boat *George Borup,* which has been in storage there all winter, and twenty Eskimo dogs and an interpreter. The party was to leave Battle Harbor on Thursday, July 17, headed for the west coast of Greenland. A stop may be made at Disco, West Greenland, for the purpose of setting observation stakes in the glacier there, but the first real objective point is Cape York, where the walrus and seal hunting will begin.

It is probable that much of the cargo will be landed at Payer Harbor, Pim Island, but the main headquarters of the expedition are to be established at Flagler Bay on the south side of Bache Peninsula.

The Crocker Land Expedition, which is sent out under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society and the University of Illinois, is probably the most thoroughly equipped scientific expedition which has been sent into the arctic regions from this country. Its scientific staff is as follows:

Donald B. MacMillan, A.B., A.M., F.R.G.S., leader and anthropologist;

W. Elmer Ekblaw, A.B., A.M., geologist and botanist;

Fitzhugh Green, U.S.N., engineer and physicist;

Maurice C. Tanquary, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., zoologist;

Harrison J. Hunt, A.B., M.D., surgeon and bacteriologist.

In addition to these there are: Jerome L. Allen, detailed by the United States Navy Department for service as wireless operator and electrician; Jonathan C. Small, mechanic and cook; while Edwin S. Brooke, Jr., is on the ship this summer as official photographer to the expedition.

It may be recalled that the objects of the Crocker Land Expedition are

1. To reach, map the coast line and explore Crocker Land, the mountainous tops of which were seen across the polar sea by Rear Admiral Peary in 1906.

2. To search for other lands in the unexplored region west and southwest of Axel Heiberg Land and north of the Parry Islands.

3. To penetrate into the interior of Greenland at its widest part, between the 77th and 78th parallels of north latitude, studying meteorological and glaciological conditions on the summit of the great ice cap.

4. To study the geology, geography, glaciology, meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, electrical phenomena, seismology, zoology (both vertebrate and invertebrate), botany, oceanography, ethnology and archeology throughout the extensive region which is to be traversed, all of it lying above the 77th parallel.

The installation of a powerful wireless telegraph station in connection with an arctic expedition is a new feature, by means of which, if all goes well, communication will be maintained with the party throughout their stay in the north. It is expected that daily weather reports will be sent from Flagler Bay to the Weather Bureau at Washington by way of government wireless stations in Canada which have been kindly placed by the Dominion authorities at the disposition of the expedition. News of important events in the history of the expedition and of important discoveries will likewise be sent promptly to the American Museum and the public at large.

The original program of work for the expedition contemplated two years or three summer seasons in the Arctic, but supplies have been taken north which will enable the party to remain three years or even longer if the results flowing from the work seem to justify the extension of time.

The mishap to the *Diana,* which went ashore at Barge Point, Labrador, since the above was written, may require the transfer of the equipment to another ship, but will not otherwise interfere with the expedition.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE University of Edinburgh has conferred its doctorate of science on the Hon. James Wilson, lately U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.

AT Pekin University on June 16 the commencement address was given by Dr. Paul Monroe, professor of the history of education in Teachers College, Columbia University. Addresses were also made by Dr. W. A. P. Martin, vice-president of the board of managers, and the Hon. James Bryce. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Professor Monroe.

DR. A. PENCK, professor of geography at Berlin, has been elected a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

THE Royal Society of Edinburgh has awarded the Gunning Victoria Jubilee Prize for the quadrennial period 1908–12 to Professor J. Norman Collie, F.R.S., for his contributions to chemistry, including his work on neon and other rare gases.

DR. W. KILLING has for the second time been awarded the Lobachevski prize of the Physico-mathematical Society of Kasan.

SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE has been elected a trustee of the British Museum in succession to the late Lord Avebury. He was already an ex-officio trustee, as president of the Royal Society, but is now elected as a trustee for life.

THE senate of the University of London has conferred the title of emeritus professor of chemistry on Sir William Ramsay, who has occupied the chair of general and inorganic chemistry at University College since 1887.

