

is a hopeful one, and inspired the feeling that we are well on the way to the establishment of the Ministry. The tone adopted by Dr. Addison is significant of this also, as is the translation of Sir George Newmann to the Local Government Board, and the granting to him of the title of "chief medical officer," with the status of a secretary of the board.

Nature continues: "One part of the bill which has been carried over unaltered from its predecessor is that relating to the appointment of consultative committees, and Dr. Addison, by his utterances, has shown himself to be firmly wedded to this idea, and expectant of results of great value from the work to be done by these bodies. The Consumers' Council at the Ministry of Food, which may be regarded as more or less analogous, though it was occasionally sneered at, must have assisted the food controller considerably. There is no reason to suppose that the Ministry of Health consultative committees will be any less helpful. Indeed, since they are to consist of carefully selected experts on matters having a bearing on national health, they are almost bound to be more valuable. In any event, the consultative committee idea has this to recommend it: that it will popularize health work. The committees will serve as a most effective link between the department doing the work and those for whose benefit the work is done. The department and the workers will be less cloistered; the workers and those who are worked for will be more intimately associated. The public will see and hear of what is being done, and will come to recognize the necessity for assisting in, and taking advantage of, the efforts made. So far there have been remarkably few comments on the bill, but on the whole the reception has been entirely favorable."

THE COLLEGE OF FISHERIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE

THE College of Fisheries just established by the University of Washington, at Seattle, enjoys the distinction of being the only one in the world outside of Japan. The Imperial Fisheries Institute at Tokio is a government

institution and has been in existence since 1897. It has so conclusively proved its worth that a number of subsidiary schools have been established in the various provinces of Japan.

When the matter of the establishment of a College of Fisheries in this country was first broached by Dr. H. M. Smith, U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, his attention was called to the fact that Seattle is the only American city within whose corporate limits, or in territory immediately adjacent, can be found in active operation practically every type of plant used in turning the raw fishery material into all forms of manufactured articles both for food and for use in the arts and sciences; fishery operations were carried on even in Seattle harbor; while the great salmon, halibut, cod and herring fleets operating in Alaska waters had their headquarters mainly in the city, outfitting there and bringing back the products for shipment to all parts of the world; also that one of the leading universities of the country was already established there and could take up the work.

The College of Fisheries will offer a four-year course divided into three divisions—Fishing, Technological and Fish Cultural. Students will be given as much practical training as possible in the college, but for certain periods in the last two years of the course will be expected to pursue their studies by work in commercial establishments devoted to the preparation of fishery products, aboard fishing vessels, or at hatcheries.

As the university is a state institution, an important part of the work of the College of Fisheries will be in rendering assistance and advice whenever called upon by the state authorities, and also to aid the commercial fishermen not only of the state but of the nation in solving the many problems which beset them, and to aid in the conservation and perpetuation of our wonderful fishery resources. Research work along the lines of utilization of hitherto neglected species, and of waste products, will be carried on and it is hoped will result in materially increasing the wealth of the state and nation.

The director, Mr. John N. Cobb, who is also

professor of fisheries, is known in connection with the economic fisheries of the United States, and has been active in the industry since 1895, when he was appointed a field agent of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

BUFFALO MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

THE spring meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held with the Western New York Section in Buffalo, April 7 to 11, inclusive. There is every prospect that the meeting will be one of the largest ever held by the American Chemical Society as unusual interest has developed in problems of reconstruction, in the future utilization of war-time products, in heretofore secret information on chemistry warfare that can now be released, in the development of a comprehensive compendia of the literature of chemistry, and in many other problems which the Buffalo meeting will consider. A large number of chemists who have already signified their intention to be present assures also an unusual opportunity for meeting and discussing chemical problems with chemists who have been closely in touch with the nation's affairs. The Western New York Section is making arrangements for interesting excursions to industrial plants of importance.

Registration will take place at the Hotel Statler beginning at 3 P.M., Monday, April 7. An information bureau will be located at the hotel, and competent guides placed at all railroad stations. The general program is as following:

MONDAY, APRIL 7

4.00 P.M.—Council meeting at the University Club. Dinner for the council as guests of the Western New York Section at 6.30 P.M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8

9.30 A.M.—General Meeting, Hotel Statler. "The Future of American Chemical Industry," by Wm. H. Nichols, President American Chemical Society.

One other general address to be announced.

2.30 P.M.—General Symposium on the Chemistry and Technology of Mustard Gas. Wilder D. Bancroft, chairman. Numerous interesting papers are

offered. These will take up the whole of the afternoon of Tuesday and may continue on Wednesday morning in the Biological, Physical and Inorganic, and Organic Divisions.

8.15 P.M.—Smoker, Hotel Statler.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

Divisional meetings—9.30 A.M., 1 P.M. and 2.30 to 5.30 P.M., at Technical High School.

6 P.M.—Dinner to Council at Canisius College.

8.30 P.M.—At Hutchinson High School—Public Address, "A Chemical Story," by Edgar F. Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10

9.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Divisional meetings.

2 P.M.—Excursion. National Aniline & Chemical Company.

7 P.M.—Banquet—place to be announced. The capacity of the hall requires that only 400 tickets be issued.

The usual meetings will be held by all the Divisions except the Fertilizer Division, and by the Rubber Chemistry Section, with the following special program: The Division of Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers will make a special effort on papers on the probable future of those chemicals which have been abnormally stimulated during the war and on the library of the industrial laboratory. The Pharmaceutical Division announces a symposium on "The Possibilities in Drug Research." The Rubber Chemistry Section will apply for permission to organize at this meeting as a division.

Excursions are being arranged to include the works of the Buffalo Foundry and Machine Company; J. P. Devine and Company; Larkin Company; Municipal Laboratories and Water Purification Works; Oil Crushers; Pratt and Lambert, varnish makers; Spencer Kellogg Company; and tour of the city. Also, excursion to Niagara Falls, including visit to Power Plant, luncheon at Chamber of Commerce, pictures and exhibits of Niagara Falls products, drive along the Gorge and visit to Canadian side and Victoria Park. To accomplish the full program of excursions, it may be necessary to arrange for part of these excursions on Saturday.