

Although the primary ideals followed in the rebuilding of the Gray Herbarium have been those of safety, permanence and convenience of arrangement, the resulting structure though architecturally plain is by no means homely. Indeed, its good proportions, dignified simplicity and obvious solidity give it a pleasing effect. It is a building to which the architect, Mr. W. L. Mowell, of Boston, has given a good balance, but it has purposely been kept from absolute symmetry from a feeling that such initial symmetry, if attempted, would render it much more difficult to make future additions, as these prove needful with the growth of the collections.

It is a notable fact that during the complete rebuilding of the establishment, the Gray Herbarium and its library have been open as usual for consultation. Though several reshelvings and transfers of materials from one section to another have of course been needful and demanded the care and attention of the staff from time to time, nevertheless the scientific work of the staff, students and visiting specialists has proceeded with surprisingly little interruption. The building has been continuously occupied and when it is borne in mind that much of the new structure has been built upon the old foundations, it will be seen by the many botanists for whom the earlier building had many pleasant sentiments and associations, that it is perpetuated rather than replaced by the new one.

ELISHA WILSON MORSE

ELISHA WILSON MORSE, formerly instructor in natural history at the Bussey Institution of Harvard University and well known for his contributions to the history of domesticated animals, died in Washington, D. C., on April 18, from pneumonia.

During the past few years Mr. Morse served as a specialist in animal husbandry in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Aside from his official duties as an associate editor of the *Experiment Station Record* and later as a scientist in the U. S. Dairy Division, he was especially active in putting the foundations of animal breeding and feeding on firmer

bases. He was one of the few who had a keen appreciation of the value of applying sound biological and statistical principles to the interpretation of feeding trials.

Mr. Morse was a graduate of the class of 1897 of Harvard University, an active member of the Biological Society of Washington, the American Society of Animal Nutrition, and the Boston Society of Natural History, and a regular contributor to several standard year books and encyclopedias.

LEWIS WILLIAM FETZER

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE presidency of the German Association of Scientific Men and Physicians, vacant by the death of Professor Eberhard Fraas, has been filled by the vice-president, Dr. F. von Müller, professor of internal medicine at Munich.

THE annual address before Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa of the University of Illinois, which in previous years has been given during commencement week, will be given this year on May 4, by Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the U. S. Geological Survey. The subject is "Practical Ideals."

DR. JULIUS HIRSCHWALD, professor of geology and mineralogy in the Technical School at Berlin, has been given the doctorate of engineering by the Technical School of Dantzig, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

At the meeting of the Entomological Society of France, on January 27, the committee appointed to nominate an honorary member in place of the late M. J. Perez reported that, while custom decreed the election of a Frenchman to fill this vacancy, it appeared to the committee as very proper, under existing conditions, to break away for once from the traditions and custom of the society and to give this honor to M. A. Lameere, professor in the University of Brussels, as an especial testimony of the sympathy and esteem of the society for one of the most eminent representatives of Belgian entomology.

DEAN EDWARD ORTON, JR., of the College of Engineering of the Ohio State University, has

been granted leave of absence for next year, but expects to remain at Columbus. Professor Edwin F. Coddington, of the department of mechanics, now secretary of the college, will be acting dean next year. Professor Charles C. Morris, of the department of mathematics, will fill the new position of assistant to the dean.

DR. EDMOND W. WILSON has been promoted to the position of assistant superintendent of the Boston City Hospital, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Frank H. Holt, who has assumed his new duties as superintendent of the Michael Reese Hospital, of Chicago.

DR. ROY K. FLANNAGAN, of Richmond, has been appointed assistant commissioner of health of Virginia, succeeding Dr. Allen W. Freeman, who resigned to accept the position of epidemiologist in the United States Public Health Service.

DR. PHILIP J. CASTLEMAN has been appointed director of the bacteriological laboratory of the Boston Board of Health to succeed Dr. James J. Scanlon, who died a short time ago.

DR. ALBION W. HEWLETT, professor of medicine at the University of Michigan, has been appointed visiting lecturer on medicine at the Harvard Medical School, and is to serve as visiting physician at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital.

