"Origin of Some Desert Basins," by N. H. Darton.

"The Natural History of Ancient Vinland, and its Geographic Significance," by M. L. Fernald.

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION (AT 8:30, 61 PARK AVE.)

"Early American Geography," by George A. Plimpton.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION (FROM TEN O'CLOCK TO TWELVE-THIRTY)

"Argentina and the Argentines," by Bailey Willis.

"Winter Weather as a Factor in the Great War," by R. DeC. Ward.

"The Muir Glacier in 1911 and 1913," by Lawrence Martin.

PACIFIC ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

AT the Seattle meeting of the Pacific Association in May, 1914, the new constitution for a Western Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was accepted and recommended to the constituent societies for their adoption. It was determined that a two thirds vote would be necessary for adoption; that if this vote was secured before the meeting of the American Association at San Francisco in August, 1915, the work of the Pacific Association would be given over to the Western Division at the end of the August meeting, provided the Western Division was organized and ready at that time to continue the work of the Pacific Association. On March 20, 1915, the required two thirds vote was secured, and the Pacific Association is now ready as soon as the constitution is signed by the officers of the voting constituent societies to turn over the work to the new Division at the end of the August meeting of the American Association. The following societies adopted the new constitution in the following order: Biological Society of the Pacific Coast, Pacific Coast Paleontological Society, The Cordilleran Section of the Geological Society of America, The Seismological Society of America, Astronomical Society of the Pacific, The Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, The Cooper Ornithological Club, California Academy of Sciences, Puget Sound Section of the American Chemical Society, The Pacific Slope Association of Economic Entomologists, San Francisco Society of the Archeological Institute of America, and the San Francisco Section of the American Mathematical Society—twelve societies in all. The following societies rejected the constitution: The Philological Society of the Pacific Coast, and the San Francisco Section of the American Chemical Society. The Geographical Society of the Pacific did not reply. The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association will decide the question late in 1915.

Dr. Campbell, president of the American Association, has already appointed a committee to effect the organization of the division, and it will be ready in August to receive the work and the archives of the Pacific Association which will in this manner terminate a five years of active work.

J. N. BURMAN,
Secretary of the Pacific Association

SEATTLE,
March 30, 1915

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. IRA REMSEN, president emeritus of Johns Hopkins University, will deliver the principal address at the formal opening of the new chemistry building of the University of Minnesota, on May 24.

AT the recent commemoration day exercises at the Johns Hopkins University there was presented to the university by a committee of which Dr. William S. Halsted, professor of surgery, was chairman, a portrait in oil by Mr. Seyffert, of Philadelphia, of Dr. Franklin P. Mall, professor of anatomy in the university. Dr. Lewellys L. Barker, professor of medicine, made the presentation address.

PROFESSOR CHARLES S. WILSON, of the Cornell School of Agriculture, has been nominated by Governor Whitman as New York state commissioner of agriculture.

OFFICERS of the Royal Astronomical Society have been elected as follows: *President,* R. A.

Sampson, astronomer royal for Scotland; *Vice-presidents,* J. W. L. Glaisher, Esq., Colonel E. H. Hills, W. H. Maw, Esq., H. H. Turner, Savilian professor of astronomy, Oxford; *Treasurer,* E. B. Knobel, Esq.; *Secretaries* A. S. Eddington, Plumian professor of astronomy, Cambridge, Alfred Fowler, Esq.; *Foreign Secretary,* Arthur Schuster, Esq.

NINE members of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission, on their way to Servia to fight the ravages of typhus and other contagious diseases in that country, sailed on April 3 on the steamship *Duc D'Aosta,* for Naples. They were: Dr. Thomas W. Jackson, chief sanitary inspector; Dr. Hans Zinsser, bacteriologist; Dr. Andrew W. Sellards, Dr. George C. Shattuck, Dr. F. B. Grinnell, Dr. B. W. Caldwell, W. S. Standifer, Luis de la Pena and Hobart D. Brink. Dr. Richard P. Strong, the director of the commission, will meet them at Salonika. The expenses are being paid jointly by the Rockefeller Commission and the Red Cross.

