ject was to advance scientific medicine and to benefit the American medical profession. The board of trustees was of the opinion that the association should publish more of these special journals if, and when, there was a call for them. Both the American Medical Directory and the Quarterly Cumulative Medical Index showed the effects of the war and had been published at a considerable loss. The house of delegates approved a motion providing that the publication of a *Journal of Surgery* be considered and also the publication of a *Journal of Medicine* for lay readers, if the house found such a procedure advisable.

THE RAMSAY MEMORIAL FUND

A meeting of subscribers to the Ramsay Memorial Fund was held on June 5, at University College, London, for the purpose of considering plans to be submitted by the executive committee with respect to the progress of the fund and to the objects to which the fund should be devoted. The total amount already given or promised amounts to £42,794 10s. 9d. This sum includes the following contributions by the following overseas committees: Switzerland, £817 6s. 9d.; United States of America, £626 15s. 10d.; Japan, £500 9s. 2d.; India, £397 8s. 4d.; Italy, £395 16s. 8d.; Denmark, £225; Norway, £186 6s. 7d.; Chile, £128 6s. 8d.; Holland, £68 1s. 7d.; Australia, £37 16s.; New Zealand £21 3s. 6d. It also includes £5,177 18s. 6d. collected by the Glasgow committee for a Glasgow fellowship. Promises, either provisional or definite, for the foundation of one, or more than one, Ramsay Memorial Fellowship have been received from the governments of Italy, Japan, Spain, Norway, China and Greece and other governments have the matter under favorable consideration.

More recently the committee of the Ramsay Memorial Fund for the United States reports the receipts of contributions totalling $4,700, which after deduction of current expenses for printing, postage, etc., will leave about £900 for transmission to the fund headquarters in London. The committee had hoped to be able to transmit at least £1,500 at this time, and will therefore welcome further contributions. Checks should be sent to the chairman, Dr. Charles Baskerville, 140th Street and Convent Avenue, New York, or to the treasurer, Mr. William J. Matheson, 21 Burling Slip, New York.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

At the meeting of the American Medical Association held in Atlantic City last week, Surgeon-General W. C. Braisted was elected president. The meeting next year will be in New Orleans. Other officers of the association were elected as follows: *First Vice-president,* D. L. Edsall, Boston; *Second Vice-president,* Emery Marvel, Atlantic City; *Third Vice-president,* Eugene S. Talbot, Chicago; *Fourth Vice-president,* George H. Kress, Los Angeles; *Secretary,* Alexander R. Craig, Chicago; *Treasurer,* William Allen Pusey, Chicago; *Speaker of House of Delegates,* Hubert Work, Pueblo, Colo.; *Vice-speaker,* Dwight H. Murray, Syracuse, N. Y.; *Trustees,* Archibald Dowling, Shreveport, La., A. R. Mitchell, Lincoln, Neb., D. C. Brown, Danbury, Conn.; *Judicial Council,* Ira C. Chase, Ft. Worth, Tex.; *Council on Health and Public Instruction,* Haven Emerson, New York City; *Council on Medical Education,* Arthur D. Bevan, Chicago; *Council on Scientific Assembly,* J. B. Blake, Boston.

The eighty-seventh annual meeting of the British Association will be held in Bournemouth from September 9 to 13, under the presidency of the Honorable Sir Charles Parsons, who will deliver an address dealing with engineerng and the war. The following presidents of sections have been appointed by the council: A, Mathematical and Physical Science, Professor Andrew Gray; B, Chemistry, Professor P. Phillips Bedson; C, Geology, Dr. J. W. Evans; D, Zoology, Dr. F. A. Dixey; E, Geography, Professor L. W. Lyde; F, Economic Science and Statistics, Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.; G, Engineering, Professor J. E. Petavel; H, Anthropology, Professor Arthur Keith; I, Physiology, Professor D. Noel Paton; K, Botany, Sir Daniel Morris; L, Educational Science, Sir Napier Shaw, and M, Agriculture, Professor W. Somerville. Evening discourses will be delivered by Sir Arthur Evans on

"The palace of Minos and the prehistoric civilization of Crete"; and by Mr. Sidney G. Brown on "The gyroscopic compass."

THE American Institute of Electrical Engineers holds its thirty-fifth annual convention at the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, New York, from June 24 to 27. The annual presidential address by President Comfort A. Adams will open the convention on Tuesday morning and will be followed by the introduction of President-elect Calvert Townley.

