

G. H. Parker—The coming problems of eugenics.
Stuart Paton—Modern aspects of the study of the mind.

H. F. Osborn—The museum in the public service.

The address of Dr. Mayer, the retiring Vice-president of Section F, will be given at the close of the Naturalists' banquet, Thursday evening, December 31. Dr. Mayer will speak with lantern illustrations upon the work of the Tortugas Laboratory.

As under the rules of the American Association the officers of national societies take charge of the program of joint meetings, the program of the Philadelphia meeting will be in the hands of the officers of the American Society of Zoologists. All titles and abstracts of papers therefore should be sent to Professor Caswell Graves, Johns Hopkins University, before the first of December. But members of Section F, American Association for the Advancement of Science, who are not members of the American Society of Zoologists, may send them to H. V. Neal, Tufts College, Mass.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE National Academy of Sciences will hold its autumn meeting at the University of Chicago on December 7, 8 and 9.

THE Association of German Scientific Men and Physicians will hold no meeting this year.

THE past and present members of the scientific staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research gave a dinner at Delmonico's to Dr. Simon Flexner on October 16, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the opening of the laboratories of the institute under his direction. The members of the board of scientific directors and of the board of trustees were present but the dinner was not public. Dr. S. J. Meltzer presided; a short address, engrossed on parchment and signed by the members of the staff, was read and presented to Dr. Flexner. The following spoke: Dr. W. H. Welch, Mr. F. T. Gates, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Dr. Peyton Rous, Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, Dr. F. R. Fraser, Dr. Jacques Loeb, Dr. Rufus Cole and Dr. Flexner.

THE *Observatory* states that among the visitors to the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during September, were Professor and Mrs. W. W. Campbell, Professor H. D. Curtis and party of the Lick Observatory, and Professor C. D. Perrine and Mr. Mulvey, of the Cordoba Observatory. Both parties were returning from eclipse expeditions in Russia, neither of which, unfortunately, met with success, owing to cloudy skies. The Lick Observatory party was stationed near Kiev, practically on the central line, while the Cordoba observers were near Theodosia with Professor and Mrs. Newall.

DR. ALBRECHT PENCK, professor of geography at Berlin, and Dr. Otto Maas, professor of zoology at Munich, who attended as guests the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Australia, are, according to a press despatch, detained in England. Dr. Otto Lutz, professor of biology in the Instituto Nacional de Panama, the author of an article in the last number of *SCIENCE*, is held there as a prisoner of war.

LEAVE of absence has been granted by the trustees of Princeton University to Professor Pierre Boutroux, of the department of mathematics, who is in the French service, and to Professor Joseph H. W. Wedderburn, of the same department, who has returned to England to enlist in the British army.

DR. ROBERT W. GEDDES, professor of anatomy in McGill University, has been called by the British war office to take command in one of the home regiments. Dr. Geddes was a reservist of the British army, having served with distinction in the South African War. He became professor of anatomy in McGill in 1912.

THE New York Section of the American Chemical Society has appointed a committee to examine into the feasibility of expanding the manufacture of chemicals and dyestuffs in the United States. This committee is composed of H. A. Metz, I. F. Stone, J. B. F. Herreshoff, David Jayne, J. M. Matthews, Allen Rogers and B. C. Hesse, chairman.

A COOPERATIVE agreement has been entered into by the University of Illinois and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, whereby all of the demonstration work done by the department will be in cooperation with the University of Illinois and under the management of the same organization that administers the Lever bill. Pursuant to this plan of cooperation, Mr. W. F. Handschin, now of the animal husbandry department of the university, has been appointed state leader in charge of the county advisory work, both under the Lever bill and the cooperative relations with the department.

DR. L. A. BAUER gave an illustrated lecture before the Franklin Institute, at Philadelphia, on October 21, his subject being "The Earth, a Great Magnet."

PROFESSOR J. M. ALDRICH, of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, who was for many years a professor of geology in the University of Idaho, gave a lecture at the University of Illinois on October 14 on "Western Salt Lakes and Their Inhabitants."