ON the retirement of Mr. Otto H. Tittmann from the superintendency of the United States Coast Survey, recently announced from Washington, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, writes: "He entered the Coast Survey forty-eight years ago, and received his scientific training, as was the custom in that day, in the survey itself. Passing through all the divisions of scientific work, including hydrography, geodesy, terrestrial magnetism and tidal observation and prediction, Mr. Tittmann reached the highest scientific position in the survey and became in 1898 assistant superintendent, and in 1900 superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. His administration of this great post has been admirable, both from the scientific and the administrative point of view. His contributions to the determination of the figure of the earth, to the fixation of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, and his part in international geodesy have done credit to the country. With all his distinguished ability and service, he has united a modesty as fine as it is rare. It is a fortunate country which has such public servants."

DR. ARTHUR W. GOODSPEED, professor of physics in the University of Pennsylvania, has returned from Marburg, Germany, where he intended to pursue research work.

PROFESSOR LYNDS JONES, of Oberlin College, is planning to take a party of twelve students with an assistant to the coast of Washington, leaving Chicago June 21. Seven weeks will be spent studying the ecology of the region. From Neah Bay to Moclips the party will have as guides Guilliute Indians, making use of a gasoline launch and canoes along the coast. Special scientific investigation will be made of Coelentera, Echinodermata and Mollusca which abound between the tides. In addition, particular attention will be given to the kelp beds, the trees and bushes of the coast and the land animals of the islands. Members of the expedition will later visit the exposition at San Francisco.

THE address to the graduating class of the Michigan College of Mines is to be given this year by Professor James F. Kemp, of Columbia University, on April 16.

DR. JOHN F. ANDERSON, director of the hygienic laboratory, U. S. Public Health Service, addressed the Minnesota Pathological Society, on March 30, at the Institute of Anatomy. His subject was: "The Present Status of Our Knowledge of the Etiology and Distribution of Typhus Fever."

DR. EDITH J. CLAYPOLE, research associate in pathology in the University of California, died on March 27, in Berkeley, California. Dr. Claypole was well known as a teacher and investigator in biology and during recent years for her work on the differentiation of streptothrix infections in human beings, and on immunization against typhoid fever.

J. FOSTER CROWELL, known as an expert in railroad construction and hydraulic engineering, author of works on engineering subjects, including "Training a Tropic Torrent," "How Holland Was Made" and "Modern Wharves and Harbor Facilities," died in New York City, on March 29, aged sixty-seven years.

MISS MARY E. GARRETT died on April 3, in the sixty-second year of her age. Miss Garrett

took an active interest in education and gave large sums to the Johns Hopkins Medical School, Bryn Mawr College and the Bryn Mawr School for Girls in Baltimore.

Sir John Cameron Lamb, long connected with the British post office and chairman of many departmental committees, the author of works dealing with improvements in the use of the cable and the wireless telegraph and the construction of lifeboats, died on March 30, at the age of sixty-nine years.

The Royal Astronomical Society has by a vote of 59 to 3 passed a resolution as follows:

That this meeting approves of the admission of women as fellows and associates of the society, and requests the council to take all necessary steps to render their election possible.

The twenty-fourth session of the Marine Biological Laboratory of Leland Stanford Junior University at Pacific Grove, California, will begin on Monday, May 24, 1915. The regular course of instruction will continue six weeks, closing July 3. Investigators and students working without instruction may make arrangements to continue their work through the summer. The laboratory will be under the supervision of Professor G. C. Price, instructor in charge.

