

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

IN honor of Professor John Milne and to continue his work in seismology, it is proposed to collect a fund for endowment. His seismological observatory will probably be moved from the Isle of Wight to Oxford.

THE Hanbury medal of the Pharmaceutical Society will be presented to Dr. F. B. Power, director of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, London, on the occasion of the opening of the School of Pharmacy in October, when Dr. Power will give the inaugural address.

DR. RICHARD P. STRONG, professor of tropical diseases in the Harvard Medical School; Dr. Ernest E. Tyzzer, assistant professor of pathology and director of cancer research at Harvard, and Dr. C. T. Brues, of the Bussey Institution, have returned from the expedition, on which they started on April 30, to study tropical diseases in Peru and Ecuador.

PROFESSOR VON NOORDEN has resigned his chair in the University of Vienna and will return to Frankfurt.

THE council of the University of Leeds has accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. Roberts Beaumont, professor of textile industries, and has placed on record its appreciation of his services lasting over a period of thirty-four years.

DR. J. L. PREVOST has retired from the chair of physiology at Geneva on reaching the limit of age.

DR. LOUISE PEARCE, of the staff of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, has been appointed assistant to Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Dr. Franz Knoop, associate professor of physiological chemistry at Freiburg, has declined a call to the institute.

THE Glasgow City Corporation has arranged to send on a tour to this country Mr. W. W. Lachie, the engineer of the electricity department, together with the convener of the electricity committee, for the purpose of collecting information regarding the cost and operation of the largest electrical installations of this country.

DR. MARIO PIACENZA, the Italian Alpinist, has succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Numzkum, a peak 22,000 feet high in the Himalayas.

THE death is announced, in his fifty-first year, of Professor Edwin Goldmann, honorary professor of surgery at Freiburg.

DR. C. M. FIGUEIRA, long professor of clinical medicine of Lisbon, and one of the few scientific men of Portugal, has died at the age of eighty-four years.

DR. CARL BASCH, of Prague, known for his work in physiology, has died at the age of fifty-four years.

THE forty-first annual meeting of the American Public Health Association will be held in Colorado Springs, Colo., from September 9 to 13, under the presidency of Dr. Rudolph Hering, of New York. The work of the association has been divided into the following sections: Laboratory Section, Professor F. P. Gorham, of Providence, R. I., chairman, and Dr. D. L. Harris, of St. Louis, secretary; Section in Vital Statistics, Dr. W. S. Rankin, of Raleigh, N. C., chairman, and Mr. David S. South, of Trenton, N. J., secretary; Section of Public Health Officials, Dr. P. M. Hall, of Minneapolis, chairman, and Dr. E. C. Levy, of Richmond, Va., secretary; Section in Sanitary Engineering, Colonel J. L. Ludlow, of Winston-Salem, chairman, and Dr. H. D. Pease, of New York, secretary; Sociological Section, Mr. Homer Folks, of New York, chairman, and Mr. S. Poulterer Morris, of Denver, secretary.

THE international committee, which met in Paris recently to decide upon the place and time of the next meeting of the International Eugenics Congress, has decided to accept the invitation to hold the next congress in New York in 1915, on or about September 20. The American delegates to the recent congress were Dr. Frederick Adams Woods and Dr. David Starr Jordan. The arrangements for organizing the next congress rest with the American delegates and the Eugenics Record office at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

THE exhibition of specimens illustrating the modification of the structure of animals in relation to flight which has been in preparation for many months at the Natural History Museum has, as we learn from *Nature*, been opened to the public. It occupies the fourth bay on the right of the central hall, and comprises 166 mounted objects and twelve microscopic specimens for the purpose of elucidating the subject in a popular manner. The adaptation of each kind of flying animal for aerial locomotion is explained, and the changes that must have taken place in the structure of the body before the animal could really fly are indicated, and attention is directed to the remarkable fact that the power of flight has been evolved independently in different groups of animals—*e. g.*, bats, birds, Pterodactyles and insects.

DR. HENRY GODDARD LEACH, secretary of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, has returned from an official tour of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. The foundation was endowed by the late Niels Poulson, president of the Brooklyn Iron Company, with \$600,000 to maintain an interchange of students, teachers and lecturers, and to promote in other ways intellectual relations between this country and Scandinavia. Fellowships have been awarded to two representatives from each of the three countries, and they will enter universities in this country this fall. Plans also have been discussed for an exchange of professors between the University of Copenhagen, the University of Christiania, the University of Upsala and several American institutions. Dr. Leach left New York in May to confer with the advisory committees of the three Scandinavian countries concerning the choice of fellows, who will pursue their studies here. One of those chosen is Ellen Gleditsch, from Norway, who has studied for five years with Mme. Curie in Paris, and will take up her work here in Johns Hopkins University. Her countryman, Arnt Jacobsen, is a student of bridge construction. Denmark is represented by C. M. Pederson, a student of technology, who will enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Vilhelm Slomann, a student

of library methods, who will go to the State Library in Albany. Sweden will send Erik Koersner, a civil engineer, and Einar Corvin, an investigator in experimental psychology.

