

tendent of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, and director of the Dominion astronomical observatory, died on April 23, at the age of sixty-two years.

PROFESSOR F. SCHENCK, the director of the physiological institute at Marburg, has died, aged fifty-three years.

DR. P. CHAPPUIS-SARASIN, the Swiss physiologist, has died at Basel at the age of sixty-one years.

THE cornerstone of the laboratory building of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden was laid, with brief formalities, on Thursday afternoon, April 22, 1916. Plans and specifications have been approved for a children's garden building to be erected this spring at a cost of \$6,550. A large rock garden is also being completed this month, and four additional wings of the plant houses are under construction.

THE authorities of the University of Alabama and of the Bryce Insane Hospital, have joined in making the lands of the two institutions, with an area of approximately 1,200 acres, into a bird sanctuary, and at the same time members of the faculty of the University of Alabama have been instrumental in the formation of a bird club, to be known as the Tuscaloosa Bird Club.

MR. OGDEN MILLS, of New York, has agreed to provide a gift of \$8,250 this year and \$8,250 during the next academic year for the maintenance of the D. O. Mills Expedition from the Lick Observatory of the University of California to the southern hemisphere, the expedition making its headquarters at Santiago, Chile.

THE eighth semi-annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers will be held in Cleveland, O., from June 14 to 17.

A NEW scientific association has been formed at the University of Alabama with William F. Prouty, professor of geology, as president. The members of the association are restricted to the scientific men of the faculty. The purpose of the association is chiefly to stimulate scientific research, and to provide means for

the review of highly specialized publications dealing with subjects on the border-line of the different sciences.

THE Chemists' Club of New York announces the establishment of a scholarship fund, the income from which, approximately \$500 per year, is to be devoted to assisting financially deserving young men to obtain education in the field of industrial chemistry or chemical engineering. This scholarship has been endowed by Dr. Victor G. Bloede, a prominent manufacturing chemist of Baltimore. Its benefits will be open to properly qualified applicants without restriction as to residence, and may be effective at any institution in the United States which may be designated or approved by the Chemists' Club. Applicants must, as a minimum qualification, have completed a satisfactory high-school training involving substantial work in elementary chemistry, physics and mathematics and present a certificate showing that they have passed the entrance examination requirements of the college entrance examination board or its equivalent. Preference will be given to young men who have supplemented these minimum qualifications with additional academic work, especially in subjects which will form a suitable ground work for the more advanced study of applied chemistry and chemical engineering. All inquiries should be addressed to the Bloede Scholarship Committee of the Chemists' Club, 50 East 41st Street, New York City. Applications for the academic year 1916-17 should be in the hands of the committee on or before June 1, 1916. The scholarship will be awarded and candidates selected and notified on or before July 1, 1916.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE University of California regents have adopted a budget for 1916-17 which contemplates the expenditure of \$2,565,975. The principal change as compared with the budget of the previous year is an outright addition of \$70,000 from its general fund to the university's annual provision for the maintenance of

the University of California medical school. For the year ending June 30, 1917, the University of California will expend \$321,200 on its medical work, the principal items being as follows: salaries, \$87,450; budgets, \$49,750; for the maintenance of the University of California Hospital (the new 216-bed teaching hospital, under the complete ownership and management of the university), \$134,000, of which \$35,000 will come from receipts from patients and the balance from the income on endowment and from the general fund of the university; for the maintenance of the George Williams Hooper Foundation for Medical Research, \$50,000.

A NEW separate department of biochemistry and pharmacology has been established in the University of California Medical School. It will be headed by Dr. T. Brailsford Robertson as professor of biochemistry.

PERCY R. CARPENTER, of Amherst College, has resigned his position as associate professor of hygiene and physical education to accept the post of professor in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

WILLIAM J. ROBBINS, Ph.D. (Cornell, '15), has been appointed professor of botany in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

DR. H. L. HOLLINGWORTH has been promoted to be associate professor of psychology in Barnard College, Columbia University.

THE executive committee of the City and Guilds of London Institute has appointed Professor G. T. Morgan, F.R.S., of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, to the chair of chemistry at the Institute's Technical College, Finsbury, vacant by the death of Professor Meldola.

## DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

### PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: I have previously<sup>1</sup> called attention to what, for a lack for a better designation, may be termed a type of medical fallacy in public health. In Dr. C. R. Bardeen's article, "Aims, Methods and Results in Medical Education," there again ap-

pears in your columns another type of medical fallacy in public health. On page 377 of your issue of March 17, he states:

No sharp line can be drawn between preventive medicine, on the one hand, and curative medicine, on the other hand. Public health officers can not do thoroughly effective work if they can not apply remedies to diseased individuals as well as to other sources of danger to the public health. By far the most effective public service in this country to-day is the United States Public Health Service and here treatment of individuals and treatment of environment are carried on hand in hand.

These sentences define a fallacy which is the outgrowth of medical training and viewpoint, in which emphasis is placed on treatment and not on prevention. Medical education is a training to enable a man to derive an income through the practise of a profession. In our present organization of society, the members of the medical profession obtain their income by the cure of diseases that exist, and do not receive compensation for disease which is prevented. The matter having a financial basis, the emphasis must be placed on cure, not on prevention.

He speaks of "treatment of individuals and treatment of environment" in the same breath, as if they are, or could be, in any way similar. Apparently the vast differences in personal rights and property rights before the law are completely ignored.

With reference to his first sentence, a line of demarcation can, and must be, drawn between preventive medicine and curative medicine in public health work. Under our form of government, it is not possible for public health officers to apply by compulsion remedies to diseased citizens. Such would be totally repugnant to our institutions and our ideals of government.

Dr. Bardeen states that in the United States Public Health Service "treatment of individuals and treatment of environment are carried on hand in hand." A high-school boy would at once recognize this as an error of statement. The constitution, neither directly nor by implication, gives to the federal government, or to any of its bureaus or depart-

<sup>1</sup> SCIENCE, August 20, 1915, p. 243.