FELLOWS of the Royal Society have been elected as follows: Professor F. A. Bainbridge, Dr. G. Barger, Dr. S. Chapman, Sir C. F. Close, Dr. J. W. Evans, Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, Dr G. S. Graham-Smith, Mr. E. Heron-Allen, Dr. W. D. Matthew, Professor C. G. Seligman, Professor B. D. Steele, Major G. I. Taylor, Dr. G. N. Watson, Dr. J. C. Willis and Professor T. B. Wood.

DEAN VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, of the University of Michigan, was elected the first president of the Medical Veterans of the World War organized at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association.

THE British government has conferred upon Major General Ireland the Cross of Companion of the Bath in recognition of his services as chief surgeon of the American Expeditionay Forces and later, as Surgeon-General of the American Army.

THE Cullum geographical medal of the American Geographical Society has been awarded to M. E. de Margerie, known for his work on physical geography.

SIR J. J. THOMSON, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and president of the Royal Society, and Sir Norman Moore, Bart., president of the Royal College of Physicans, have been elected to the standing committee of the British Museum.

MAJOR RESTON STEVENSON, who has been working for the French government in the Chemical Warfare Service, has recently returned from France. He has been discharged from the Army, and will return to the department of chemistry of the College of the City of New York to continue his work there.

CAPTAIN PAUL E. HOWE, Sanitary Corps, has received his discharge from the Army and has resumed his work at the Rockefeller Institute, at Princeton, N. J. For several months, Captain Howe was nutritional officer at Camp Kearny, California. Later he was recalled to Washington to work out plans for a course in food and nutrition at the Army Medical School. A food laboratory has been planned and is now partially equipped for use in connection with this course and for making food analyses for the Medical Department of the Army.

PROFESSOR L. C. GRATON, who had recently returned to the Harvard geological department from work on one of the war committees in New York, has been called to Washington for the next year to establish principles of copper mine valuation and depletion for the Income Taxation program under the Treasury Department.

MR. L. E. WARREN has resigned as chief research chemist for Wm. R. Warner & Co., of New York City, and has accepted a position as associate chemist in the laboratory of the American Medical Association in Chicago.

MR. ELIOT BLACKWELDER has resigned his position as professor of geology at the University of Illinois. After September 1 he will devote his time largely to geologic research, especially regarding the history of the Rocky Mountains, with headquarters at Denver.

DR. E. D. ROE, JR., John Raymond French professor of mathematics at Syracuse University, has been elected director of the observatory. His position in the department of mathematics remains unchanged.

PROFESSOR ROLLIN D. SALISBURY, head of the department of geography and dean of the Ogden Graduate School of Science at the University of Chicago, has been appointed a member of the Illinois State Board of Natural Resources and Conservation, to succeed Professor T. C. Chamberlin, head of the department of geology.

IN the list of members of divisions of the National Research Council published in the May 16 number of SCIENCE, under the Divi-

sion of Biology and Agriculture, Botanical Society of America, the name of A. S. Hitchcock was omitted.

Information has been received from Dr. L. A. Bauer that the observations made by his party at Cape Palmas, Liberia, during the total solar eclipse of May 28–29, were successful.

Dr. Walter Hough left Washington in May for Arizona, to conduct ethnological and archeological explorations in the White Mountain Apache Reservation for the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Mr. Charles M. Hoy, of the National Museum, has left for Australia, to collect animals and other biological material for the museum.

Professor W. H. Twenhofel, of the University of Wisconsin, and a party of six students, five from the University of Wisconsin and one from Yale University, will devote the summer of 1919 to a study of the geology of Anticosti Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence. The party will leave Madison about June 20 and expects to return about October 1.

Professor J. Paul Goode, of the University of Chicago, gave the final address of the year's program of luncheon meetings of the Civic Industrial Section of the Association of Commerce of Chicago, in the ball room of the Morrison Hotel Thursday, May 29. The subject of the address was "America as a world power."

Major A. O. Leuschner, acting chairman of the Division of Physical Sciences, National Research Council, delivered an address on "The determination of the orbits of comets and planets" before the Washington Academy of Sciences on May 27.

The Croonian lecture of the Royal Society was delivered on May 29, by Dr. H. H. Dale on "The biological significance of anaphylaxis."

The Halley lecture was delivered by Professor Horace Lamb at the University of Oxford Museum, on May 20. The subject was "The tides."

The Association for the Advancement of Laboratory Science among Women will offer through Dean Carey M. Thomas, of Bryn Mawr College, who is about to leave for France, $2,000 to Mme. Curie to come to the United States in 1920–21 to lecture in women's colleges and in other institutions.

