

was professor of materia medica at Pennsylvania from 1835 until 1850, and professor of the theory and practise of medicine until 1860, when he resigned. Dr. Horatio Charles Wood, Jr., is professor of pharmacology and therapeutics, having succeeded to one of the chairs held by his father when he retired. He is survived by these children: James L. Wood, Milford, Pa.; Dr. George B. Wood, Dr. Horatio Charles Wood, Jr., and Miss Sarah K. Wood.

Dr. Wood was born in Philadelphia, January 13, 1841, a son of Horatio Curtis and Elizabeth Head Bacon Wood. His first American ancestor, Richard Wood, emigrated from Bristol, England, in 1682, settling first in Philadelphia and afterwards in New Jersey. Horatio C. Wood was educated at Westtown School and Friends' Select School, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1862.

In his youth he developed a fondness for natural history and before studying medicine became a worker in the Academy of Natural Sciences, distinguishing himself by his original work. After spending several years in hospitals, Dr. Wood began private practise in 1865, making a specialty of therapeutics and materia medica, meanwhile continuing his natural history studies and publishing numerous papers on this branch of science, especially cell botany. In his early life Dr. Wood also was a student of entomology and published thirteen original memoirs upon the subject. He abandoned these studies after 1873 and devoted his whole attention to medicine.

He was appointed professor of botany in 1866 in the auxiliary faculty of medicine in the university which had been established and endowed by his uncle, Dr. George B. Wood, and held this position ten years. He also made a special study of nervous diseases and upon the organization of the University Hospital in 1874 was appointed clinical lecturer, becoming professor in 1875 and retaining this chair until 1901. He also was professor of materia medica and therapeutics from 1875 until he retired.

Dr. Wood was the author of numerous med-

ical and scientific works including "Thermic Fever or Sunstroke," 1872; "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," 1874; "Brain Work and Overwork," 1880; and "Nervous Diseases and their Diagnosis," 1874. In cooperation with Professors Bennington and Sadtler he revised the United States Dispensatory.

Lafayette College conferred upon him the degree A.M., in 1881 and LL.D. in 1883. He received the degree LL.D. from Yale in 1889 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1904. He was a member of many learned societies including the National Academy of Sciences, was president of the American Pharmacopoeial convention from 1890 until 1910, and was president of the College of Physicians in 1902 and 1903.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

WATER-POWER AND DARTMOOR

As similar problems must frequently be solved in the United States, the following may be quoted from *Nature*:

The proposal to develop electrical energy from water-power on Dartmoor has led to a strong protest against interference with the amenity of the moor as appreciated by the lovers of solitary places. Mr. Eden Phillpotts first directed attention to the matter by a letter in the *Times* of December 10, in which he called on the Duchy of Cornwall, the landlords of Dartmoor, to act quickly "and help to create a body of Parliamentary opinion; otherwise the destructive and ill-considered enterprise may receive sanction from an indifferent House of Commons next session." A Plymouth correspondent supplied to the *Times* of December 23 an account of the scope of the proposed scheme, and on later days other writers expressed their strong disapproval of the project from local, engineering, or esthetic points of view.

The scheme of the Dartmoor and District Hydro-electric Supply Company is briefly to utilize the great rainfall and high altitude of Dartmoor in the generation of electricity at several power stations situated on different streams, to convey the current to the neighboring towns and villages for ordinary municipal purposes, and possibly to erect industrial establishments where current might be used for electrolytic or power purposes. It is claimed that this work will furnish needed employment for the population of the district,

provide a continuous and economical supply of electricity for lighting, traction and heating, reduce the congestion of railway traffic by diminishing the demand for coal, and generally increase prosperity and confer public benefits more than sufficient to counterbalance any interference with agriculture, fishing rights, or the pleasure of visitors to the Moor.

The general, and especially the local, public is not qualified to weigh the rival claims, and as things now stand Parliament must proceed by the old, cumbrous, and very costly method of hearing eloquent advocates and technical experts on all the points raised.

At present the whole question of the water resources, and especially of the water-power of the British Isles is being investigated by a committee of the Board of Trade, and on this account Parliament may be inclined to postpone the consideration of private bills dealing with water, if not of special urgency, until the committee has reported. There are few areas in England where an unused gathering-ground exists at an altitude allowing of the development of water-power, and it may well be considered inexpedient to allocate them finally before a hydrometric survey has been carried out to enable the available power and its cost to be calculated on a sure basis before work is commenced.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

THE Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, the Association of American Medical Colleges and the Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States will hold a congress on medical education and licensure at Chicago on March 1, 2 and 3. The program is as follows:

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1920

Morning Session, 9:30 A.M.

Introductory Remarks by Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, chairman of the Council on Medical Education, Chicago.

Dr. George Blumer, president of the Association of American Medical Colleges, New Haven, Conn.

Dr. David A. Strickler, president of the Federation of State Medical Boards, Denver, Colo.

"Present status of medical education," Dr. N. P. Colwell, secretary of the Council on Medical Education, Chicago.

Symposium on "The needs and future of medical education," Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York City.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford University, Stanford University, Calif.

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, New York City.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president, University of Chicago, Chicago.

Mr. Abraham Flexner, secretary of the General Education Board, New York City.

Monday Afternoon, 2 P.M.

"The larger function of state university medical schools," Dr. Walter A. Jessup, president of the State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

"Full-time teachers in clinical departments," Dr. William Darrach, dean of Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.

"Research in medical schools, laboratory departments," Dr. Oskar Klotz, professor of pathology, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh.

"Research in medical schools, clinical departments," Dr. G. Canby Robinson, dean, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1920

Morning Session, 9:30 A.M.

"Graduate medical instruction in the United States," Dr. Louis B. Wilson, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

"Interallied medical relations; qualifying examinations, licensure, examinations, graduate medical instruction," Dr. Walter L. Bierring, secretary of the Federation of State Medical Boards, Des Moines.

"Essential improvements in state medical licensure," Dr. John M. Baldy, president of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure, Philadelphia.

"Interstate relations in medical licensure," Francis W. Shepardson, director of the Department of Education and Registration of the State of Illinois, Springfield.

Tuesday Afternoon, 2 P.M.

Reports on Medical Teaching from the Committee on Medical Pedagogy of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Remarks by the chairman, Dr. W. S. Carter, dean, University of Texas, department of medicine, Galveston.

Anatomy: Dr. Charles R. Bardeen, dean, University of Wisconsin Medical School, Madison.