegation from our profession.

Sir Stewart Stockman, honorary secretary of the organizing committee, in a letter addressed to Dr. A. D. Melvin, expressed his desire to obtain at an early date the names of those who desire to act as reporters for the various subjects to be discussed at the congress, also at the same time enclosing a copy of the list of subjects which are to be discussed at the Tenth International Veterinary Congress. The list is prepared as follows:

GENERAL MEETINGS

1. Foot and mouth disease.
2. Tuberculosis, including the relationship of the so-called types of tubercle bacilli.

3. Epizootic abortion.

4. Public control of the production, distribution and sale of milk in the interests of public health.

Section I.—Veterinary science in relation to public health.

1. Meat poisoning—its pathogenesis and the measures necessary to guard against it.
2. General principles to be observed in the inspection of the carcasses and organs of tuberculous animals with a view to determining their safety as articles of human food.
3. Disinfection of wagons.

Section II.—Pathology and bacteriology.

1. Johne's disease.
2. Bovine piroplasmoses (European), with special reference to their etiology.
3. Ultra-visible viruses.
4. Distemper—etiology and vaccination.

Section III.—Epizootiology.

1. Anthrax.
2. Swine fever.
3. Glanders.
4. Sarcoptic mange of the horse.

Section IV.—Veterinary medicine and surgery.

1. Anesthesia—local and general.
2. Laminitis.
3. The surgical treatment of roaring.
4. The use of drugs in the treatment of disease caused by nematode worms.

Section V.—Tropical diseases.

1. Diseases transmitted by ticks; their classification, treatment and prevention.
2. Diseases transmitted by winged insects; their classification, treatment and prevention.

It is also planned to arrange in connection with the Tenth International Veterinary Congress a study tour for veterinarians, under the auspices of the Bureau of University Travel, the itinerary of which will include a trip through Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Holland and England, thereby affording the veterinarians desiring to attend the congress a splendid opportunity of studying all phases pertaining to veterinary medicine in the different countries.

Such a tour will be the first undertaken by a body of veterinarians from this country and would afford splendid advantages to members of the profession, affording not only pleasurable but also educational advantages; be-

sides such a body would receive exceptional courtesies from the authorities abroad.

It is only natural that a competent director of the tour will be named who, with extensive experience in travel abroad and a knowledge of languages, will be in position to care for the welfare of the party in the best possible way.

It is hoped that the members of the profession will aid the committee in its work. Those who desire further information will be given full attention.

ADOLPH EICHHORN,
Secretary

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE Paris Academy of Sciences has elected Professor W. M. Davis, of Harvard University, a correspondent in the Section of Geography and Navigation, in the place of the late Sir George Darwin.

THE University of California has awarded an honorary degree to Mr. John Muir, "born in Scotland, reared in the University of Wisconsin, by final choice a Californian, widely traveled observer of the world we dwell in, man of science and of letters, friend and protector of nature, uniquely gifted to interpret unto other men her mind and ways."

THE Halle Academy of Sciences has awarded its gold Cothenius medal to Dr. Leonhard Schultze, professor of geography at Marburg.

DR. OTTO H. TITTMAN, chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been made an honorary member of the Berlin Geographical Society.

THE Hanbury medal of the Pharmaceutical Society, London, has been awarded to Dr. Frederick Biding Power, Ph.D., LL.D. The medal is awarded biennially for original research in the chemistry and natural history of drugs. Dr. Power, who is director of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, London, is an American by birth.

THE council of the Royal Society of Arts has passed the following resolution:

On the occasion of the fiftieth award of the Albert medal of the Royal Society of Arts, the council of the society desire to offer the medal to H.M. King George V., for nine years president, and now patron of the society, in respectful recognition of his Majesty's untiring efforts to make himself personally acquainted with the social and economic condition of the various parts of his dominions, and to promote the progress of arts, manufactures and commerce in the United Kingdom and throughout the British Empire.

THE gold Nachtigall medals of the Berlin Geographical Society have been awarded to Duke Adolf Friedrich, of Mecklenberg, and Professor Hans Meyer, for explorations in Africa.

PROFESSORS J. L. COOLIDGE, E. V. HUNTINGTON and G. D. BIRKHOFF, of the division of mathematics of Harvard University, have been elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

THE Rumford Committee of the American Academy, at its last meeting, voted the following appropriations: to Frederick G. Keyes, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$300 to be used for the payment of assistants in the computation of thermodynamic tables for ammonia, and to Professor Theodore W. Richards, of Harvard University, \$100 to be used in aid of the publication of the Annual International Tables of Constants.

SECRETARY LANE has announced a reorganization of the reclamation service. F. H. Newell, director of the Reclamation Service, will be chairman of a new Reclamation Commission. The commission will consist of five members, who, besides Chairman Newell, will be George Barton French, in charge of operation and maintenance; A. P. Davis, chief engineer; Judge Will R. King, of Oregon, chief counsel, and one other, who will have charge of the contracts and finances.

DR. W. D. BIGELOW, for many years a member of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has resigned from the government service to take charge of the laboratory of the National Cannery Association to be established in Washington.