MR. WILLIAM HARPER DAVIS, of Philadelphia, at one time assistant in psychology at Columbia and instructor and professor in philosophy and psychology at Lehigh University, secretary of the American Psychological Association, etc., who has latterly been engaged in business, has accepted the position of librarian to the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. His address after September 1 will be the company's office, Newark, N. J.

SIR RUPERT CLARKE, who in the summer of last year led an expedition up the Fly River in British New Guinea, has returned to London.

DR. DAVID L. EDSALL, professor of clinical medicine at Harvard Medical School, delivered the annual address of the Pathological Soci-

ety of Philadelphia on April 22, his subject being "Bearings of Industry upon Medicine."

SINCE Easter, Professor George Grant MacCurdy, of Yale University, has lectured on "The Dawn of Art" for the Archeological Institute of America at Richmond, Va., Washington, D. C., and Rochester, Auburn, Syracuse and New York, N. Y.

MAJOR SAMUEL FLOOD-PAGE, who was active in development of electric lighting and wireless telegraphy, died on April 7, aged eighty-one years.

PROFESSOR KARL THEODOR VON HEIGEL, president of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences, has died at the age of seventy-three years.

THERE have been killed in the war Dr. Fr. Ostendorf, professor of agriculture in the Technical School at Karlsruhe; Dr. Hans Hammerl, associate professor of hygiene at Gratz, and Dr. August Wolkenhauer, docent for geography at Göttingen.

THE Serbian typhus epidemic may be controlled if the proper equipment is made available, according to a cablegram received on April 29 from Dr. Richard P. Strong, head of an American commission recently sent to Serbia by the American Red Cross, assisted by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Serbian relief committee. Messages received at the headquarters of the American Red Cross announce that an international board of health has been formed at Nish. The president of the international board is Prince Alexander of Serbia, the vice-president, Sir Ralph Paget of England. Dr. Strong was made medical director of the board, and the members include the heads of the French, Russian and English sanitary commissions. Dr. Strong, who is professor of tropical diseases in Harvard Medical School, appeals for more doctors and sanitary and medical equipment and declares that if Dr. William C. Gorgas, surgeon-general of the United States Army, will accept a commission in combating the typhus in Serbia, the international board just formed will make him medical director and Dr. Strong will serve as his assistant. The remainder of the American commission, which numbered ten sanitarians

and bacteriologists, have reached Salonica, Greece, and will join Dr. Strong at Nish shortly.

A MAJORITY of the members of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, sitting as the executive committee of the board, has voted unanimously to adopt the following statement of purpose:

Although the board of regents has not as yet officially considered a proposed affiliation with the Mayo foundation, in order to make clear the policy of the board, be it voted:

"First, that in any event the regents do not enter into any permanent arrangement within four years;

"Second, that the board enter into no permanent affiliation which does not give the regents complete control, within the specific purposes of the foundation, of the endowment funds administration, and teaching."

By a vote of 36 to 31 the state senate has passed a bill as follows: The board of regents of the University of Minnesota shall not affiliate or unite with any persons, firm or corporation under any agreement, arrangement or understanding which will preclude the board from exercise of any of its functions in the educational management and control of the university or any of its colleges, schools or departments. But this act shall not be so construed as to disable the said board from employing or authorizing the employment of instructors, lecturers or teachers who shall devote a part only of their time or service to the educational work of any department of the university.

A CONFERENCE of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health and the State Department of Health and voluntary organizations interesting themselves in matters of public hygiene was held in Boston on April 29. The speakers at the forenoon conference were Governor Walsh, Commissioner Allan J. McLaughlin, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Professor Irving Fisher, Miss Ella P. Crandall, executive secretary of the national organization of Public Health Nursing, and Professor William T. Sedgwick, president of the American Public Health Association. This was followed by a business session over which Professor M. J. Rosenau, of Harvard University, presided.