Professor J. Paul Goode, of the University of Chicago, has just issued the map of Africa in two forms, physical and political, and the fourth pair in the series of wall maps for colleges and schools upon which he has been at work for some years. The maps are 46 x 66 inches in size, the physical map printed in twelve colors, the political map in nine colors. These maps are entirely new, from original sources, and represent an earnest effort to achieve the highest quality of work in the map makers art.

The American Ornithologists' Union will meet in San Francisco, May 18–20. Eastern members will leave New York on May 6, reaching San Francisco on the evening of May 15. Two days, May 10–11, will be spent at the Grand Cañon, and two days and a half at Los Angeles. The sessions will be held at The Inside Inn, within the Exposition Grounds, with the annual dinner on the evening of May 18. Friday, May 21, will be devoted to a trip to the Farallon Islands, on the U. S. Fisheries steamer *Albatross,* and other trips will be arranged in accordance with the number of visitors and their inclinations.

The Southwestern Anthropological Society was organized on March 27, at Santa Fe. The report of the organization committee was unanimously adopted and Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of the University of Colorado and formerly professor of anthropology at Columbia University, was elected president. Dr. F. E. Mera was elected vice-president; Paul Radin, secretary, and Judge R. H. Hanna, treasurer. The members of the committee of research elected were Professor P. E. Goddard and Mr. Niels Nelson, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City; Professor Franz Boas, of Columbia University; Professor A. L. Kroeber, of the University of California; Professor A. Tozzer, of Harvard University, and Mrs. Stevenson, of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Drs. Farrand and Radin are ex-officio members of this committee.

The magnetic survey vessel *Carnegie* left Brooklyn on March 6, bound on a two years' cruise, *via* the Panama Canal. The region of work will be chiefly in the Pacific Ocean and in the south Atlantic and south Indian oceans. A complete circuit of the earth between the parallels of 60°–65° south is to be attempted, November, 1915–March, 1916, starting out from Port Lyttleton, New Zealand, as a base. The *Carnegie* is commanded on this cruise by Mr. J. P. Ault, who will be assisted in the scientific work by Dr. H. M. W. Edwards (second in command) and by observers Johnston, Luke and Sawyer. Dr. Mauchly accompanies the vessel as far as Panama in order to assist in the inauguration of the work in atmospheric electricity which, with the aid of new appliances, is to be made a special feature on this cruise.

The appeal for subscriptions to the Sir William White Memorial Fund has resulted, we learn from *Nature,* in a sum of $15,000, contributed by 455 subscribers. The committee of the fund has decided that the most

suitable form which the memorial could take would be the establishment of a research scholarship in naval architecture to be named after Sir William White; and it has been arranged to hand over to the council of the Institution of Naval Architects the greater part of the funds subscribed so that a sum of at least £100 a year shall be available for the scholarship, which will be administered by the council of that institution. In addition, a medallion portrait will be placed in the new building of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and, finally, at the suggestion of Lady White, a donation of one hundred guineas has been made to the Westminster Hospital, where Sir William White passed away.

THE Washington Academy of Sciences is giving a series of lectures in the auditorium of the New National Museum, to which the public is invited. All these lectures are illustrated by lantern slides. The program is as follows:

March 18—"The Volcano Kilauea in Action," by Arthur L. Day.
March 25—"Nematodes, their Relations to Mankind and to Agriculture," by N. A. Cobb.
April 1—"High Explosives and their Effects," by Charles E. Munroe.
April 8—"Insects and their Relation to Disease," by W. D. Hunter.
April 15—"The Earth," by R. S. Woodward.

SOME years ago the buildings of the aquarium at Rothesay, which was for a time one of the well-known "sights" of the Clyde, were taken over by the Marquis of Bute. The buildings have through his generosity provided a local habitation for the Buteshire Natural History Society, of which Dr. J. N. Marshall is president, while they have also served to house a valuable and developing museum collection of the local fauna and flora. Lord Bute has now installed a small laboratory for biological research and provided the most necessary equipment, including a motor boat. Mr. L. P. W. Renouf, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been placed in charge and, as he is desirous of making the laboratory a thoroughly convenient center for research work on the wonderfully rich marine fauna and flora of the Clyde estuary, he will be grateful for the gift of books and pamphlets bearing upon marine zoology and botany.

