

carefully these points which still require consideration, and to formulate their propositions in such a manner that nothing may be left over for 1920.

11. A later circular will supply detailed information on the internal organization of the Nomenclature Section of the Congress so far as concerns the nomination of delegates, the discussion of motions, and the propositions of the Committees; also on the method of voting.

American botanists should remember the following addresses:

Dr. J. Briquet, Botanical Garden, Geneva, Switzerland—rapporteur général.

Dr. A. B. Rendle, British Museum (Nat. His.), London, Eng.—general secretary.

#### THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NATURALISTS

MEMBERS of the American Society of Naturalists, in common with other scientific societies, have been invited by the organizing committee of the Nineteenth International Congress of Americanists to participate to the fullest extent possible in the important session to be held by the Congress in Washington October 5-10, 1914.

Following the meetings there will be a very instructive trip, including visits to the museums of Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn and Cambridge, to the museum and mounds at Columbus, Ohio, and to the museums of Chicago and Davenport; and finally there will be an extension of the trip to Denver, Santa Fé, and certain cliff-dwelling as well as other archeological remains of Colorado and New Mexico, terminating with a pre-arranged visit of scientific interest to the living Pueblo Indians.

Requests for further information and applications for membership in the Congress should be addressed to the secretary of the Congress, Dr. A. Hrdlička, United States National Museum, Washington.

BRADLEY M. DAVIS,  
*Secretary*

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE present issue of SCIENCE is the thousandth number of the new series.

DR. HERMANN M. BIGGS was the guest of honor at a dinner given by two hundred of his professional colleagues in New York on February 7. Among the speakers were Professor William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. William H. Park, Mr. Robert W. De Forest and Borough President Marks.

At the commemoration day exercises of the Johns Hopkins University, a portrait was presented of Dr. Edward H. Griffin, professor of philosophy, to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of his professorship.

THE Rumford Committee of the American Academy has made the following appropriations: To Alpheus W. Smith, of Ohio State University, \$100 for his research on the Hall and Nernst effects in the rare metals; to Charles G. Abbot, of the Smithsonian Institution, \$150 for his research on the application of solar heat to domestic purposes.

PROFESSOR WALLACE W. ATWOOD, formerly of the University of Chicago, has taken up his new work at Harvard University. His address will now be Harvard University, care of University Museum, Cambridge, Mass.

PROFESSOR A. N. TALBOT, in charge of theoretical and applied mechanics at the University of Illinois, has been appointed chairman of the joint committee on stresses in railway track and subgrade of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Railway Engineering Association.

DR. M. G. DONK, of the bureau of chemistry, has been detailed by the department of agriculture to cooperate with the department of forestry at the University of Idaho in investigations looking to better methods of utilizing mill waste and refining by-products obtained from stumps. The work will be a continuation and extension of experiments which have been carried on for the past three years by Dr. C. H. Shattuck, head of the department of forestry at Moscow.

SIR FRANCIS DARWIN delivered the first Galton anniversary lecture on February 16. The subject of the lecture was Francis Galton.

IN the latter part of January, Dr. Arthur L. Day, director of the geophysical laboratory of

the Carnegie Institution of Washington, gave a course of five lectures before the graduate students of the geological department of the University of Chicago, on the genesis of minerals, eutectics and the volcanic gases of Kilauea. These were followed by a course of six lectures by Dr. John Johnston, of the same institution, on the chemical and physical effects of pressure and their bearing on certain geological problems. Both courses were also attended by the graduate students of allied scientific departments and by members of the staff.

DR. SHOSUKE SATO, of the Imperial University of Sapporo, Japan, will give a series of lectures at the University of Illinois, April 13 to 25. The general subject is "Fifty Years' Progress in Japan."

On February 11, Mr. E. J. Mehren, editor of *The Engineering Record*, delivered a lecture before the college of engineering of the University of Illinois on "The Making of a Technical Journal." Mr. Mehren graduated from the University of Illinois in Civil Engineering in 1906.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR H. BLANCHARD, of Columbia University, on February 14 delivered illustrated lectures at the University of West Virginia on the subjects: "Park Boulevards," "Bituminous Surfaces and Bituminous Pavements," "Wood Block and Stone Block Pavements" and "Modern Developments in Highway Engineering in Europe."