The speakers of the afternoon, and their subjects, were: "The Control of Communicable Diseases," Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, State Department of Health; "The Relationship Between the State and Local Boards of Health," Dr. Lyman A. Jones, district health officer, Berkshire district; "The Health of the Farmer," Dr. John S. Hitchcock, district health officer, Connecticut Valley District; "The Vacation Health Problem," Dr. Adam S. MacKnight, district health officer, southeastern district; "The Continuing Problem of Vaccination," Dr. Samuel H. Durgin, former chairman of the Boston Board of Health; "The Control of Cancer," Dr. Edward Reynolds, vice-president American Society for the Control of Cancer; "Some Problems of the Health Officer of a Small City," Dr. Francis G. Curtis, health officer, Newton; "Infant Mortality from the Standpoint of the State," Dr. William Hall Coon, district health officer, northeastern district.

THE Entomological Society of France, in January, took a ballot by mail among its active membership on the question of expelling all German members. The result of the ballot, just announced, was as follows:

Total number of ballots cast	270
For the immediate expulsion of all German members	126
For their expulsion after investigation.....	103
<i>Statu quo</i> until end of hostilities	37
Provisional expulsion	1
Blank ballots	3

Inasmuch as there was no majority in the whole number of ballots cast in favor of immediate expulsion *en bloc*, the question was referred back to the council to consider the spirit and the letter of the vote and the conditions under which the German members should be expelled.

THE United States Geological Survey opened on May 1 a district office at Boston, Mass., from which investigations of the water resources of the New England states will be carried on. For several years the Geological Survey has made measurements of the flow of streams in New England, the work being carried on from the district office at Albany, N. Y. The establishment of a district office at

Boston will make possible the extension of the work and will greatly facilitate the investigations. The states of Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont are cooperating in these investigations, and a bill is pending before the legislature of New Hampshire providing for co-operation in that state. Charles H. Pierce, district engineer of the Geological Survey, will be placed in local charge of the work.

THE committee on arrangements give notice of change in date in the Interstate Cereal Conference in California previously announced in *SCIENCE* and also a change in one of the localities from Merced to Stockton as follows: The first day's meeting will be held at Stockton, Tuesday, June 1, for inspection of San Joaquin Valley cereals, while the following three days will be spent as previously stated, namely, the second day, June 2, at Berkeley, beginning the program of the conference; June 3 at Davis, finishing the program and inspecting the university farm, and the last day, June 4, at Chico, where the program, if still unfinished, can be concluded. At this place also an inspection will be made of the Plant Introduction Garden and the cereal experiment plats of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. During the day, those who desire to do so can also go the short distance to Biggs to inspect the rice experiment farm at that place.

SINCE the time of Captain Cook the Hawaiian Islands have been visited by geologists and others interested in the problems of volcanoes, and much has been written concerning them. Recently the United States Geological Survey has taken up the investigation of the islands from various economic and scientific points of view and is preparing topographic maps, which are necessary for many kinds of work. It has been found that the geologic history of the islands is by no means so simple as was supposed from the earlier publications concerning them. In Professional Paper 88, "Lavas of Hawaii and their Relations," by Whitman Cross, which has just been issued, the survey is presenting a summary of what is now known concerning the lavas of all the islands. This paper is largely technical in its character, for it is intended primarily to serve as a basis for future study of the rocks by

geologists, but for any one interested in the various islands and not following strictly the tourist route there is considerable general information, not to be found elsewhere. The work is a summary of earlier publications supplemented by the author's own observations on the four largest islands—Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai. It appears that there are many other kinds of lavas in Hawaii besides basalt, and many facts of association of the different lavas are of interest to students of the inner history of volcanoes. While much is yet to be learned concerning the lavas of these islands, Mr. Cross shows that present knowledge of the rocks is sufficient to throw light on some of the most vexed questions pertaining to the origin and relations of the igneous rocks of the earth. The chemical relations are discussed with particular thoroughness. Petrologists will find valuable material in this report, bearing on many problems.