ON July 23 an expedition for the study of marine biology, under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, set sail from San Francisco for Thursday Island, Torres Straits, Queensland, Australia. The party consists of Dr. Alfred G. Mayer, director, and Professor Hubert Lyman Clark, D. H. Tennent, E. Newton Harvey, Frank M. Potts, of Cambridge University, and Mr. John Mills, engineer.

A CABLEGRAM from Peru to the Harvard Medical School indicates that the special expedition led by Dr. Richard P. Strong has made an exceedingly important discovery in establishing the difference between oroya fever and verruca Peruviana, a common and serious infectious disease. The party will return to this country in the fall. Their researches, besides those in Peru, have included investigations of the medical conditions in Guayaquil and the pest-ridden republic of Ecuador. Before their return they will study also the diseases in the countries of Central America and the regions of the Gulf of Mexico. Dr. Strong sailed from New York on April 30. In his party are Dr. E. E. Tyzzer, of the Harvard Medical School, and C. T. Brues, of the Bussey Institute.

DR. MAWSON has been informed by a wireless telegram that Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth has given a donation of £1,000 to the fund that Captain J. K. Davis is raising for the Australasian Antarctic Expedition. Captain Davis leaves England on July 18 for Australia. On his arrival there the *Aurora* will be refitted and will proceed to Commonwealth Bay to bring back Dr. Mawson and his six companions at present in the Antarctic.

THE National Geographic Society has made a grant to Professor Lawrence Martin to enable him to make detailed studies in September at Grand Pacific and Muir Glaciers. He will (*a*) measure the recession of several ice tongues in Glacier Bay, (*b*) look for advances of glaciers, (*c*) study the exhumed forests in relation to former glacial oscillations, and (*d*) make soundings in Canada's new harbor and other uncharted waters recently vacated by the glaciers, to see the effects of ice sculpture below sea-level.

FRANCIS CHURCH LINCOLN, professor of mining engineering in the University of Illinois, has resigned to accept the position of resident engineer for the Bolivian Development Company, La Paz, Bolivia.

DR. FRANCIS GOTCH, professor of physiology since 1895 at Oxford University, has died at the age of 60 years.

DR. EDUARD PECHUEL-LOESEHE, formerly professor in the University of Erlangen, known for his contributions to geography and for his explorations, has died at the age of seventy-two years.

DR. MAX DITTRICH, associate professor of chemistry at Heidelberg, has died at the age of forty-eight years.

DR. MAX KASSOWITZ, professor of diseases of children in the University of Vienna, has died at the age of seventy-one years.

THE U. S. Civil Service Commission announces an examination for editorial clerk, for men only, on August 6 and 7, 1913, to fill a vacancy in this position in the Geological

Survey, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $1,500 to $1,800 a year. The appointee to this position should have such a knowledge of English, printing, and book-making, elementary geology, and geologic nomenclature as will fit him to criticize and correct, acceptably to their authors, the manuscripts of the survey's reports; to prepare them for printing; to carry along the work of proof-reading through all its stages, and to prepare satisfactory indexes to the reports.

THE Vienna Society for the Investigation and Prevention of Cancer has established a laboratory for experimental work on the subject, mainly in the domain of chemistry and chemical therapeutics. It is to be amalgamated with the Spiegler Institute, which has been in existence nine years. Professor S. Fraenkel has been appointed director.

DETAILS of the allocation by the Mansion House committee of the Scott Fund are given in *Nature*. The allocation falls under the three main headings of provision for the relatives of those lost (or, in one instance, incapacitated), for the publication of the scientific results and for memorials. The provision for the relatives includes £8,500 each for Lady Scott and Mrs. Wilson, £6,000 for Mrs. Scott and her daughters, £4,500 for Mrs. Bowers and her daughters and £3,500 in trust for the child Peter Scott, with smaller sums for Evans's family and to meet need in other two cases. One of the honorary secretaries of the Royal Geographical Society, Capt. H. G. Lyons, F.R.S., undertakes the editorship of the scientific results of the expedition, and representatives of that body and of the Royal Society, with Surgeon Atkinson, will control the work. A total sum of £17,500 provides, besides the cost of publication, for the services of three biologists, three geologists, two physicists, other specialists and a draughtsman, and the figure of £800 is earmarked for the production of charts and maps. For memorials, a tablet in St. Paul's Cathedral and a group of statuary in Hyde Park facing the Royal Geographical Society's house are proposed. A contribution to a memorial to Oates is being raised by his regiment as a special expression of regard for the memory of one whose relatives need no assistance from the fund. The published results of the expedition will not form its only scientific memorial; the establishment of a trust fund of some £10,000 for the endowment of future polar research will preserve the memory of the expedition, and would, in the belief of the committee, have commended itself greatly to its leader.

