The Division of Biological Chemistry is planning a symposium on plant chemistry.

The Division of Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers, besides continuing the symposium on the chemistry of dyestuffs, is planning a symposium on potash and a continuation of the very successful symposium on metallurgical subjects started at the Boston meeting.

The committee headed by Miss Josephine Grasselli will arrange a program for the pleasure of the visiting ladies. Details will be found in the final program.

All titles for papers should be in the secretary's hands on or before August 24 or in the hands of the secretaries of divisions on or before August 23, with the exception that titles of papers should reach the secretary of the Division of Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers on or before August 18. The Division of Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers have voted that the titles of all papers shall be sent to the secretary of the division, which title should be accompanied by an abstract; that any tile sent without an abstract shall not be printed in the program, and that the time limit for the presentation shall be five minutes, unless special arrangements are made with the secretary of the division. *By vote of the council no papers may be presented at the meeting titles for which are not printed on the final program.* "By Title" should be placed on the announcement of any paper where the author is to be absent, so that members may understand in advance that the paper will not be read.

The following are the addresses of the divisional secretaries:

Agricultural and Food Chemistry: Fred F. Flanders, 88 Corey Road, Brookline, Mass.

Biological Chemistry: I. K. Phelps, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

Fertilizer Chemistry: F. B. Carpenter, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.

Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers: S. H. Salisbury, Jr., Northampton, Pa.

Organic Chemistry: H. L. Fisher, Columbia University, New York City.

Pharmaceutical Chemistry: George D. Beal, Chemistry Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Physical and Inorganic Chemistry: W. E. Henderson, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Water, Sewage and Sanitation: W. W. Skinner, Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

Rubber Section: J. B. Tuttle, Secretary, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

In order that the meeting may receive due and correct notice in the public press, every member presenting a paper is requested to send an abstract to Professor Allen Rogers, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman of the society's press and publicity committee. The amount of publicity given to the meeting and to the individual papers will entirely depend upon the degree to which members cooperate in observing this request. A copy of the abstract should be retained by the member and handed to the secretary of the special division before which the paper is to be presented in Cleveland. Short abstracts will be printed in SCIENCE. The final program will be sent to all members signifying their intention of attending the meeting, to the secretaries of sections, to the council, and to all members making special request therefor by postal card or attached slip to the secretary's office.

CHARLES L. PARSONS,
Secretary

THE JAPANESE BEETLE IN NEW JERSEY

A PUBLIC hearing on the proposed quarantine of a portion of New Jersey on account of the Japanese beetle, a serious pest of certain vegetables and fruit, was held by the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., on August 20. As a result of infestation of the Japanese beetle in parts of Burlington county, New Jersey, the proposed quarantine is intended to prohibit the shipment from this territory of green sugar corn, ripe tomatoes and ripe peaches which might cause this pest to spread. A campaign of eradication authorized by Congress is now in progress, and the proposed quarantine is deemed necessary to support the measures that are being taken for the suppression of this dangerous pest.

The insect was introduced in the vicinity of Riverton, N. J., probably during the last five or six years, and presumably from Japan, in soil around the roots of iris. The beetle has thoroughly established itself, and from some 600 acres infested when the insect was first discovered it has spread and at present occurs over 7,000 to 10,000 acres, with one or two outlying points of infestation, involving approximately 25,000 acres. It is reported to be one of the most injurious insects of Japan, and its behavior in this country indicates exceptional possibilities for damage.

The insect is a general feeder, attacking the grape, peach, plum, apple and cherry, as well as many ornamental plants. It has been found injuring the sweet potato and other truck crops, especially sweet corn. The beetles penetrate the tips of the ears of sweet corn much like the common corn ear-worm and could thus be widely distributed with the shipment of the corn to the various markets. The insect feeds freely on a variety of weeds, especially smartweeds. As far as known it does not occur in other parts of the United States than in the area indicated.

THE REHABILITATION OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS[1]

Detailed reports compiled at five general hospitals indicate the progress being made by the Reconstruction Division of the Medical Department of the Army. Of the 537 cases sent to these hospitals from overseas and base hospitals in this country, 151 are now able to return to full duty and 212 are able to return to partial duty. Only 39 of these soldiers will be unable to follow their old occupations. A total of 122 will be able to return to their old employment and do efficient work, despite their injuries.

From the time these men landed in the United States an effort has been made to keep their minds and hands occupied. Curative education has been practised with satisfactory results. The men have shown interest in the "ward occupations," which consist of wood carving, knitting, weaving, block printing, bead-work, knotted work, embroidery, educational work and typewriting. Where facilities have been provided to give the men academic studies a genuine interest has been shown to improve their mental condition so as better to prepare them to make progress in civil occupations.

After the men reached the point where they could leave the wards they were instructed in shops and schools. Quartermaster repair shops are located near some of the hospitals and these are used to give instruction to the men in mechanical occupations. At the present time 132 soldiers are taking courses in auto mechanics and repair work.

Shorthand and typewriting have attracted the attention of 151. Other popular trades and the number of patients receiving instruction in them are as follows:

Drafting, 53; business, 49; agriculture, gardening and other work of similar nature, 235; telegraphy, 31; carpentry and bench work, 32; telephone, 47; furniture repairing, 18; painting, 11; electrical, 5.

A few men are taking courses in each of the following subjects:

Blacksmith, concrete working, bricklaying, plumbing, commercial law, printing, shoe repairing, woodworking, sign painting, cabinetwork, cartooning, drawing, ring making, bookbinding and willow work.

The disabilities of these men and the number suffering from each is given below. In some cases men are being treated for more than one ailment, hence the difference between the number of patients, 537, and the number of disabilities, 1,034.

Medical diseases: Cardio-vascular, 172; pulmonary tuberculosis, 83; functional neurosis (shell shock, etc.), 31; insanity, 11; nephritis, 25; gastro-intestinal, 17; gassed, 7; other general medical, 166; convalescent, 96; lung conditions (empyema), 23.

Surgical conditions: Orthopedic, 155; amputation, 42; eye, ear, nose, throat, 6; wound or injury, nervous system, 14; severe injury, face and jaw, 1; venereal diseases or sequelæ, 5; surgical condition genito-urinary system—

[1] Publication of statement from the office of the Surgeon-General, authorized by the War Department.