THE shortage of potash salts in the United States in 1914 was further accentuated by the German embargo on export at the end of January, 1915. In spite of the interruptions to the normal trade in potash salts, the imports of salts proper in 1914 amounted to 485,818,459 pounds, valued at \$8,743,973, according to a statement by W. C. Phalen, just made public by the United States Geological Survey. These figures represent a decrease in quantity and value amounting to 21 per cent. and 19 per cent., respectively, compared with 1913. These figures, however, do not represent the total imports of potash salts. There should be added the quantity and value of kainite and manure salts imported, amounting in 1914 to 482,876 tons, valued at \$3,397,590, making a total importation during the year valued at \$12,141,563, compared with \$15,241,152 in 1913—a decrease amounting to \$3,099,589 or approximately 20 per cent. Potash salts constitute only one of several fertilizers imported. Bone dust, calcium cyanamid or lime nitrogen, guano, basic slag and other materials used for manure are also brought in. The total quantity of these materials including kainite and manure salts imported in 1914 was 761,896 long tons, valued at \$9,921,439. In addition to the above importations, sodium nitrate

valued at \$15,204,539 came into this country from foreign lands, thus bringing the total value of imports as designated above up to \$33,869,951.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S gifts to the Carnegie Institute and Institute of Technology have now reached a total of \$27,000,000, his latest contribution announced at Founder's Day, on April 29, being \$2,700,000. Of this latter amount \$1,200,000 is for new buildings and \$1,500,000 for endowment. The address at the Founder's Day exercises was delivered by Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine ambassador, who spoke on "The Triumph of True Pan-Americanism and Its Relation to World Peace."

THE campaign to raise \$1,385,000 for the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, N. J., has been successfully concluded. The entire indebtedness of the college, amounting to \$385,000 has been cancelled, leaving \$1,000,000 to be used for the erection of new buildings and for endowment.

THE University of Pennsylvania, Columbia University and the Stevens School of Technology mechanical engineering departments have received funds amounting to \$5,000 each, in accordance with the provisions of the will of the late Admiral George W. Melville.

GIFTS amounting to \$72,908, to be devoted to cancer research at the Harvard Medical School, have been announced. Of this sum \$50,000 is provided by the will of Philip C. Lockwood, of Boston.

THE new buildings of the medical school of Washington University, St. Louis, were dedicated on April 29. The three large buildings, which contain laboratories, dispensaries, lecture rooms and libraries, cost \$1,200,000 and, with the new Barnes Hospital, the St. Louis Children's Hospital and St. John's Hospital, form an important group of buildings devoted to medical and surgical purposes. Addresses were delivered by Dr. William Henry Welch, professor of pathology at Johns Hopkins University; by President A. L. Lowell, of Harvard University; by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett,

president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and by President George E. Vincent, of the University of Minnesota.

THE University of South Dakota has completed the erection of a fireproof chemical laboratory at a cost of \$100,000.

THE thirty-fourth session of the legislature of Nebraska recently adjourned appropriated the sum of \$150,000 for the erection of a teaching hospital on the campus of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine at Omaha, Nebraska. The appropriation has been approved by the governor.

THE tuition fee at Harvard University has been increased to \$200, which will take effect at the beginning of the year 1916-17, but will not apply to a student now registered, unless he changes his department. No infirmary, laboratory or graduation fees will be charged.

PROFESSOR IRA C. BAKER has resigned his position as head of the civil engineering department of the University of Illinois, which he has held for thirty-four years. He will continue to give a limited number of courses. Dr. F. H. Newell, consulting engineer of the U. S. Reclamation Service, has been appointed to succeed Professor Baker as head of the department of civil engineering. He entered upon his work at the university on May 1.

DR. ANDREW HUNTER, of the medical department of Cornell University, has accepted an appointment to the chair of pathological chemistry in the University of Toronto.

DR. A. A. KNOWLTON, associate professor of physics at the University of Utah, has been elected professor of physics at Reed College. It will be remembered that Dr. Knowlton was not reelected at the University of Utah because of the president's charge that he had made remarks unfavorable to the administration of the university. President Foster of Reed College went to Salt Lake City to investigate the situation. He talked with both factions of the board of regents, with many members of the faculty, including those who have resigned and those who have not, with other citizens, with students and with the president.