THE United States Bureau of Mines is about to investigate the conditions under which a miner works, believing that the unsanitary conditions which exist in some of the mines as well as in some of the mining towns are a factor in the death rate among the men. It is intimated that these conditions not only unnecessarily cause the death of miners through disease, but they are often responsible for accidents which might not have happened if the miners were in perfect health. The bureau has organized what is known as the Mine Sanitation Section, in charge of J. H. White, engineer. The bureau hopes to bring about progress by appealing to the miner, the manager and the owner, showing that all three can assist, and how all three can be benefited by good sanitary conditions. It will reach the miner by means of illustrated lectures, moving picture exhibits and pictorial circulars. These will show how sickness and suffering are spread by careless habits, and will drive home the importance of personal and household cleanliness. The bureau will assist the managers by pointing out glaring sanitary menaces, and showing methods and costs of abatement. It will describe in bulletins common unsanitary practises and show the evils which follow in their wake. It will submit sanitary rules and regulations and show the best methods for their enforcement.

AT the Minneapolis meeting of the American Medical Association the committee on awards, of which Professor W. T. Councilman

was chairman, made the following report, which was adopted:

In view of the general excellence of all the exhibits, your committee found great difficulty in deciding as to their relative merits. It wishes to recommend highly the exhibits as a whole and the very effective manner in which the demonstrations were made.

The committee has awarded the gold medal to Dr. C. C. Bass, of Tulane University, for the exhibit of the "Cultivation of Malarial Plasmodia in Vitro."

As exhibits to be distinguished by certificates of merit, the committee recommends the following:

"Cancer in Plants," Erwin F. Smith, United States Bureau of Plant Industry.

"Intestinal Parasitic Diseases," Lillian H. South, Kentucky State Board of Health.

"Histology of Goiter," L. B. Wilson, Mayo Clinic.

"Studies in the Physiology of Anesthesia," W. D. Gatch, Frank Mann and Dowell Gann, Indianapolis.

"Exhibit of Fetal Peritoneal Folds by Means of Specimen Photographs and Drawings," Joseph Rilus Eastman, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis.

"Blood-vessel Suturing and Transplantation of Blood-vessels and Intestines," J. S. Horsley, St. Elizabeth Hospital, Richmond, Va.

"Röntgen-ray Plates of Lesions of Various Internal Viscera," D. H. Carman, Mayo Clinic.

In the *Journal* of the American Medical Association there is some further information as to the International Medical Congress which will meet in London in August. In the section of the history of medicine a wide interpretation has been given to the subject. In some cases the papers will be more or less of an anthropologic nature. A paper on the history of the relations of medicine and vivisection is among these to be presented. That the artistic side of the subject will be well represented is shown by the following titles: "Relations between Art and the History of Medicine," Hollander; "Physiology of Vision and Impressionism in Art," Leonard Hill, and "Painting in Relation to the History of Medicine," Corsini. Sir Shirley Murphy has promised a paper on the origin and growth of public health legislation. Sir William Osler will give an illustrated lecture on the earliest printed medical books. Dr. Sambon will discuss the light thrown by the healing practises of animals and savage men on the study of primitive medicine. In the section of psychiatry, over which Sir James Crighton Browne will preside, Janet will discuss psychanalysis; Dr. Adolf Meyer will read a paper on the psychiatric clinic, its aims, educational and therapeutic, and the results obtained in the promotion of recovery. Dr. Morselli will discuss the psychology of crime. In the section of anatomy Dr. C. U. Ariens-Kapper, of Amsterdam, will read a paper on cerebral circulation and the precise function of the furrows of the brain. In the section of physiology there will be a debate on the correlation of the organs of internal secretions and their disturbances. In the section of pathology shock is one of the subjects to be discussed, and there is a special subsection devoted to chemical pathology. In the section of bacteriology and immunity, among the subjects to be discussed are theories of immunity and anaphylaxis, the nature of virulence, filter passers, leprosy and allied bacteria. In the section of therapeutics there are many novelties, such as non-bacterial toxins and antitoxins, the comparative value of heart remedies, and thermal treatment. In the section of surgery there will be a special subsection devoted to anesthesia, general and local, and recent methods, such as spinal analgesia, and there will be a discussion of recent special methods of general anesthesia. Professor Yandell Henderson, of New Haven, Conn., will contrast the immediate and after-effects of spinal and local analgesia with inhalation anesthesia, particularly with regard to shock. Postoperative shock will also come under review. In the section of ophthalmology Professor Carl von Hess, of Würzburg, will read a paper on "Affections of the Eye produced by Undue Exposure to Light." In the section of hygiene and preventive medicine, the following subjects will be discussed: the effect of dust in producing diseases of the lungs, infant mortality in the first weeks of life, the factors that determine the rise, spread

