subdivisions, veterinary medicine and economic science in its application to agriculture and rural life.

Sec. 4. The courses of instruction of both the University of Washington and the State College of Washington shall embrace as major lines, liberal arts, pure science, pharmacy, mining, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering, home economics, and the professional training of high-school teachers, school supervisors and school superintendents. These major lines shall be offered and taught at said institutions only.

Sec. 5. Work and instruction in medicine when introduced or developed shall be offered and taught at the University of Washington exclusively.

The bill further provides for a joint board of higher curricula of nine members chosen from the presidents and regents of the five state institutions of higher learning. In the future all major lines of work taken up by any institution of higher learning of the state must first be passed upon and approved by a two thirds vote of said board of higher curricula.

In addition to this, an act was passed granting in perpetuity to the State College all of the federal land formerly allotted to the state for a scientific school and further provided:

Sec. 2. All funds granted by the United States government under the Morrill act, passed by congress and approved July 2, 1862, together with all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, for the support and in aid of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, as well as experiment stations and farms and extension work in agriculture and home economics in connection with colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts are hereby allotted to the State College of Washington.

GRANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC WORK FROM THE LOUTREUIL FUND

Nature quotes from the Comptes rendus of the Paris Academy of Sciences the report of the council of the Loutreuil Foundation. The grants allotted are divided into three groups, as follows:

Establishments Mentioned by the Testator.

—(1) Museum of Natural History. Two thousand francs to Professor Louis Roule for the continuation of his researches on the migratory fishes of French marine and fresh

waters, the Salmonidæ in particular. Ten thousand francs for refitting the maritime laboratory of the Island of Tatihou at Saint-Vaast-La-Hougue. This laboratory has been used as a concentration camp since the outbreak of war, and considerable damage has been done. (2) The Collège de France. Seven hundred francs to E. Gley to complete the frigorific installation for which an allocation was made last year. Four thousand three hundred and fifty francs to Professor Nageotte for the purchase of apparatus for pursuing his studies on the regeneration of nerves. Four thousand francs to M. l'Abbé Rousselot for continuing and developing the experiments commenced by him on locating artillery by sound. (3) Conseil Central des Observatories. Fifteen thousand francs to the Observatory of Paris for the improvement of astronomical instruments applied to the determination of time. One thousand five hundred francs to the Observatory of Marseilles for ensuring the publication of the Journal des Observateurs. (4) Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire d'Alfort. Seven thousand francs to this school for the purchase of an apparatus for kinematographic registration and projection; this will be of great service in the study and demonstration of various movements in the normal or pathological state. (5) Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire de Lyon. Eight hundred and fifty francs to Charles Porcher for the purchase of instruments to be used in his researches on milk. Eight hundred francs to François Maignon for the purchase of a balance and a small hydraulic press, to be used in his researches on nutrition. (6) Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire de Toulouse. Five thousand francs to this school for a radiological installation to be used in the diagnosis of diseases of animals.

Establishments Nominated to the Committee by the President of the Academy.—(1) Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. Four thousand francs to Louis Blaringhem for the creation of a typical collection for the determination and classification of the woods used in the aeronautic industry. Five thousand francs conditionally to James Dantzer for the creation of a laboratory for the testing of textiles, fibers, and tissues under the express condition that the Union des Syndicats Patronaux de Textile contributes the l'Industrie amount. (2) Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines. Ten thousand francs to this school for completing the laboratory installation, especially as regards motive power. (3) Institut Catholique de Paris. Two thousand francs to Henri Colin for the purchase of apparatus not usually found in botanical laboratories, to be used in his researches on the conditions of destruction of various bacilli. Two thousand francs to Jules Hamonet for purchasing apparatus for determining the physical constants, particularly refractive indices, of the new substances he has discovered in the glycol group.

Various Direct Requests for Grants.—Ten thousand francs to Jules Garcon for the preparation of a bibliography of bibliographers, a part to be used in making an inventory of the scientific periodicals contained in the libraries of Paris. Three thousand francs to Guillaume Bigourdan for the construction of an angle comparator for measuring the variation which the angular distance of two stars may show in a short interval of time. Three thousand francs to Henri Bourget for his researches on Two astronomical photometry. thousand francs to A. Colson for continuing his researches on solutions. Seven thousand francs to Augustin Mesnager for improving the equipment of the laboratory for testing materials under his direction at the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées. Two thousand francs to Jules Glover for continuing his researches on telephony. Seven thousand francs to Louis Joblin to complete the publication of his studies relating to the material collected in the second Antarctic voyage of Jean Charcot. Five thousand francs to the Société de Documentation Paléontologique. Two thousand francs to J. M. R. Surcouf for assisting the publication of his work on horse-flies.

The total amount in grants is 115,200 francs.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

Dr. Vernon M. Slipher, for many years chief assistant at the Lowell Observatory, known for his spectroscopic researches, has

been appointed director of the Lowell Observatory in succession to the late Percival Lowell.

Professor George S. Moler, of the department of physics of Cornell University, will retire from active service at the end of the academic year.

At a meeting of the Rumford Committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, held on February 14, 1917, the following grants for researches in light or heat were made: To Professor F. K. Richtmyer, of Cornell University, five hundred dollars in aid of his researches on the optical properties of thin films; to Professor Norton A. Kent, of Boston University, four hundred dollars additional to previous appropriations in aid of his research on spectral lines; to Mr. Ancel St. John, of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, two hundred dollars in aid of his research on the spectra of X-rays.

At the New York meeting of the Botanical Society of America officers for 1917 were announced as follows: President, F. C. Newcombe, University of Michigan; Vice-president, E. W. Olive, Brooklyn Botanic Garden; Treasurer, E. W. Sinnott, Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs. R. A. Harper, Columbia University, became a member of the council, and also of the editorial committee of the American Journal of Botany. The representative of the American Phytopathological Society on the journal committee is Professor Aaron G. Johnson, University of Wisconsin.

Professor George Hayem has been elected president of the Paris Academy of Medicine for 1918.

THE Janssen prize of the Paris Academy of Sciences has been awarded to MM. Ch. Fabry, Henri Buisson and Henry Bourget, for their researches on the determination of the temperature and evaluation of the atomic weights of the unknown gases in the nebula of Orion.

WE learn from *Nature* that the president of the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has appointed a committee of representative agriculturists to advise him on questions arising in connection with the increased production of food. The committee is constituted as