SIR J. J. THOMSON delivered his presidential address to the Physical Society of London on October 23, the subject being "Ionization."

IN connection with the London County Council's plan of indicating the houses in London which have been the residences of distinguished individuals, a tablet has, as we learn from *Nature*, recently been erected commemorating the residence of Benjamin Franklin, at 36 Craven Street.

THE scientific library which Professor Newton H. Winchell gave to the University of Minnesota is estimated to be worth six thousand dollars. It is a valuable collection of books and serial publications in geology, archeology and related subjects, collected by Professor Winchell during his long life engaged in scientific work.

A PORTRAIT of the late Dr. Reginald Heber Fitz, by Mr. I. M. Gaugengigl, of Boston, has been presented to the Harvard Medical School by more than one hundred former associates and pupils. At the presentation made at a full meeting of the faculty of the school, President

Lowell presided and the gift was formally made to the university by Dr. Harold C. Ernst. Dr. Fitz was professor in the Harvard Medical School from 1873 to 1908.

BERNARD RICHARDSON GREEN, civil engineer, superintendent of the Congressional Library building and grounds, died on October 22, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Green was born at Malden, Mass. He was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School, of Harvard University, in 1864. For fourteen years subsequently he was engaged with officers of the United States Corps of Engineers in constructing permanent seacoast fortifications in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Since then he had been in charge of the erection of public buildings in Washington, including the State, War and Navy Buildings, the Washington Monument, Army Medical Museum and Library, United States Soldiers' Home, the Library of Congress, the Washington Public Library and the National Museum Building.

DR. HANS HALLE, assistant in plant physiology in the University of Munich, has died as the result of wounds received in the war.

THE death is announced of Dr. Maximilian Reinganum, professor of physical chemistry, in Freiburg i. Br.

ON account of the situation in Europe and America created by the war, the executive committee for the Second Eugenics Congress has decided that it will be impossible to hold the proposed congress in New York City in September, 1915. The existing organization will be maintained, pending the reestablishment of settled conditions, when the committee will determine upon a new date. The executive committee hopes for the continued interest of those who have consented to serve as members of the several committees and as officers of the congress.

SINCE the European war broke out Holland has increased its appropriation for the Panama-Pacific International Expedition from \$100,000 to \$400,000; Argentine from \$1,300,000 to \$1,700,000. France, which appropriated \$400,000 for her participation, has sent word that there is no change in her plans. Japan is pre-

paring a comprehensive national representation and appropriated \$600,000. Thirty-nine foreign nations will participate in the exposition.

IN the *Observatory* the monthly notes entitled "From an Oxford Note-book" begin as follows: "There is but time for a hurried note or two to catch the mail, for the upheaval in Europe has transmitted waves of minor disturbance to the Antipodes, which have eliminated the small intervals of leisure originally allowed us by Australian hospitality. The news of the war reached us by wireless telegraphy a day or two before our landing, with an effect on a company containing representatives of many nations which can well be imagined. Sir Oliver Lodge, the retiring president, at once struck a note which has been resonant ever since; rising from his chair at dinner he remarked that science knew no politics, he called attention to the presence of various distinguished foreign guests among us, and took the opportunity of drinking their very good health. The brief simple words were received with a burst of applause. When we landed and were most hospitably entertained at Perth, the same spirit was abroad; at the conferring of honorary degrees at Adelaide (and afterwards here at Melbourne), the German visitors were specially and heartily applauded—and whenever Germany was mentioned, it was to speak of all that it had done for science. Finally, it was made clear from the first that the main desire of the Australian people was to carry through with as little disturbance as possible the splendid program they had arranged for us. Balls were, of course, turned into receptions, and the National Anthem was a notable feature of all the earlier gatherings; but the scientific part of the program has been up to the present fully carried out."

THE magnetic survey vessel, the *Carnegie*, arrived at Brooklyn on October 21, having completed a cruise of about 10,000 miles this summer in the North Atlantic Ocean. *En route* from Hammerfest, Norway, to Reikiavik, Iceland, she reached the latitude of 79° 52' north, off the northwest coast of Spitz-

bergen. Mr. J. P. Ault, of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, was in command of the vessel; he was assisted in the scientific work by Dr. H. Y. W. Edmonds, and by Messrs. H. F. Johnston, I. Luke and N. Meisenhelter.

