laboratories and facilities and with its own staff of teachers giving their entire time to the work of teaching and investigating.

There will be here laboratories of sanitary chemistry, of physiology as applied to hygiene —a most-important although much-neglected subject—of bacteriology and protozoology, and provision for epidemiology, industrial hygiene, vital statistics, a museum, library, etc. Additional facilities for instruction and research will be supplied by the medical and the engineering schools, the hospital, especially the newly opened wards for infectious diseases of the Harriet Lane Home for Invalid Children, and other departments of the university, which will be aided in undertaking the new work.

It is anticipated that mutually helpful relations will be established with our municipal and state departments of health, assurance of which has been given by our public-spirited mayor and other authorities, and with the federal public health service, whereby opportunities will be afforded for field work and other practical experience in various branches of public-health work.

Especially advantageous will be the relations with the International Health Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, which is engaged in the study and control not only of hookworm, but also of malaria, yellow fever and other tropical diseases, which will receive due attention in the work of the institute.

It is intended that the school shall furnish opportunities of a high order for the cultivation of the various sciences which find application in hygiene, sanitation and preventive medicine, and for the training of medical students, engineers, chemists, biologists and others properly prepared who wish to be grounded in the principles of these subjects, and above all for the training of those who desire to fit themselves for careers in public-health work in its various branches—that most attractive profession for those qualified to practise it. The most urgent need at the present time is provision for the scientific training of prospective health officials and for supplementary and advanced courses for those already engaged in sanitary work. Suitable recognition of the satisfactory completion of work in the school will be given by the bestowal of certificates and degrees.

Directions in which it may be expected that the usefulness of the school of hygiene and public health will be extended are cooperative efforts with our training school for nurses and other agencies in the training of public-health nurses, who have become such important agents in voluntary and public-health work, and in the education of the public by exhibits, lectures and other means to a better application and understanding of the significance and needs of public and personal hygiene.

The dreams which many of us in the medical faculty have long cherished are now about to be realized. The opportunity which this great benefaction places in the hands of the Johns Hopkins University is most inspiring. It is comparable to that presented to the university at its beginning for the promotion of higher education, and later to the medical school and the hospital for advancement of the standards and methods of medical education. The responsibilities devolving upon the university in this new undertaking, entrusted to it with such high hopes, are commensurate with the splendid opportunities. May we not confidently anticipate that in this new field the results will be in keeping with the achievements of the university in the other fields it has cultivated so successfully?

THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

RECENTLY the managers of the Second National Exposition of Chemical Industries, at the Grand Central Palace, New York, during the week of September 25, had to arrange the second floor for exhibits, and now they report that there are but a few spaces still remaining on that floor.

To meet the requirements of the societies which will hold meetings at the Grand Central Palace the auditorium has had to be increased in size, so that now it will comfortably seat 500 persons. An automatic motion-picture machine of the latest design will be used to display the motion pictures, many of which

will be loaned by exhibitors. In many cases there will be lectures to take the audience through a pictorial tour of a plant and they will be shown machinery and processes in the manufacture of materials that, until then, had never been previously shown. Many of the films are at present being made and are expected to be finished in time to be shown at the exposition. A few of these films are as follows:

Making of Black Powder,
Manufacture of Iron,
Manufacture of Fertilizers,
Mining and Manufacturing of Iron,
Manufacturing of Silk,
Making of Blotting Paper,
Silver Mining,
Manufacturing of Varnish,
Asphalt.

Two other features of the exposition that have been added this year are a large section showing the opportunities that await the chemist in our south and known as the "Southern Opportunity" section and a section for the "Paper and Pulp Industry" composed of materials and machinery used in the manufacture of paper and other related products.

The "Southern Opportunity" section is an ambitious undertaking to display the latent wealth in the undeveloped resources of the south. It will show that the materials have formerly been shipped to foreign countries to be enhanced in value by manufacture and returned to the original producers at a greater price.

The Bureau of Mines is preparing an elaborate exhibit that will cover much space—it will be a working exhibit, one where the visitor can see the "wheels go round."

The exposition will be opened by Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the American Chemical Society and chairman of the exposition advisory committee. Mr. Francis A. J. Fitzgerald, president of the American Electrochemical Society, and Arthur B. Daniels, president of American Paper and Pulp Association, will also make addresses.

The American Chemical Society, whose annual meeting is being held during the week and in conjunction with the exposition, has arranged for conference meetings at the exposition. Other meetings of the society will be held at Columbia University, at the College of the City of New York and the Chemists Club.

The Chemists Club, which is a few squares from the Grand Central Palace, has been selected as the headquarters of the American Chemical Society, and on Monday afternoon the council of the society will hold a business meeting there, followed by a dinner tendered to the council by the New York Section.

The American Electrochemical Society has arranged a series of meetings beginning on Thursday morning, September 28, with the "Made in America" technical session at the Grand Central Palace. This session will be devoted to papers and discussions on the varied electrochemical industries of America, followed on Friday morning by another technical session, devoted to the theoretical side of electrochemistry. Registration will be on Wednesday evening at the exposition, headquarters of the society being at the Electrochemical Society booth.

The Technical Association of Pulp and Paper Industry, which is also holding meetings in conjunction with the exposition, is arranging headquarters in the midst of the "Paper and Pulp Industry" Section on the second floor of the Grand Central Palace. A large number of interesting papers are promised on the technical aspects of pulp and paper manufacturing. On Friday morning the meeting will be held in the auditorium at the Grand Central Palace, and the afternoon meeting will be a joint conference with the American Chemical Society.

The members of the American Chemical Society and the American Electrochemical Society will receive badges which will admit them to the exposition without further tickets.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

Sir T. Clifford Allbutt has been elected president of the British Medical Association. A message of congratulation was at the time sent to him on the attainment of his eightieth birthday which occurred on July 20.