ACCORDING to a cablegram from New Zealand to the daily papers, relief arrived just in time to save Dr. Douglas Mawson, the Australian Antarctic explorer, and his five companions who were left last March on Macquarie Island in the Antarctic Ocean when the remaining twenty-four members of Dr. Mawson's expedition returned to Tasmania from their South Polar trip. The six men were believed to have ample provisions to last them until the Antarctic spring, but the commander of the government steamer recently sent to their relief reports that the explorers had exhausted all their supplies. Two members of the Mawson expedition—Lieutenant Ninnis, an English army officer, and Dr. Xavier Mertz, a Swiss scientific man, lost their lives in accidents on the ice. The original expedition left Hobart, Tasmania, on December 2, 1911, its principal object being the exploration and survey of the Antarctic coast line. When the *Aurora* went to fetch the explorers back, early this year, the vessel was forced to leave before taking on Dr. Mawson and five of his companions forming one of the parties, as the ship was in danger of being crushed by the ice.

A CONFERENCE on the Binet-Simon tests was arranged by Professor Lewis M. Terman, of Stanford University, to be held at Buffalo on August 29 in connection with the Fourth International Congress of School Hygiene. The special purpose of the conference is to consider matters relating to needed revisions of the scale and to its proper use. The following papers were in the program:

Dr. Henry H. Goddard: "The Reliability of the Binet-Simon Scale."

Dr. Otto Bobertag, of the University of Breslau: "Some Theses regarding the Scientific Management of the Binet Scale."

Dr. F. Kuhlmann: "The Degree of Mental Deficiency in Children as expressed by the Relation of Age to Mental Age."

Professor Josiah Morse: "The Use of the Binet Tests in the Investigation of Racial Heredity."

Professor W. H. Pyle: "The Value to be Derived from giving Intelligence Tests to all School Children."

Dr. Charles Scott Berry: "Some Limitations of the Binet Tests of Intelligence."

Dr. Carrie R. Squire: "Some Requirements of Graded Mental Tests."

Dr. Grace M. Fernald: "Impressions gained by the Use of the Binet-Simon Tests with Delinquent Children."

Dr. E. A. Doll: "Suggestions on the Extension of the Binet Scale."

Professor J. E. W. Wallin: "Current Misconceptions in Regard to the Functions of Binet Testing and of Amateur Psychological Testers."

Professor Lewis M. Terman: "Revisions of the Binet Scale."

Professor G. M. Whipple: Title of paper to be announced.

THE 67th report of the British Commissioners in Lunacy, as abstracted in the *London Times*, states that the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales on January 1, 1913, was 138,377, an increase during the year of 2,716, which is 275 above that of the annual average of the last ten years and 257 above that for the last five years. The private patients under care on January 1, 1913, numbered 11,353 (males, 4,852; females, 6,501). The pauper patients were 125,841 (males, 58,508; females, 67,333), or 90.9 per cent. of all the reported insane. The criminal patients numbered 1,183 (males, 903; females, 280). Since 1898 numerical record has been kept of the first admissions. In that year they were at the rate of 4.92 per 10,000 of the population, and in 1912 the figure was 5.12, a higher figure than obtained in either of the three preceding years, but below the average rate (5.2) during the last decade. The proportion which such cases bore to the total admissions in the last year was 83.5 per cent., which implies that, for every 100 admitted, between 16 and 17 had been previously under care—a proportion which is rather below the average. On January 1, 1912, there were under detention 108,973 persons, and 22,432 were admitted during the year, making a total of 131,405. Of these 7,345 were discharged as "recovered," 2,182 were discharged as "not recovered," 10,353 died and 111,525 remained.

On the subject of treatment the commissioners say it would seem to be needful to turn from the therapeutic side to the preventive, if insanity is to be effectively controlled; or rather that, whilst retaining and improving the former class of measures, more ample consideration should be given to the latter. The condition precedent for this is a fuller knowledge of causation to be gained by the prosecution of scientific research.

THE exhibited collection of Mesozoic crocodiles in the geological department of the British Museum (Natural History) has been rearranged, as we learn from *Nature*, to incorporate some important recent acquisitions. A new specimen of *Mystrisaurus* from the Upper Lias of Würtemberg, prepared by Mr. B. Hauff, is one of the finest known examples, with almost complete limbs. The stomach contents are seen, mingled with swallowed pebbles. A specimen of *Geosaurus*, from the Lithographic Stone of Bavaria, shows for the first time the triangular tail-fin by which this essentially marine crocodile propelled itself. The unique example of the Wealden river crocodile *Goniopholis*, discovered a few years ago by Mr. R. W. Hooley in the cliff near Atherfield, Isle of Wight, and described by him in the Geological Society's *Journal*, has also been mounted and exhibited.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE sum of \$71,000, being all but \$5,000 of the estate of the late Dean Mary Coes of Radcliffe College, is left to the college.

ALTHOUGH the buildings which comprise the complete group of the new Manitoba Agricultural College, that will cost \$5,000,000, will not be completed for two or three years, sufficient progress has been made to allow the college to commence moving equipment into the buildings already completed. The site on the bend of the Red River, a few miles south of Winnipeg, contains 1,100 acres.

THE Mobile City Hospital is being enlarged by a new building containing four wards, at a cost of \$50,000. It will give accommodation to eighty additional patients, as well as provide suitable quarters for the out-patient de-