A CABLEGRAM from Buenos Ayres states that Sir Ernest Shackleton's Antarctic steamer *Endurance* is coaling at Montevideo, Uruguay. She reports that she had a bad voyage. She was delayed to such an extent that the coal became exhausted, and she was forced to burn her spars to make port. Sir Ernest Shackleton and the members of his staff are said to be well. They expected to leave Buenos Ayres for the Antarctic region about October 23, and to be able to arrive in the Weddell Sea about the end of November. Sir Ernest said that if he is compelled to go into winter quarters at some point on the Weddell Sea he believes that he may be unable to communicate with the civilized world before about March, 1916.

THE American Genetic Association, Washington, D. C., offers two prizes of \$100 each for two photographs, one of the largest tree of a nut-bearing variety in the United States, and one of the largest broad-leaf tree which does not bear edible seeds. In the first class, for example, are included trees such as chestnut, oak, walnut, butternut and pecan; and in the second, trees such as elm, birch, maple, cottonwood and tulip poplar. No photographs of cone-bearing trees are wanted, since it is definitely known that the California big trees have no rivals among conifers. At a later time the association may take up the same question as between the various kinds of conifers, such as pines, spruces, firs, cedars and cypresses. The announced purpose of the Genetic Association is to bring about the dissemination of seed or stock of the best specimens, when found, to demonstrate, if possible, the value of heredity in tree growing. The contest ends on July 1, 1915.

THE non-resident lecturers in the graduate course in highway engineering at Columbia University appointed for the 1914-1915 session are as follows: John A. Bense, New York state engineer; Edward D. Boyer, cement and con-

crete expert, The Atlas Portland Cement Company; Sumner R. Church, manager, research department, Barrett Manufacturing Company; William H. Connell, chief, bureau of highways and street cleaning, Philadelphia; W. W. Crosby, chief engineer, Maryland Geological and Economic Survey; Charles Henry Davis, president, National Highways Association; Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer, Massachusetts Highway Commission; John H. Delaney, commissioner, New York State Department of Efficiency and Economy; A. W. Dow, chemical and consulting paving engineer; H. W. Durham, chief engineer of highways, Borough of Manhattan, New York; C. N. Forrest, chief chemist, Barber Asphalt Paving Company; Walter H. Fulweiler, chief chemist, United Gas Improvement Company; D. L. Hough, president, The United Engineering and Contracting Company; William A. Howell, engineer of streets and highways, Newark; Arthur N. Johnson, highway engineer, Bureau of Municipal Research, New York; Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York; Phillip P. Sharples, chief chemist, Barrett Manufacturing Company; Francis P. Smith, chemical and consulting paving engineer; Albert Sommer, consulting chemist; George W. Tillson, consulting engineer to the president of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York; George Warren, president, Warren Brothers Company.

GREENHOUSES for work in plant pathology and plant physiology are now in process of erection and will be ready for use within a few days at the University of Illinois. These comprise 12 greenhouse rooms to be equally divided between the two subjects. Greenhouses are usually provided with ample heating arrangements but these new houses of the university will also have in connection an ample refrigerating plant so as to enable such sections of the house as may demand it to be cooled to the desired point. There is provision, such that any desired area may be isolated, "quarantined" from other sections and also for regulating the humidity and other factors of environment in such way as

may be necessary in studying disease resistance, immunity, etc.

SECRETARY LANE has issued an order designating as nonirrigable under the 320-acre homestead law more than a million acres of land in the state of Oregon. The effect of this order, which becomes effective November 10, is to make such of these lands as are vacant and subject to entry available to be taken up as enlarged homesteads of 320 acres each. Those having within the designated area entries of 160 acres upon which final proof has not been made may apply to enlarge their homesteads to 320 acres by taking up an additional 160 acres of any of the designated land which is surveyed, vacant, nontimbered, etc., and which adjoins their present entries.