THE sundry civil act as passed by the last session of congress contained appropriations of $1,355,520 for the United States Geological Survey. Most of the appropriations for the Survey are included in this great government supply bill, but in addition to the above-stated amount $40,000 was appropriated in the legislative bill for rents, so that the total amount appropriated is $1,395,520. The principal items in the appropriations for the Geological Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, are as follows:

Topographic surveys	$350,000
Geologic surveys	350,000
Mineral resources of Alaska	100,000
Mineral resources of the United States	75,000
Chemical and physical researches	40,000
Geologic maps of the United States	110,000
Gaging streams, etc.	150,000
Surveying national forests	75,000

The bill also appropriates $175,000 for printing and binding survey reports, to be expended by the public printer, and $1,500,000 for the new Interior Department building, which is to accommodate the office of the Secretary of the Interior, the Geological Survey, the Reclamation Service, the Land Office, the Indian Office and the Bureau of Mines, all bureaus of the Interior Department whose work is closely related to that of the survey and among all of which there is more or less constant cooperation. The total cost of the new building has been fixed at $2,596,000.

THE test and certification of watches, chronometers and other timepieces has been carried on for many years at the Kew Observatory in England, at the Besançon Observatory in France and at the observatories of Geneva and Neuchâtel in Switzerland, but no such tests have been made for the public in this country, except for a few years at Yale University many years ago. This line of work is now started at the Bureau of Standards, and Circular No. 51, entitled "Measurement

of Time and Tests of Timepieces," has just been issued, giving the regulations under which the tests will be made, the methods employed, together with sections on the use and care of watches, and on standard time and the sources of reliable time standards with which one may make frequent comparisons of his watch. This first edition of the circular announces the regulations for the test and certification of watches only; the test of other timepieces will be taken up later. For the purposes of test watches are divided into two classes, designated as A and B, adapted to watches adjusted for five positions and three positions respectively. The former test lasts 54 days, the latter 40 days. Both tests include a test of the temperature compensation of the watch, at temperatures of 5°, 20° and 35°. In the Class A test is also included an examination of the isochronism adjustment of the watch. Four tests a year are carried out, beginning on the second Tuesday in January, April, August and October respectively. The daily rates of the watches under the various conditions are determined within about 0.1 second. If the performance of a watch is within certain tolerances set for the different conditions, a certificate is granted showing the results of the test. If a watch fails to meet the requirements, a report is rendered showing wherein it fell short of the tolerances and giving its actual performance in the trial. Watches may be submitted by manufacturers or jobbers of watches, by retail dealers, or by individual owners of the watches, a fee being charged which is estimated to cover the actual cost of the test. It is expected that the tests will be especially valuable in cases where watches are to be used for scientific purposes or exploration, and also to purchasers of high-grade watches in giving them assurance that the watch is reasonably adjusted and in good condition at the time of the test. Copies of the circular and also of the application blank which must be filled out by those submitting a watch for test may be obtained upon request directed to the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

We learn from *Nature* that the movement started last year for the establishment of a Radium Institution in Manchester met with a generous response from the public. Thanks to the assistance of public men and the press, the committee that was appointed to carry out the scheme was able to collect a sum of about £30,000. The radium department was established at the Royal Infirmary, and began work on January 1 in a number of rooms that had been equipped at a cost of £1,000, and started with about 800 milligrams of radium metal. The contract for the radium, which cost about £21,000, was given to an American firm, and its delivery was not therefore interfered with by the outbreak of the war. In order to ensure the maximum efficiency, the radium committee, acting on the advice of Sir E. Rutherford, Sir Wm. Milligan, and other experts, took control of the equipment of the laboratories; and the standardization of the radium was done in the physical laboratories of the University of Manchester. The committee has also drawn up a scheme for the distribution of radium either in the solid form as applicators, or as emanation tubes from the liquid form, to the other hospitals in Manchester and the district. Dr. Arthur Burrows is the radiologist at the infimary responsible for the administration, Mr. H. Lupton is the physicist in charge, and Sir E. Rutherford acts as consulting physicist to the department.

