

Behring in the Marburg Institute for Hygiene in memory of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Behring's publication of his work on serum therapy.

ON recommendation of the council of the Biological Society of Washington the following resolution drawn up by L. O. Howard, Frederick V. Coville and Paul Bartsch has been adopted:

WHEREAS, Dr. George M. Sternberg, former Surgeon General of the U. S. Army, a distinguished worker in the biological sciences as applied to medicine, long time an active member of the Biological Society of Washington and its president during the years 1895 and 1896, has passed from this life, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Biological Society of Washington keenly regrets his death and offers its warmest sympathy to Mrs. Sternberg, and will always be grateful to his memory for the important part which he took in the affairs and discussions of the Society and for the distinction which his eminent name adds to its list of past-presidents.

DR. THOMAS H. RUSSELL, professor of clinical surgery in the Yale Medical School and surgeon at the New Haven General Hospital, died on February 3, at the age of sixty-three years.

DR. OSWALD KÜLPE, professor of philosophy and psychology at Munich, has died at the age of fifty-three years.

THE death is announced of Dr. Georg Grübler, who in his laboratories at Leipzig and Dresden carried on physiological and bacteriological research in connection with the proteins, the enzymes and bacteriological stains.

THE *Medizinische Klinik* of December 26 as quoted in the *Journal* of the American Medical Association gives figures showing that the names of 1,084 physicians have appeared on the 400 casualty lists that had been published by that date in Germany. The list includes 37 civilian physicians, 377 active medical officers, 373 of the reserve force and 287 assistant medical officers. Of this total, 361 have been killed, 142 severely and 388 less severely wounded, 102 have been taken prisoners, and 90 are missing.

THE University of Colorado Mountain Laboratory, which is now in its eighth year of operation, will hold a six-weeks' session, beginning on June 26, 1916. Courses in zoology are in charge of Professor Frank Smith, of the University of Illinois; those in botany will be given by Professor Francis Ramaley, of the University of Colorado, at Boulder. The mountain laboratory does not duplicate work of the regular college year, but offers courses primarily concerned with ecology and distribution. Most of those who attend are graduate students and high-school and college instructors.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

CONTRACTS have been let recently by the board of directors of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College for a new hospital for which the legislature recently appropriated \$50,000, and a new dairy barn to be erected at a cost of \$10,000. President Bizzell has announced that plans and specifications are about completed for the new Animal Husbandry Building to cost \$40,000 and a new hog cholera serum plant, for which \$15,000 are now available. Professor R. Adelsperger, head of the department of architecture and architectural engineering at the college, will begin immediately on plans and specifications for the new college auditorium to be erected at a cost of \$100,000 and a new Veterinary Medicine Building to cost \$100,000. The funds for these two buildings will not be available until September 1, 1916.

A NEW forestry building costing \$40,000 has been authorized by the board of regents and will be erected on the Oregon Agricultural College campus during the coming spring and summer. It will be a brick structure, three stories high and 80 feet wide by 140 feet long. A large laboratory for logging-engineering will be located on the first floor, with smaller laboratories for the manufacture of wood products. The second and third floors will be occupied by offices, classrooms and smaller experimental laboratories. The building will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the next college year, September, 1916.

THE committee of the board of trustees of Cornell University on faculty participation in university government has recommended that three representatives of the faculty selected by ballot shall sit at meetings of the board with full powers except that of voting, and that each faculty shall select committees to meet with the general administrative committee of trustees. The board has approved in principle the second recommendation and has referred the whole question back to the committee for further conference with the faculty committee.

DR. WILLARD C. FISHER, whose enforced resignation from Wesleyan University will be remembered, has been appointed acting professor of economics at New York University.

AT Princeton University, E. Newton Harvey, Ph.D., has been promoted to an assistant professorship of physiology.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM STERN, of Breslau, has received a call from Hamburg to fill the chair of philosophy and psychology vacant by the death of Professor Ernst Meumann.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

PARASITES OF THE MUSKRAT

IN the *Journal of Parasitology*, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 46, Linton describes cestode cysts found in the liver and omentum of a muskrat found near Washington, Pa., in 1884. On the basis of the size and shape of the hooks and the appearance of the bladderworm Linton considers these to be *Cysticercus fasciolaris*, the larval stage of *Tænia crassicolis*, a tapeworm which is frequently found in the intestine of the cat.

The finding of *Cysticercus fasciolaris* in the muskrat has been previously reported by Stiles & Hassall, 1894, in "A Preliminary Catalogue of the Parasites Contained in the Collections of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Army Medical Museum, Biological Department of the University of Pennsylvania (Coll. Leidy) and in Coll. Stiles and Coll. Hassall."

Dr. Allen J. Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, has written me that he has in

his possession "a specimen of liver of the muskrat which is tremendously enlarged and riddled with *Cysticercus fasciolaris*." This muskrat was trapped in the winter of 1904-05 near Philadelphia.

Among fifty muskrats examined from Nebraska and Minnesota in no case have we found the liver infected with any kind of parasite.

We have found in the intestine of one muskrat, shot at Lake Chisago, Minnesota, in August, 1915, several hundred minute monostome trematodes which represent a new species.

These two parasites should be added to the list given by us for the muskrat in *SCIENCE*, N.S., Vol. 42, p. 570, and the *Journal of Parasitology*, 1915, Vol. 1, pp. 184-197.

FRANKLIN D. BARKER

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

THE USE OF THE INJECTION PROCESS IN CLASS-WORK IN ZOOLOGY

IT is often difficult or impossible in a laboratory class in zoology to demonstrate pathways of fluids or food in certain animals, in other than a purely structural way. Blood vessels are injected and studied as so many colored strings or tubes, and cavities and ducts are explored with a probe, leaving much to the imagination. During the summer course in zoology at the University of Cincinnati, we have made extensive use of the injection method for studying the mechanics of these structures, and their condition during operation. A glass tube is drawn out into a point of any desired size, and attached to a rubber hand bulb, either directly or by a rubber tube. This apparatus, including a bunsen burner and cutting file, is simple and cheap enough to be included as a part of each student's equipment. The injecting fluid used is usually India ink or Prussian blue. The following example will show how the method is used in studying the circulation of a freshly killed crayfish.

The animal is killed by chloroform or ether, and the carapace dissected off. The student then exposes the heart, being careful not to cut any of the surrounding tissue. A fine-pointed glass cannula is now inserted through a hole made with the point of the glass injecting