trants disqualified for general military service but qualified for special limited service. These instructors work under the direction of educational officers chosen for their professional standing in civil life and commissioned in the Sanitary Corps of the Medical Department. The General Staff has just authorized commissions for 119 educational officers for this purpose.

From the military standpoint disabled soldiers may be placed in three general classes: (*a*) Those who can be restored to full duty. (*b*) Those who can be fitted for limited service. (*c*) Those disabled to the extent of unfitting them for further military service.

It is the announced policy of the Surgeon-General that patients of the first class (*a*) should have, when circumstances warrant it, the benefit of therapeutic treatment through play, work, and study, as may be prescribed by medical officers, in order that their morale may be stiffened, their special skills improved, their future usefulness increased and their recovery hastened.

Patients of the second class (*b*) should have, whenever conditions permit and the medical officers approve, such specific training—physical and vocational—as will in the judgment of the educational officers best fit such patients for limited service of a particular kind. At present patients are being trained in general hospitals for limited service as general and vocational teachers, typists, printers, tailors, cobblers, harness makers, welders, motor mechanicians, painters, machine workers, woodworkers, bookkeepers, statisticians, telegraphers, photographers, telephone operators, cooks, storekeepers, electricians, etc.

The list will be extended with the advice and cooperation of the committee on education and special service of the War Department to meet other needs as they arise. In connection with the large general hospitals there is abundant opportunity for practise in many trades and occupations. At Fort McPherson, for example, practical experience can be gained in twenty different trades. Moreover, there is immediately adjacent to the hospital a large quartermaster's mechanical repair shop, covering all phases of mechanical repair and construction to which men can be assigned for limited service or to gain experience.

Patients of the third class (*c*) should be encouraged in every possible way to accept the benefits accorded them for vocational training by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. To this end they should have while in the hospital such physical training and general education as will best promote their physical reconstruction and at the same time contribute most to their vocational training. Patients who do not elect or who are not eligible to continue their education under the Federal board should receive such training as the medical and educational officers deem best in each individual case.

GEORGE ARCHIBALD CLARK

PROFESSOR GEORGE ARCHIBALD CLARK, academic secretary of Stanford University, died on April 27, 1918, at his home on the campus of the university, after a prolonged illness from a disease that had baffled his physicians. Mr. Clark's illness began more than a year ago with an attack of grip from which he never fully recovered. His legs became so weakened or paralyzed that he was for some time able to walk only with the aid of a cane, and later scarcely at all. He continued to go to his office until last August, and after he was no longer able to do so he continued to look after business matters from his home. His work as academic secretary was hard and exacting and of such a nature that many of the details could not be entrusted to his assistants. This close confinement and constant attention to official duties doubtless had much to do with bringing on the fatal illness.

Mr. Clark was fifty-three years old. He graduated at the University of Minnesota in 1891. In the fall of that year he went to California and registered as a graduate student in Latin at Stanford University which was then just entering upon its first year. Being an expert in shorthand, Mr. Clark was offered a position as stenographer in the university. In 1896 he was made secretary to President Jordan. His unusual ability soon

led to his appointment as secretary of the university, a title a little later changed to that of academic secretary.

Although his office duties were of the most exacting nature, he nevertheless found time to do some teaching. In 1911–12, he offered a course in commercial teachers' training in the department of education, which he later broadened to general secretarial training

In 1896, when David Starr Jordan was made the United States member of the International Fur Seal Commission, Mr. Clark was appointed secretary to the commission. In this capacity Mr. Clark accompanied the commission to the Pribilofs, where he spent many weeks on the seal islands, studying the seals on the rookeries and doing the exacting clerical work of the commission.

He remained as secretary to the commission during the entire period of its existence and visited the seal islands again in 1897 and 1898. During the sittings of the commission in Washington in the winters of those years to Mr. Clark fell the almost herculean task of collating, arranging, classifying and presenting to the commission in proper form for their consideration, the stupendous amount of historical, commercial, political and biological data which the State Department, the Treasury Department, and particularly the commission itself, had assembled. To do this required unusual abilities in a number of lines, including diplomacy, as well as the strength of body and will to work eighteen to twenty hours every day for several weeks. No one but Dr. Jordan, chairman of the commission, and one or two others connected with it, ever knew or realized the invaluable service which George A. Clark rendered our government in those critical days.