Nature records the death of Dr. Milan Stefanik, formerly attached to the Meudon Observatory. In 1906 he went, with others of the staff, to the subsidiary observatory at Mont Blanc, where he continued his study of the infra-red from the point of view of telluric absorption, making his observations from different altitudes on the mountain. In 1910 Dr. Stefanik established at his own expense an observatory in the island of Tahiti to pursue his researches, and was therefore conveniently placed to observe the solar eclipse of April 28, 1911. Dr. Stefanik became a general in the French army, and met his death at a comparatively early age in an aeroplane accident in a flight from Italy to Bratislava, the capital of his native land of Slovakia.

The death is announced of Sir Edward Charles Stirling, F.R.S., of Adelaide, South Australia, the explorer and ethnologist.

Colonel D. Rintoul, senior science master and head of the physics department of Clifton College, died on April 21, of pneumonia, at the age of fifty-seven years.

The Okefinokee Society, recently organized for the purpose of bringing about the preservation for scenic and scientific purposes of Okefinokee Swamp and other natural wonders in the southeastern United States, held its first meeting at Waycross, Georgia, on June 3. This was followed in the evening by an illustrated public lecture on Okefinokee Swamp by S. W. McCallie, state geologist of Georgia, and a trip to the swamp by visiting members the next day. The society desires the cooperation of botanists, zoologists and nature-lovers throughout the country. Those who have not already been communicated with can obtain a copy of the constitution and other information by addressing the secretary, Dr. J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Georgia.

Two thousand and five hundred delegates from farmers' organizations in Washington, Oregon and Idaho in session at Seattle on June 13 subscribed $20,000 toward a fund for building a temple of agriculture in Washington, D. C.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE sum of £200,000 is being provided by the Victorian government to enable Melbourne University to complete its buildings.

THE Goldsmiths' Company has given £5,500 to the University of Cambridge for the purpose of extending and equipping the department of metallurgy.

DR. LEVERETT D. BRISTOL has been elected dean and professor of bacteriology and public health of the University of Tennessee College of Medicine at Memphis.

DR. L. J. GILLESPIE, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, has been appointed professor of physical chemistry in Syracuse University.

FREDERICK RASMUSSEN, who has been appointed Pennsylvania state secretary of agriculture, has been succeeded in the professorship of dairy husbandry at the Pennsylvania State College by Andrew A. Borlaw, of the extension department.

AT the University of Chicago John A. Parkhurst, of the department of astronomy and astrophysics and Elbert Clark and George W. Bartelmez, of the department of anatomy, have been promoted to associate professorships.

PROFESSOR C. R. MARSHALL, professor of materia medica and therapeutics, in the University of St. Andrews has been appointed Regius professor of materia medica in the University of Aberdeen, vacant by the resignation of Professor Theodore Cash.

DR. BOON, has been appointed to the chair of chemistry at Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.

MR. R. W. H. HAWKEN has been appointed to succeed Professor A. J. Gibson as professor of engineering in the University of Queensland.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE VALLEY OF TEN THOUSAND SMOKES

UNDER the caption "The Katmai National Monument" in the issue of SCIENCE, January 3, several observations and comparisons are made relative to this wonderful natural phenomenon. Among these occurs the following:

> Rock strata superheated since the great eruption underlie Katmai near enough to the surface to turn to instant steam the spring and drainage water of many a surrounding mile of foot hills. Thus originates the steam which bursts from the myriad valley vents.

An acquaintance with this remarkable volcanic area would convince the writer of the above observations that his explanations are quite inadequate to explain the phenomena occurring there and an examination of the gases evolved would still further convince the writer that he was dealing with something much more closely related to the molten magma than an area of residual superheated strata—presumably so heated in 1912 and slowly cooling off. Although steam is the principal constituent of the emanations yet there are many vents in which steam is but a small percentage of the issuing gases, the main portion of the vapors being highly corrosive acids, volatile metallic chlorides, sulphides and oxides.

It is quite true that the local surface drainage disappears as it attempts to find its way down the valley and some of the lesser conspicuous features of this valley are dumps of volcanic débris vomited out from the throats of vents into which the surface storm drainage had poured it. But the most active area of the whole valley lies right on the peninsular axis itself and no one seeing the vast quantities of vapors being evolved would for a moment consider their origin to have been up-grade surface infiltration from the distant "foot-hills."

The peninsular axis is not yet in equilibrium with the volcanic forces. In 1917 avalanches of rocks were being precipitated down the perpendicular face of Falling Mountain. Gases were issuing from crevices distributed from the bottom to the top 2,000 feet above