bringing back rare specimens, while from an educational point of view it has done more than any other museum in revealing the early history of Mesopotamia and throwing light on early culture.

In spite of its youth the real estate, buildings and exhibits are given the very conservative valuation of more than four million dollars, or nearly the value of the total equipment of the entire university as carried on its books when founded.

Its collections of Chinese art are the largest and most representative to be found anywhere in the world, including China.

Its Babylonian collections are the most important in the world and scholars have used them to reveal millenniums of previously unknown history. The museum has published many of its translations, which have made a great impression upon the entire world.

Its Egyptian collections are very large and representative, and when those now held in Egypt until the war ends arrive, the exhibit will be one of the most notable in this country.

Its collections of Eskimo material are the most complete to be found anywhere, and it has a great collection of North American Indian specimens.

Its South American collections, especially those gathered by Dr. Farabee, are not only unrivaled, but the archeological exhibits are the greatest and are almost unique.

Its collections of Tibetan, Indian, Persian and Syrian art are large and valuable.

It has vast stores of valuable art and ethnological material stored away which there is no room now to place on exhibition.

How greatly the museum is appreciated outside this city is shown by the fact that within thirty days $75,000 has been given to the institution by men who have not even visited it, but who know of its value. Of this sum $30,000 has just been given by a New York man, who has watched its career with interest and approval, and has no connection whatever with the university, but desires to increase the museum's educational influences, and, approximately, $35,000 by another benefactor, also a non-resident of the state of Pennsylvania.

The museum is preparing to enlarge its sphere of public usefulness and will shortly issue an announcement of its purposes. It has done much by giving free public lectures Saturday afternoons by the best specialists, has given Wednesday afternoon lectures especially for school children and now desires in the most practical way to further cooperate with all art schools, art clubs, school art leagues and high-school art classes not only in this city but in the entire surrounding country. Already much work has been done by assisting manufacturers who have sought collections in the museum for securing new designs or new ideas, and it proposes to extend this work so far as is possible so as to bring the practical results of the exhibits in touch with the commercial expansion of the city to a greater extent than ever.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMISSIONS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

The British ministry of reconstruction has just published a complete list of the various commissions and committees that have been set up, both within that ministry and within other ministries and departments of the British government, to deal with questions which will arise at the close of the war.

These commissions and committees, which have been appointed at different times since the war began, now number 87 and fall into 15 groups.

Among the committees on scientific and industrial research are the following:

Fuel Research Board.—To investigate the nature, preparation and utilization of fuel of all kinds, both in the laboratory and, where necessary, on an industrial scale.

Cold Storage Research Board.—Appointed to organize and control research into problems of the preservation of food products by cold storage and otherwise.

Standing Committees on Engineering, Metallurgy, Mining and Glass and Optical Instruments.—To advise the council on researches relating to the lines of activity named and on such matters as may be referred to the committee by the advisory council.

Joint Standing Committee on Illuminating Engineering.—To survey the field for research on il-

lumination and illuminating engineering, and to advise as to the directions in which research can be undertaken with advantage.

Mine-rescue Apparatus Research Committee.—To inquire into the types of breathing apparatus used in coal mines, and by experiment to determine the advantages, limitations and defects of the several types of apparatus, what improvements in them are possible, and whether it is advisable that the types used in mines should be standardized, and to collect evidence bearing on these points.

Abrasives and Polishing Powders Research Committee.—(1) To conduct investigations on abrasives and polishing powders with a view to their preparation and use as one factor in accelerating the output of lenses and prisms for optical instruments, not only for peace requirements but in connection with the war. (2) To investigate the preparation and properties of abrasives and polishing powders.

Food-research Committee.—To direct research on problems in the cooking of vegetables and meat, and in bread making, to be undertaken by two scholars of the committee of council.

Building-materials Research Committee.—To make arrangements for carrying out researches on building construction instituted by the department at the instance of the local government board committee or otherwise, to be responsible under the council for the direction of such researches, and to deal with such other matters as may be referred to the committee from time to time by the council.

Electrical Research Committee.—A committee of direction appointed in connection with certain researches affecting the electrical industry.

Committee for Research on Vitreous Compounds and Cements for Lenses and Prisms.—To conduct researches into the preparation, properties and mode of employment of cements for lenses and prisms; to prepare a reference list of vitreous compounds, their composition, densities, refractive indices and dispersive powers.

Tin and Tungsten Research Board.—The Cornish Chamber of Mines has been invited to nominate a representative of the landlords and a representative of the mine owners to serve on the board. A committee of control appointed in connection with certain researches into tin and tungsten.

Lubricants and Lubrication Inquiry Committee.—To prepare a memorandum on the field for research on lubricants and lubrication, which will contain an analysis of the problems involved, together with a suggested scheme of research, which would be most likely to lead to valuable results.

Provisional Committee on Research and Education for the Cotton Industry.—A committee appointed with a view to the organization of a research association for the cotton industry.

Provisional Committee on Research for the Wool and Worsted Industries.—A committee appointed with a view to the organization of a research association for the wool and worsted industries.

Provisional Committee for the Internal Combustion Engine Industry.—A committee appointed with a view to the organization of a research association for the internal combustion engine industry.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL BOARD OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

DEDICATION of the Warden McLean Auditorium at Camp Greenleaf, the military medical school at Camp Chickamauga, Ga., on March 11 was made notable not only because of the presence of the Surgeon General of the Army and members of his staff, as well as many distinguished medical men from military and civil life, but also because of the regular meeting there March 10 of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, usually held in Washington. About 1,000 doctors, who as medical reserve officers are taking the three months' course, accepted the invitation to attend extended by Dr. Franklin Martin, member of the advisory commission of the council and chairman of the board.

These members of the General Medical Board attended: Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman; Dr. William F. Snow, secretary; Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Dr. William H. Welch, Dr. John Young Brown, Dr. John G. Clark, Dr. Thomas S. Cullen, Dr. Edward P. Davis, Dr. William D. Haggard, Dr. Jabez Jackson, Dr. Edward Martin, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, Dr. Stuart McGuire, Dr. John D. McLean, Dr. Hubert A. Royster.

Introduced by Dr. Martin, Surgeon General Gorgas said he knew of no more important work than the activities being developed at Camp Greenleaf; that the necessity of military medical training is obvious; also that on a visit to England five years ago he learned that the great developments in the English