

order of the universe—which so prolifically creates, which so lavishly destroys, and which through innumerable alternations of life and death in some mysterious way ever climbs to higher things.

CHARLES R. VAN HISE

### SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

#### SCHOOL OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

DR. OTIS W. CALDWELL, now head of the department of natural sciences in the school of education of the University of Chicago, has been appointed director of a new elementary and secondary school to be established by the General Education Board in connection with Teachers College, Columbia University. The general management will be vested in an administrative committee composed of James E. Russell, dean of Teachers College; Dr. Caldwell, V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Felix M. Warburg, Arthur Turnbull, George E. Vincent, Wickliffe Rose, Charles P. Howland and Abraham Flexner, subject to the authority of Columbia University and Teachers College. The plans contemplate discarding Latin and Greek, which will be replaced in the curriculum by modern languages, French, German and Spanish. Science is to have a more prominent place than in the ordinary school. The school is understood to be planned to carry out the ideas set forth in Dr. Abraham Flexner's essay "The Modern School." The announcement given out by the General Education Board says:

Organized recreation, play and games will be provided for. Constant efforts will be made by means of individual, class and school excursions, by means of pictures, lantern slides, charts, maps, shop and laboratory, special reading matter, and discussions to give the pupils sufficient contact with their natural, industrial, social, economic, vocational and domestic environment so as to derive the basis for their school work from real situations, and thus make school work constantly real to them. The school will frankly discard that theory of education known as "formal discipline," and will undertake to secure training through the careful and thorough study of subjects which are in themselves valuable. It is believed that a much more effective discipline can be thus secured.

The new school, which will open with part of its classes in the fall of 1917, will admit boys

and girls from 6 years of age up. It is stated that tuition fees will be moderate and that there will be free and partly free scholarships.

#### THE EDWARD L. TRUDEAU FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND TEACHING IN TUBERCULOSIS

AN endowment fund has been created as a memorial to the late Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, to perpetuate his name and to continue the scientific investigations that were a life-long interest of the American pioneer in tuberculosis research. The income is to be devoted to the following purposes:

1. To maintain laboratories and carry on research into the nature, causes and treatment of tuberculosis.
2. To maintain regular courses of instruction for physicians and others in the most advanced knowledge of the above subject, under the name of the Trudeau School of Tuberculosis.
3. To offer young physicians the opportunity to engage in research work, while undergoing treatment for the disease, through the establishment of fellowships.

The trustees of the Trudeau Sanatorium are to administer this fund, with the aid of an advisory council of distinguished investigators and teachers, consisting of Professor William H. Welch and Professor Theodore C. Janeway, of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York State commissioner of health; Dr. William H. Park, director of laboratories, New York City Health Department; Professor Theobald Smith, director of the department of animal pathology, Rockefeller Institute; Professor Warfield T. Longcope, Columbia University; Professor Thomas McCrae, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. John H. Lowman, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., and Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch, of Boston.

The plans for researches in tuberculosis are comprehensive in their scope, including the fields of clinical and laboratory experimentation. The scientific study and treatment of this disease under conditions favorable for the continued observation of patients with the best facilities obtainable, will be encouraged in

every way. Clinical and laboratory work will be carried on under experienced direction, with the aim of enlisting the interest of physicians and others in the solution of many problems awaiting study.

The facilities for research are as follows:

1. The Trudeau Sanatorium Medical Department (150 beds), including the Infirmary.
  - (a) The Clinical Laboratory.
  - (b) The Research Laboratory.
  - (c) The X-Ray Laboratory.
  - (d) The Statistical Department.
2. The Saranac Laboratory. (In the village of Saranac Lake.)
3. By cooperation with the various tuberculosis sanatoria and hospitals in the vicinity, clinical and laboratory facilities are available in the following institutions:
  - (a) The State Sanatorium, Ray Brook, 350 beds.
  - (b) The Stony Wold Sanatorium, 150 beds.
  - (c) The Gabriels Sanatorium, 70 beds.
  - (d) The Reception Hospital, 20 beds.
  - (e) The Saint Mary's Hospital, 20 beds.

#### AWARDS AND PRIZES OF THE PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

THE committee, as we learn from *Nature*, has had to examine thirteen requests for grants from the Bonaparte Fund. The following grants are recommended: (1) Charles Alluard (4,000 francs), for continuing the publication, in conjunction with R. Jeannel, of the scientific results of three expeditions in eastern Africa (1903 to 1912). (2) M. Bondroit (2,000 francs), for collecting the material in France necessary for the constitution of a fauna of French ants. (3) Pierre Lesage (2,500 francs), for the continuation of his experiments on the plants of the coast zone, and in particular his researches on the transmissibility of the characters acquired by plants watered with salt water. (4) The Touring Club de France (3,000 francs), to contribute to the establishment of the new botanic garden at Lautarel (Hautes-Alpes). (5) Camille Sauvageau (3,000 francs), for extending to the species of *Laminaria* of the Mediterranean and the Channel the remarkable discoveries of the author on the development of a single species which grows in the Bay of Biscay. (6)

Em. Vigoroux (2,000 francs), to contribute to the purchase of apparatus useful for the continuation of his interesting researches on the state of silicon dissolved in metals. (7) Raoul Bayeux (2,000 francs), to aid him in continuing his researches on the physiological effects and the therapeutics of hypodermic injections of gaseous oxygen. The author proposes to study experimentally the action of hypodermic oxygenation on the defensive reactions of the organism against asphyxia and against infections. (8) Joseph Laïs as a contribution to the expense of photogravures relating to the photographic chart of the heavens, the copper-plates to become the property of the Paris Observatory.

The committee has in reserve, after payment of these grants, 55,000 francs.

Among prizes awarded by the academy were the following:

The Jean Reynaud prize to the late Henri Amagat, for the whole of his work; the Baron de Joest prize to Ernest Esclançon, for his researches on the sound phenomena produced by cannon and projectiles; the Houlevigie prize to Edmond Bordage, for his studies on the fauna and flora of Réunion; the Henri de Parville prize to Auguste Barbey (1,000 francs), Louis Raveneau (500 francs), Daniel Bellet (500 francs), and E. Montoriol (500 francs); the Lonchampt prize to Mlle. Thérèse Robert (2,500 francs), for her researches on the function of calcium salts on the growth of plants, and H. Busquet (1,500 francs), for his physiological and pharmaco-dynamical researches; the Wilde prize to M. Mansuy (2,000 francs) and F. Garrigou (2,000 francs), for the whole of their work; the Camère prize to M. Freyssinet, for his novel applications of reinforced concrete; the Gustave Roux prize to (the late) Michel Longchambon (2,000 francs), for his geological and petrographical work; the Thorlet prize to Adolphe Richard; the Lannelongue foundation between Mmes. Cusco and Rück; the Laplace and Rivot prize is not awarded; the Trémont foundation (1,000 francs) to Charles Frément, for his work on the deformations of metals submitted to stresses: the Gegner foundation to A. Claude