

ON the eastern edge of the campus of the Ohio State University rises a new building of white stone, the new museum of the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society, which is to house the Indian relics and treasures of the mound builders which make Ohio the richest field of pre-historic remains in the United States. With the first week of the New Year the collections will be moved from their old home in Page Hall to their beautiful new building. The structure itself is as nearly fireproof as man can make it, utilizing stone, steel and concrete, with no wood used in its construction. Almost all the furniture is made of steel and the entire library and offices are similarly built. The exhibition rooms are entirely of mahogany as steel cases are impracticable. It is planned to have a formal opening in January, with appropriate exercises and public inspection of the rare collections housed in the building, appropriations for which were authorized at a recent session of the Legislature. Professor G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin, is president of the society and Professor W. C. Mills, of Columbus, its curator.

At the recent meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union in New York City, as we learn from *The Auk*, the advisability of changing the time of meetings from fall to spring was considered. This innovation was favored for two principal reasons: First, to make it possible for those members to attend who, for business or other reasons, were unable to leave home in the autumn. Second, members residing on the Pacific Coast are very anxious that the stated meeting in 1915 be held in San Francisco while the World's Panama-Pacific Exposition is in progress. It was the consensus of opinion that spring was the most favorable time to hold this meeting and to successfully carry out the plan, it was thought advisable to allow at least a year to intervene between the Washington and San Francisco meetings. This would give members throughout the country ample time to plan in advance for the journey across the continent. In this connection it is to be remembered that the expense of the transconti-

ental trip will be greatly reduced if a considerable number of members and their friends attend. With the above plan in mind, the Committee of Arrangements has decided to name Easter week, beginning with April 6, 1914, as the best time for the Washington meeting.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE late Right Hon. G. W. Palmer bequeathed £10,000 to University College, Reading, and it is now announced that Mr. Alfred Palmer has suggested that this legacy should be devoted to building a university library, and on behalf of Mrs. G. W. Palmer, his sisters, and himself, has offered to supplement it to such extent as will be necessary to enable a suitable library to be built on the site reserved for the purpose, and also to provide an endowment fund for maintenance.

GOLD HALL, a dormitory of the group of original buildings at the Connecticut Agricultural College, was burned to the ground on January 4, with a loss of \$10,000.

THE Stevens Institute of Technology announces that, beginning with the year 1914, admission to its freshman class will be either by certificate or examination. Students will be admitted to the freshman class on certificates from secondary schools which have been placed upon the accepted list by the faculty.

THE civil engineering department of the engineering college of the University of Illinois offers a two weeks' course, January 19-31, to aid the newly appointed county superintendents of highways in preparing for their duties. In this the university will be aided by the state highway commission, whose engineer will be one of the leading speakers. The work is in charge of Professor Ira O. Baker, head of the department of civil engineering. The ceramics department offers a course, January 12-24. It is open to all who are engaged in factory operations. The process of clay testing, preparation, molding, drying, burning and decorating are to be treated. The work will be under the direction of R. T. Stull, acting director of the department, and Professor A. V. Bleining, ceramic chemist, Bu-

reau of Standards, Pittsburgh, Pa. The agricultural department offers this year, January 19-31, some new courses in forge work and carpentry. These courses will under the immediate charge of Director Benedict, of the mechanical engineering department.

At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Dr. H. O. Taylor has been appointed to be research associate in the research laboratory of electrical engineering, and Francis Byron Morton to be assistant in physics, in place of F. I. Hunt, resigned.

At Vassar College Dr. Elizabeth B. Cowley, instructor in mathematics, has been made assistant professor of mathematics.

The governors of the Imperial College of Science and Technology have constituted two new chairs of chemistry, and appointed two new professors—Dr. Jocelyn Field Thorpe, professor of organic chemistry, and Dr. James C. Philip, professor of physical chemistry.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE IDENTITY OF VERRUGA AND CARRION'S FEVER

WE are indebted to Dr. Richard P. Strong, of the Harvard Medical School, for reopening the question of the unity or duality of Carrion's fever and eruptive verruga, so termed. Assisted by Dr. E. E. Tyzzer, he carried out an interesting series of experiments at the bacteriological laboratory of the Institute of Hygiene in Lima, from June to August, 1913, in cooperation with Dr. Júlio C. Gastiaburú, the director of that laboratory. Some of the details of the results obtained were presented to the Fifth Latin American Medical Congress in Lima by Dr. Gastiaburú on November 14, 1913, causing a great sensation in Peruvian medical circles. It is not too much to say that this announcement has fallen like a thunderbolt in Lima. The thorough probing of the problem which will undoubtedly follow swiftly upon this reopening of the case will certainly bring the truth to the surface and settle the matter with finality. From the entomological and protozoological points of view, as well as from such clinical and other

points of view as present themselves to the writer, the following data seem to bear definitely upon this subject.

Reasons why Carrion's fever and eruptive verruga (so-called) are respectively malignant and benign forms of one disease:

1. They have identically the same geographical distribution so far as known.
2. They are connected by every possible gradation of clinical symptoms.
3. The bone pains which are characteristic of the benign form often occur with marked severity associated with such high temperatures that the case must be diagnosed as malignant or Carrion's fever rather than benign or eruptive verruga (so-called).
4. Carrion's fever is always followed by the eruption, usually of the miliar but sometimes of the nodular type, the latter being more distinctive of the benign form of the disease, this indicating the identity of the malignant and benign forms etiologically.
5. Infection by *Phlebotomus verrucarum* from the same locality produces both in both man and laboratory animals, sometimes giving rise to one and sometimes to the other, apparently according to the severity of the infection due to the number of the infective *Phlebotomus* concerned or to the degree of resistance of the host infected.
6. The bodies named *Bartonella bacilliforme* by Strong and Gastiaburú are present in both, their abundance being apparently in direct ratio to the degree of fever exhibited at any time in any given case of either, and they disappear from the peripheral circulation of both immediately before the appearance of the eruption, though they may return if the course of the eruption be interrupted by pyrexial relapse, disappearing finally on the definite and uninterrupted sequence of the eruption.
7. The bodies *Bartonella bacilliforme* are quite evidently not organisms, but changes wrought in the red cells by the activities of the as yet undiscovered verruga organism, these changes evidently being effected in the bone marrow, as evidenced by the fact that the more abundant the *Bartonella* bodies are the