

(c) The normal nerve was cut near the muscle and was at once reimplanted into another part of the muscle. A foreign motor nerve was also implanted into the same muscle.

After eight to ten weeks, the muscle contracted upon stimulation of the normal (reimplanted) nerve, but not upon stimulation of the foreign (implanted) nerve.

Conclusions.—*Under similar conditions, the normal nerve to a muscle will regain its motor connections with the muscle fibers and will in some way prevent a foreign nerve which has been implanted at the same time from making any effective neuro-muscular connections.* It is impossible to state whether this is due to a more rapid regeneration of the normal nerve or to the fact that the regenerating normal nerve has an inhibitory influence upon the intramuscular regeneration of the foreign implanted nerve. The axis cylinders of the normal nerve to the muscle seem to be able to reestablish their former connections with the end plates or bulbs or to form new end organs more quickly or more powerfully than do those of a nerve which had belonged to a different muscle.

These experiments prove that if a muscle has once its normal nerve supply no other motor nerve is able to make neuro-muscular connections with the same muscle; and that if the normal nerve is cut and reimplanted into a muscle and at the same time a foreign motor nerve is also implanted into the same muscle, only the former will make neuro-muscular connections. The experiments are being continued.

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NEW YORK

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE SECTION B—PHYSICS

THE recent, December 26–30, 1916, meetings of Section B of the American Association for the Advancement of Science were, as usual, held jointly with the American Physical Society. President R. A. Millikan, of the Physical Society, and Vice-president H. A. Bumstead, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, alternately presided.

The address of the retiring vice-president of the

association and chairman of Section B, Dr. E. P. Lewis, printed in full in SCIENCE, December 29, 1916, was an admirable summary of the numerous researches and important discoveries recently made in spectroscopy.

The symposium held jointly with Section C, was on the "Structure of Matter." The eight invited papers together with their formal and informal discussions occupied an entire day, and aroused exceptional interest. Indeed the interest was so pronounced that it has been decided to have as many as possible of the formal papers published in SCIENCE.

Other matters of interest to physicists were: some 60 technical papers, representing a wide range of investigations, presented and discussed at the joint meetings of Section B and the Physical Society; recent additions to the equipment of the laboratories of Columbia University; exhibits of apparatus and results loaned some by other universities, and some by manufacturers; and the usual physics dinner.

The number of physicists that attended these meetings was unusually large, but should have been even larger. No scientist can afford habitually to ignore these great gatherings of creative workers, nor can any university afford to tolerate such apparent indifference—for the reputation of a university is the reputation of its faculty and nothing more.

Just before adjourning a well-deserved vote of thanks was extended to the officers and faculty of Columbia University for their courteous hospitality that so materially had contributed to both the pleasure and the success of the meetings.

At present the officers of Section B are as follows:

Vice-president and Chairman of the Section: W. J. Humphreys, Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.
Secretary: G. W. Stewart, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.

Member of Council: P. G. Nutting, Kodak Research Laboratory, Rochester, N. Y.

Sectional Committee: Vice-president, New York, H. A. Bumstead; Vice-president, Pittsburgh, W. J. Humphreys; D. C. Miller, one year; G. W. Stewart, two years; R. R. Tatnall, three years; W. S. Franklin, four years; C. W. Waggoner, five years.
Ex-officio: R. A. Millikan, President, American Physical Society; A. D. Cole, Secretary, American Physical Society.

Member of General Committee: G. F. Hull, Dartmouth College.

W. J. HUMPHREYS,
Secretary