

ing; Bureau of Mines, Harvey S. Mudd, New Interior Department Building.

*U. S. Food Administration.*—Division of Chemicals, Charles W. Merrill.

*U. S. Fuel Administration.*—Oil Division, Thomas Cox; Coal Division, C. E. Leshner, New Interior Department Building.

*U. S. Shipping Board.*—C. K. Leith, J. E. Spurr, New Interior Department Building.

*War Trade Board.*—Bureau of Research, S. H. Salomon, 1027 Vermont Avenue; Bureau of Imports, Lincoln Hutchinson, Bond Building; Bureau of Exports, S. C. Thompson, 1435 K Street NW.

*U. S. Tariff Commission.*—Guy C. Riddell, 1322 New York Avenue NW.

*Department of State.*—Consular Service, H. A. Havens.

*U. S. National Museum.*—Division of Mineral Technology, Chester G. Gilbert.

*Federal Trade Commission.*—C. C. Houghton, 921 Fifteenth Street NW.

*National Research Council.*—John Johnston, 1023 Sixteenth Street NW.; Section of Metallurgy, H. M. Howe, 1023 Sixteenth Street NW.; Division of Geology and Geography, John C. Merriam, 1023 Sixteenth Street NW.

*Director General of Railroads.*—Car Service Section, G. F. Richardson, Interstate Commerce Building.

#### PHYSICIANS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY SERVICE

DR. FRANKLIN MARTIN, chairman of the committee on medicine of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, appeals for an increased enrollment of doctors for service as medical officers in the Army and Navy.

Surgeon-General Gorgas asks for 5,000 medical men for the Army with which to establish a reserve as fast as the 16,000 medical officers now in training and in uniform are ordered to France. While men between the ages of 25 and 45 are most desirable, the maximum age limit for medical officers is 55 years. Physicians are commissioned as first lieutenants, captains and majors. After acceptance of their commissions they are given a reasonable length of time in which to arrange their affairs before assignment to active duty.

An increased demand for naval medical officers has been created by the additional re-

sponsibility of the Navy in protecting ships engaged in the transportation of troops and supplies to Europe. The following letter from Surgeon-General Braisted is self-explanatory:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1918.

DR. FRANKLIN MARTIN,

*Council of National Defense.*

*My Dear Doctor:* May I request the cooperation of the Council of National Defense in conveying to the medical profession the fact that the Medical Department of the Navy is urgently in need of additional medical officers? Anything that you can do to assist us in filling these needs will be greatly appreciated.

Thanking you in advance for this, as well as for your many acts of cooperation in the past, I am,

Very sincerely, yours,

W. C. BRAISTED,

*Surgeon General, U. S. Navy*

Two thousand medical officers are required to meet the demands for immediate expansion and to establish a reserve.

Application blanks may be obtained from the Surgeon General of the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy, the Council of National Defense, or examining boards for medical officers located in all the large cities of the country.

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

MR. SAMUEL HENSHAW has been appointed director of the Harvard University Museum.

DR. JOHN JOHNSTON, of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, has been appointed secretary of the National Research Council.

DR. STEPHEN SMITH has resigned as member of the New York State Board of Charities, an office which he has held for many years. Dr. Smith was ninety-five years of age on February 19.

PROFESSOR RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN, director of the Scientific School of Yale University, Professor Graham Lusk, of the Cornell Medical School and Mr. John L. Simpson, of the United States Food Administration, have been representing the United States at the inter-allied food conference in Paris. The immediate purpose of the conference is to establish