THE Panama-Pacific International Exposition is provided with its own railway system, which runs through all the exhibit palaces and throughout the exposition grounds, connecting with the freight ferry slip near the Palace of Machinery. Cars may be switched into the exhibit palaces and exhibits unloaded in the space in the palaces which they are to occupy. Under the classification of exhibits each group and class of exhibits at San Francisco is assigned a certain area in the exhibit palaces, an arrangement which simplifies to an extraordinary extent the actual placing of exhibits. When an exhibitor makes application for exhibit space his application automatically falls into one of the eleven different exhibit departments and automatically will be placed in one of the eleven exhibit palaces. Consolidation agencies are established in the east and exhibits routed direct to the exposition grounds. Whenever possible exhibits are made up in carload lots. More than seventy thousand tons of exhibits will be shown at San Francisco, involving a freight charge of more than \$3,000,000. Exhibits brought from different portions of the United States will be returned without charge to the exhibitor, provided they have not changed ownership. When a car load of freight reaches Oakland it is barged across San Francisco bay to the exposition freight ferry slip, or, if shipped via San Francisco Peninsula, it will come by the

Belt Line directly into the exposition grounds. When foreign exhibits reach San Francisco bay by steamer they are barged to the exposition freight ferry slip.

In Virginia there are 700 school and civic leagues organized in the country school districts by the Cooperative Education Association, which is a citizens' organization working in conjunction with the State Department of Education. A school and civic league is "a social club, school betterment association and chamber of commerce set down in a country neighborhood and holding its meetings in the schoolhouse. Officers are elected, meetings are held monthly or fortnightly, and the teacher is a leading spirit in all activities." It is a means of community education for practical citizenship adapted to rural conditions and needs. In addition to musicals, spelling bees, and other social activities, discussion and debate of public questions, primarily of local interest, occupy the meetings. The Cooperative Education Association sends to each league programs on such questions as health, good roads and better farming. A home reading course has been established, based on a text-book on some rural subject and supplemented by bulletins from the several state departments and from the College of Agriculture. Upon the completion of the course members are awarded certificates. The civic training afforded by the leagues comes largely, however, through activity in behalf of better community conditions. One league last year raised \$2,500 for the improvement of the roads leading to the school, and this year the good roads meeting held in a one-room school started a movement for an automobile road over 100 miles in length. The improvement of the school itself is, of course, one of the chief interests of the leagues. In 1912-13 they collectively raised \$65,000 which was expended for libraries, pictures, pianos, window shades and other improvements. In a sparsely settled section of Charles City County, which until a year ago had no school facilities, a league was formed, an old farm building was rented and furnished with a few chairs and a table, and the school trustees were requested

to supply a teacher. Interest increased and finally a model one-room school building was erected, partly by public funds and partly by money raised by the league. Many high schools in Virginia have been built in just this way.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE corporation of Yale University has approved plans for the new pathological laboratory of the Medical School, in connection with the New Haven Hospital. This building is to be called the Anthony N. Brady Memorial, and is a gift of members of the Brady family.

THE Baltimore Association for the Promotion of the University Education of Women again offers a fellowship of \$600 for the year 1915-16 available for study at an American or European university. Applications must be in the hands of Dr. Mary Sherwood, chairman of the committee on award, before January 1, 1915.

THE trustees of Princeton University have increased the tuition for regular students from \$160 to \$175 a year, beginning September, 1915. The remission of tuition which is granted to needy students has been increased from \$100 to \$115.

BEGINNING this autumn only the degree of bachelor of arts will be awarded to students of the college of the University of Pennsylvania, the degree of bachelor of science in the arts course having been discontinued.

PROFESSOR A. N. WINCHELL, of the University of Wisconsin, is trying the experiment of teaching the microscopic study of minerals and rocks by correspondence, under the auspices of the Extension Division of the University. Each student must be equipped with his own petrographic microscope and thin sections.

THE Aix-en-Provence University has invited the Belgian universities to send their faculties and students to Aix, offering to provide free lodging for the students. The university has asked the minister of education for the privilege of granting degrees to the refugee students.