Two years' salary, amounting to \$5,570, was voted by the United States Senate on February 12, to the widow of Dr. Thomas W. McClintock, of the United States Public Health Service, who died from spotted fever contracted while he was making researches into the cause and cure of the disease.

WE learn from *Nature* that it has been decided to prepare for publication a biography of the late Sir William H. White, K.C.B., the eminent naval constructor. Mr. J. B. Capper, to whom the work has been entrusted, will be grateful for any material in the shape either of correspondence or of reminiscence throw-

ing light upon Sir William White's personality or work. Letters will be carefully preserved, copied and returned. Communications of all kinds should be addressed to Mr. Capper, care of Sir Henry Trueman Wood, secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

DR. ROBERT KENNEDY DUNCAN, director of the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh, died on February 18, in his forty-sixth year.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM WHITMAN BAILEY, professor emeritus of botany at Brown University, died at Providence on February 20, aged seventy-one years.

DR. ARTHUR HENRY PIERCE, professor of psychology at Smith College, died at Northampton on February 20, aged forty-four years.

DR. LAZARUS SCHÖNEY, a surgeon and scientific author, died at Coney Island, New York, on February 18, aged seventy-six years.

DR. R. T. ORMOND, known for his work in meteorology, died at Edinburgh on January 27.

THE sixth semi-annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers will be held at Troy, N. Y., June 17-20, 1914.

OWING to the agitation to prevent the success of the International Congress of Ophthalmology to be held in St. Petersburg, Russia, on account of the exclusion of some and the restrictions imposed on other Jewish members, the following announcement was made early in January by Professor Bellarmino, the head of the congress at St. Petersburg: "The minister of the interior has granted, without exception, unhindered entrance into the empire and unlimited stay to all members of the Twelfth International Congress of Ophthalmology."

THE program for the twenty-eighth year of the botanical seminar of the University of Nebraska has been issued, giving the papers which will be presented before some twenty meetings that will be held in the course of the year.

WE learn from the *British Medical Journal*

that the oldest medical school in Australia, that of the University of Melbourne, will celebrate its jubilee this year. Work actually commenced in 1861, but its original buildings were not opened till two years later. The roll of medical graduates already numbers about 1,100, and over 380 medical students are now attending full courses of instruction. The Melbourne School has from the first insisted on a five years' course, and its degrees have been registrable in the United Kingdom since 1890. The celebrations will commence on Thursday, April 30, and will last three days. The university is asking the state government to provide funds for the appointment of assistant professors of anatomy, physiology and pathology, the proper staffing of these departments being regarded by the faculty of medicine as the most pressing want of the school. Old graduates are being invited to contribute varying sums annually for five years to a permanent fund, the interest of which will be devoted to the promotion of clinical research in the teaching hospitals of Melbourne. A history of the medical school is being prepared. The jubilee celebrations will include an inaugural ceremony in the Wilson Hall of the university; a series of short addresses on the history, needs and prospects of the school; demonstrations in the laboratories, museums and hospitals; a jubilee dinner, and a theater party. A portrait of the dean of the faculty, Sir H. B. Allen, is to be painted for presentation to the university.

THE conclusions reached as a result of six years' exploration in the Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska, by L. M. Prindle, have been published by the United States Geological Survey in Bulletin 525. It has been found that the placer-gold reserves of the Fairbanks district, even if only those deposits that can be mined by methods now in use are considered, are still very large. There are, however, still larger deposits of auriferous gravels whose content of gold is so small that they can be profitably handled only by improved methods of mining. These facts and the existence within the district of extensive alluvial deposits, which have not been thoroughly prospected,

make the outlook for placer mining in the region exceedingly hopeful. It is therefore by no means certain that the placer-mining industry will continue to decline as it has declined in the last two years. A large expansion of the industry in this field can be brought about only by lessening the operating costs through improved means of communication. As compared with alluvial mining, the lode-mining operations have been insignificant and have yielded no great body of facts upon which to base conclusions as to the persistence of the lodes. The facts presented in the report, however, show that the geologic conditions on the whole appear to be favorable to the occurrence of lode deposits and that these are not limited to the localities near Fairbanks which have been prospected.

