

limiting active service in the college faculty to the age of seventy years, has tendered his resignation as Appleton professor of natural philosophy and dean of the academic faculty and has been made dean emeritus. On graduation at Dartmouth in 1868 Mr. Emerson was appointed instructor in gymnastics in Dartmouth College and instructor in mathematics in the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, then connected with Dartmouth College. He remained as tutor of mathematics in Dartmouth College four years and then was appointed associate professor of natural philosophy and mathematics, which title he held till 1878, when he was appointed Appleton professor of natural philosophy, as successor to Professor Charles A. Young, who had been called to Princeton; in 1878 he was appointed instructor in astronomy in addition to his professorship, which position he held till 1892. In 1893 he was made dean of the academic faculty, but continued teaching physics till 1899, after which he devoted all his time to the dean's work. He, therefore, has been connected with Dartmouth College continuously for forty-five years.

DR. LOUIS DUFESTEL, medical inspector of the Paris schools, and Dr. Felix Martel, inspector general of public instruction for the government of France, delegates to the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, which will be held in Buffalo on August 25 to 30, have arrived in New York.

The commission appointed by the Russian government to study the question of the reorganization of the sanitary services of the empire has presented a report recommending the establishment of a ministry of public health.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

MRS. JULIA L. BUTTERFIELD, of Cold Spring, N. Y., has bequeathed \$100,000 to Union College. There are many other public bequests, including \$150,000 for a hospital and \$60,000 for a library in Cold Spring.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, Vermont, has received \$30,000 as the residuary legatee of the late

Henry M. Barnum, a graduate of the college of the class of 1858.

THE memorial fund collected in honor of Alderman Beale, formerly vice-chancellor of the University of Birmingham, will be used to endow a chair of civil engineering. The amount collected now amounts to about \$55,000.

By the will of Baron Rendel, the sum of \$25,000 is bequeathed to the University College of Wales, Aberystwith, of which he was president.

THE regents of the state of South Dakota have placed the government of the state university under the charge of a commission, consisting of the deans of the college of arts and sciences, the college of law, the college of medicine, the college of engineering and the college of music. Each of the deans will act as chairman of the board in rotation for one month.

DR. J. S. KINGSLEY, since 1892 professor of zoology in Tufts College, has been called to the University of Illinois as professor of zoology in charge of vertebrates. His address now is Urbana, Illinois.

DR. EDWARD O. SISSON, professor of education in Reed College and previously head of the department of education in the University of Washington, has been appointed commissioner of education for the state of Idaho.

DR. OTIS W. CALDWELL, associate professor of botany in the School of Education at the University of Chicago, has been appointed dean of University College at that institution, to succeed Mr. Walter A. Payne, who is now the university examiner.

DR. KARL F. MEYER, who has been a member of the veterinary faculty of the University of Pennsylvania since 1910 and director of the laboratories of the Pennsylvania State Live-stock Sanitary Board, has resigned to take the professorship of bacteriology at the University of California. Dr. J. B. Hardenbergh, an instructor, succeeds Dr. Meyer as director of the state laboratories.

DR. GEORGE G. DAVIS, instructor in surgery at Rush Medical College, has obtained leave of absence for one year and sailed for Manila,

where he will serve as associate professor of surgery in the University of the Philippines.

A LECTURESHIP in fossil botany has been started at University College, London University, to which Dr. Marie Stopes has been appointed.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

A SECOND CAPTURE OF THE WHALE SHARK, RHINEODON TYPUS, IN FLORIDA WATERS

IN SCIENCE for February 28, 1902, and again in Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 48, 1905, Mr. B. A. Bean, of the United States National Museum, has recorded the coming ashore on the beach three miles north of Ormond, Florida, of an 18-foot specimen of the whale shark, *Rhineodon typus*, the skin and some parts of which are preserved in the National Museum.

Mr. Bean, in the above papers, and Dr. Gill, in SCIENCE for May 23, 1902, and May 19, 1905, have thoroughly and interestingly summarized almost all the scanty literature of this very large and very rare fish. The purpose of this note is to record the capture in Florida waters of another and much larger specimen than the one of which Mr. Bean has made note.

On June 1, 1912, Captain Charles Thompson, of Miami, Florida, captured near Knight's Key, Florida East Coast Railway Extension, what is probably the largest specimen of the whale shark ever taken by man. This monster is reported to have been 45 feet long, and 23 feet in circumference, and its weight is estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000 pounds.

While in Miami last summer I talked with Captain Thompson and saw the as yet unmounted skin. To one who has never seen a whale, the skin of this shark is inconceivably large. During the winter Captain Thompson has had the skin mounted, and photographs of it show that the work has been well done. Through his courtesy I have not only these photographs, but also one of the fish taken shortly after its capture.

During the winter I have been collecting data on *Rhineodon*, and during the coming summer I expect to be in Miami, at which

time I purpose with Captain Thompson's permission to describe and to make careful measurements and to get from him full data concerning the capture of this great fish. This will be embodied in another and more extensive paper to be published later, in which will be included certain historical data not given in either Dr. Gill's or Mr. Bean's papers above referred to. In the meantime it seems well to call attention to this the second occurrence of the whale shark in the waters of the east coast of the United States.

As to the name of this fish, *Rhineodon typus*, the following statement may be made. The whale shark was first described from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, by Dr. Andrew Smith in April, 1828. His description and figure were published in the *Zoological Journal* for 1829 under the name *Rhincodon typus*. However, this is clearly a typographical error, since the derivation is *rhine*, file + *odous* (*odont*), tooth. Muller and Henle (1838) first used the name given at the head of this paragraph, but later (1841) wrote it as it is commonly put, *Rhinodon typicus*. Dr. Gill, however (1905), goes back to the former spelling.

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"CARBATES"

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In this age of method, accuracy and conciseness, we say sulphates instead of sulphurates; phosphates for phosphorates (better still, sulfates and fosfates); nitrates for nitrogenates; chlorates for chlorinates. Why should we not say *carbates* instead of carbonates?

We already say carbides instead of carbonides; why should we not follow the fashion consistently and say *carbates*?

We should then have the word carbation to mean the formation of carbates, leaving the word carbonation to refer to the development of carbon in a substance which would fittingly correspond to the present word carbonize, and so avoid a puzzling ambiguity.