The interest in fur-seal matters developed then remained with Mr. Clark to the last. It was he who planned and actually took the first reliable census ever made of the fur-seal herd. So great was his interest in the fur-seal problems and so clearly was his exceptional grasp of those problems realized by the government, that he was again sent to the islands in 1909, 1912 and 1913, by Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor and George M. Bowers, Commissioner of Fisheries. In each of those years he made a careful census of the fur-seal herd. It was the belief of Mr. Clark and those then in charge of the fur-seal service in the Bureau of Fisheries that a reliable census of the herd for a series of years, together with carefully carried out marking, weighing and other observational studies of the seals, would put the government in possession of knowledge regarding the age of maturity, reproductive period, rate of natural increase, natural mortality, rate of growth, habits of the yearling and two-year-old males and females, and a number of other problems concerning which the lack of definite knowledge has been the cause of most of the disputation regarding fur-seal matters.

So long as killing seals in the open sea was lawful and practised, some of the most important of these questions could not be solved. With the cessation of pelagic sealing, resulting from the convention of July 7, 1911, entered into by the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia, it then became possible to make such a scientific study of the fur-seal herd as would give the government the exact knowledge so long and so seriously needed. The government would then be in a position to formulate and put into effect a rational policy for the management of the fur-seal herd.

The season of 1912 was the first in which there was no pelagic sealing. The fur-seal herd was then the smallest in its history. Then was the time to begin its scientific study, according to a carefully thought-out program, to extend over a series of four or five years. It was believed that period would be sufficient to solve the vitally important problems before the herd became so large as to render a census a physical impossibility. This was clearly seen by Mr. Clark and the Bureau of Fisheries, and the census and investigations were promptly begun. They were carried through in the seasons of 1912 and 1913, but unfortunately, changes in method, personnel and scope, since 1913, have made coordination of results difficult if not im-

possible, and the opportunity for the working out of a rational, scientific policy for the management of our fur-seal herd has forever passed.

Mr. Clark threw his whole soul into the fur-seal question which without doubt he understood more clearly than any other man. He contributed numerous articles on this subject to scientific, technical and popular magazines. Several of his articles appeared in SCIENCE and others in THE SCIENTIFIC MONTHLY. He wrote important parts of the four-volume report of the Fur-Seal Commission of 1896 and 1897, and for the Encyclopedia Britannica and the Encyclopedia Americana.

In speaking of Mr. Clark, Dr. Jordan, with whom he was so closely associated for twenty-seven years, said:

> George A. Clark was a university official of the very highest type. Exact, patient, courteous, devoted, absolutely unselfish, his services were of the greatest importance to Stanford as a whole and vitally so to the president, who had in the early days, distressing problems of litigation and finance to deal with as well as with the creation of a new university. In every phase of these problems he had the unfailing help of a secretary who never forgot anything; who never gave false color; and whose only thought was the welfare of the institution he served. George Clark was a noble, loyal and capable soul, one to whom I owe personally very much.

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SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

PROPOSED FEDERAL HEALTH PROGRAM

The Municipal Journal states that complaint has been made by Dr. S. S. Goldwater on behalf of the War Service Committee of the American Hospital Association that the Treasury Department, to which President Wilson referred a comprehensive program of health conservation adopted last winter by a group of leading sanitarians, has so far given no indication of formulating such a program. The President referred the program to the Treasury Department on July 1, said Dr. Goldwater. In the executive order of the President all sanitary or public health activities as carried on by any government bureau were given over to the Treasury Department. Since the President has ordered the centralization of the entire health program, says Dr. Goldwater, the time has come to give adequate attention to the other recommendations. The program asked for the appointment of an administrative head known as the Assistant Secretary of Health or perhaps the Health Administrator, to hold his place for the duration of the war. It also asked for the creation in Congress of a Committee on Public Health. Among the important features of health control in wartime which were formulated by the committee were the following:

> The establishing of standard procedures for the control of communicable diseases, including reporting diagnoses, treatment and sanitary supervision, and the adoption of these standards by local authorities. Particular attention to be paid to malaria, hookworm disease, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and the communicable diseases of childhood.
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> A comprehensive program for the hygiene of war industries to be prepared and put into effect. Among the matters for special attention should be adjustment of the hours of labor to obtain maximum production without damage to the health of the workers. Special attention should be given to the diseases which seriously reduce the efficiency of farm labor in southern states.
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> Standards for maternity care and for the preservation of the health of infants and children should be prepared and promulgated. A plan should be prepared and put into effect for the registration and after-care of men enlisted or drafted for military service and subsequently rejected or discharged on account of mental or physical defects. This should include, for example, extension of facilities for the sanitarium and home care of tuberculosis victims and for hospital and home treatment for mental defectives and drug addicts.
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> To insure the quality and make reasonable the cost of essential drugs and biological products, standard methods of manufacture and standards of potency should be developed and enforced. A comprehensive propaganda of health education adapted to various localities and all classes of people should be developed.
>
> Steps should be taken to provide for the national registration of deaths, births, and cases of preventable diseases. A program should be prepared