THE International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, first suggested by the German emperor and convened by the British government, has now held its final meeting. We learn from *Nature* that as a result of its labors, a very important convention has been signed by plenipotentiaries of the following states: The British Empire, including Australia, Canada and New Zealand, which were represented separately, Germany, France, the United States, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium and Denmark. The text of the convention has not yet been published, but the chairman of the conference, Lord Mersey, has outlined its principal points in a speech moving its acceptance by the delegates. The convention must be ratified by the different states prior to December 31, 1914, and comes into force on July 1, 1915. An international service is to be established and placed under the control of the United States for the purpose of ice patrol and observation and for the destruction of derelicts in the North Atlantic. The masters of all vessels are to cooperate with this service. Safety of construction has been dealt with under the headings of "New vessels," and "Existing vessels." The convention provides that the degree of safety shall increase in a regular and continuous manner with the length of the vessel, and that vessels shall be as effi-

ciently subdivided as is possible having regard to the nature of the services for which they are intended. The convention provides that all merchant vessels of the contracting states when engaged upon international (including colonial) voyages, whether steamers or sailing vessels, and whether they carry passengers or not, must be equipped with wireless telegraphy apparatus if they have on board fifty persons or more (except where the number is exceptionally and temporarily increased to fifty or more owing to causes beyond the master's control). There are certain exemptions to this regulation. A continuous watch for wireless telegraphy purposes is to be kept by all vessels required to be fitted with wireless apparatus, as soon as the government of the state to which the vessels belong is satisfied that such watch will be useful for the purpose of saving life at sea. Meanwhile certain classes of vessels are specified as being required to maintain a continuous watch. The wireless installations must have a range of at least 100 miles. A transition period is provided to enable wireless apparatus to be fitted and operators and watchers obtained. The convention lays it down that there must be accommodation in lifeboats or their equivalents for all persons on board, and that as large a number as possible of the boats and rafts must be capable of being launched on either side of the ship, so that as few as possible need be launched on the weatherside. The convention specifies a minimum number of members of the crew competent to handle the boats and rafts. All ships are to have an adequate system of lighting, so that in an emergency the passengers may easily find their way to the exits from the interior of the ship. Ships of the contracting states which comply with the requirements of the convention are to have furnished to them certificates of the fact, which are to be accepted by all the states as having the same value as the certificates issued by them to their own ships.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY will receive about \$800,000 under an adjudication of the eleventh ac-

count of the executors and trustees of the estate of Asa M. Packer.

THE Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania has completed plans for the erection of a residence, to be presented to the university for the use of the provost. The building will cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

MISS EMILY MATILDA EASTON has by her will made a number of public bequests including £10,000 to the College of Medicine of the University of Durham and £5,000 to Armstrong.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD, of Montreal, has been elected chancellor of McGill University, in succession to the late Lord Strathcona.

DR. FORCHHEIM, professor in the Graz Technological School, has accepted the commission to organize a technical school at Constanti-nople.

THE following appointments for the faculty of George Peabody College for Teachers, the new Teachers College of the South, have been announced: Carter Alexander, Ph.D., professor of school administration (formerly assistant professor of educational administration, University of Missouri); Lula O. Andrews, A.M., assistant professor of English (formerly professor of English language, State Normal School, Farmville, Va.); John Lee Coulter, Ph.D., professor of rural economics (at present with the United States Census Bureau); Kary C. Davis, Ph.D., professor of agriculture (formerly professor of agronomy and principal of agricultural short courses, of the State Agricultural College of New Jersey); Frederic B. Dresslar, Ph.D., professor of school architecture and hygiene (formerly special agent of the United States Bureau of Education); Charles E. Little, Ph.D., professor of the teaching of Latin (formerly professor of Latin in the old Peabody College); Robert W. Selvidge, A.M., professor of manual and industrial arts (formerly professor of manual arts at the University of Missouri); Edward K. Strong, Jr., Ph.D., professor of psychology and psychology of education (now in the department of psychology, Columbia Univer-