and severity of epidemic diseases, the supervision of the health of children between infancy and school age, and the causes, prevention and treatment of visual defects in school children. In the section of naval and military medicine, the subjects are: hospital ships and transport of wounded, transport of wounded in hill warfare, water-supplies in the field, antityphoid inoculation, sanitary organization in the tropics, caisson disease and the physiology of physical training and marching. In the section of tropical medicine and hygiene the subjects to be discussed are plague, beriberi, leishmaniasis and relapsing fevers.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE has closed a successful campaign for increased endowment, having raised the amount necessary to secure $100,000 promised by the General Education Board on condition that $400,000 be raised by the college. On June 30, the time limit set by the General Education Board, after an active campaign begun on April 15, last, with the Hon. Ernest F. Acheson as general manager, over $440,000 was reported. The entire sum thus added to the resources of the college may go to the general endowment fund, except $51,090 which represents the cost of the physics building, a notice of which was published in SCIENCE, June 27, 1913.

THE registration of students for the summer quarter at the University of Chicago shows a satisfactory increase over that of the last summer quarter, when more than three thousand students were enrolled. As usual, there is a large representation from the southern states.

ALL records for attendance at the summer session of Columbia University have been broken this year, the total number of students being 4,550, an increase of nearly 1,000 over last year, when the registration was 3,602. This is the fourteenth year of the session, which began in 1900 with 417 students. Since then there has been a steady increase in numbers, except in 1907, 1910, and this year, when the increase was much greater than the average. One of the reasons for the great increase in attendance this year is believed to be the improvements in the curriculum, especially in the courses in English. The classes here have been so large that it has been necessary to divide and subdivide them. Evening classes, a new thing this year, have also added to the popularity of the session, as have also the business classes. Besides this the entertainments provided are more numerous and varied than in any previous year. The attendance is almost as large as at the regular sessions of the university and the dormitories are almost as well filled.

THE government of India has refused to sanction the appointment of three professors in Calcutta University on the ground of their political connections. The senate of the university has passed a resolution objecting to this action and public meetings of protest have been held.

DR. GEORGE E. FELLOWS, formerly president of the University of Maine, succeeds Dr. Albert R. Taylor as president of James Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois.

DR. J. FRANK CORBETT, for thirteen years state bacteriologist of Minnesota, has resigned to devote his entire time to his work in the department of experimental surgery in the University of Minnesota School of Medicine.

DR. FRANK D. KERN, after nearly ten years as assistant and associate in botany to the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station and part time instructor in Purdue University, has resigned to become professor of botany and botanist to the experiment station in the Pennsylvania State College. Dr. Kern has been a co-worker with Dr. J. C. Arthur in the taxonomic, cultural and other investigations of the rusts, and assisted in the preparation of part of the manuscript for the Uredinales in the "North American Flora," especially contributing the portion pertaining to the genus *Gymnosporangium*.

THE following announcements and appointments have been made at the University of North Carolina: President F. P. Venable has