Admiral Peary's arctic ship, the *Roosevelt,* has been sold and it is said that after it has been fitted with oil-burning machinery and other improvements, it will be sold to the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The ship will be used in connection with the fisheries service in Alaskan waters, and will proceed through the Panama canal as soon as the refitting has been completed.

The geologists of the University of Texas, including the staffs of the school of geology and the bureau of economic geology, have organized the Texas Geological Club. The purpose of this club is to stimulate interest in geological matters at the university and in geologic research. Monthly meetings will be

held, and papers bearing on matters of geologic interest will be presented. The membership includes the following: F. W. Simonds, J. A. Udden, F. L. Whitney, C. L. Baker, H. P. Bybee, D. J. Jones, W. F. Henneger and Alexander Deussen.

IT is stated in *Nature* that the committee of users of dyes appointed to confer with the British Board of Trade as to a national dye scheme has come to a unanimous decision in favor of the adoption of a scheme which differs in certain important respects from those of the scheme previously made public. The proposal is to form a company with an initial share capital of £2,000,000, of which £1,000,000 will be issued in the first instance. The government will make to the company a loan for twenty-five years corresponding to the amount of share capital subscribed up to a total of £1,000,000, and a smaller proportion beyond that total. The government advance will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable only out of net profits, the interest to be cumulative only after the first five years. In addition, and with the desire of promoting research, the government has undertaken for a period of ten years to make a grant to the company for the purposes of experimental and laboratory work up to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate £100,000.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

UNDER the will of the late General Charles H. Pine, recently published, Yale College will eventually receive an addition of $150,000 to the $50,000 scholarship fund established by General Pine about three years ago. The will also provides for the creation of a fund of $250,000 to be devoted to manual training of Ansonia boys and girls.

BY the will of General William D. Gill, of Baltimore, the Johns Hopkins University is made residuary legatee after the death of his wife. The bequest is to be used for the establishment of a chair of forestry.

AMONG the gifts recently received by Harvard University is one from Mrs. Samuel Sachs, of $2,500 for the purchase of a work or works of art for the Fogg Art Museum, and one of $3,005 from various donors for the Arnold Arboretum.

THE sum of $25,000 has been contributed by Mr. P. S. du Pont toward the University of Pennsylvania Museum extension building fund, which now amounts to more than $100,000. As soon as the fund amounts to half a million dollars, the building of the next extension will be started.

PROFESSOR JOHN A. MILLER, director of the Sproul Observatory of Swarthmore College, has recently been elected vice-president of the college.

DR. RUDOLF HÖBER has been appointed to the chair of physiology at Kiel vacant by the removal of Professor A. Bethe to Frankfort.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS OF CLINICAL MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Although Dr. Bevan's letter, published in SCIENCE in answer to Dr. Meltzer's, warns college presidents, laymen and university professors who are heads of laboratories to await patiently the findings of committee, consisting largely of practising clinicians, which is now considering the subject of the reorganization of the teaching of clinical medicine, yet in spite of the implied preemption of the subject it seems possible that even a university professor may be allowed to express his views.

For many years scientific work has been accomplished in this country in laboratories associated with the medical sciences, work which has received world-wide recognition. In other instances, clinicians have associated themselves with laboratory men, and have produced results which are known in the great foreign clinics. One might refer to the work of Coleman, of Joslin and of Howland as examples. This represents the cooperation of the laboratory and the hospital which has yielded and is yielding valuable results. There can be no question of the value of sympathetic and friendly cooperation of this sort.

The third stage, that of independent re-