

It was then appropriate that before his retirement, there should be some demonstration of appreciation by the scientists themselves. This took the form of a buffet supper at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, February 16. The event was planned by a committee chosen from the membership of the various Washington scientific societies in which the Department of Agriculture is largely represented. In the menu were included various items representative of the work of the department, such as "Dasheen Chips," "Soy Bean Sauce," "American Roquefort Cheese," and "New Unnamed Grapes." During the evening, Dr. B. T. Galloway presented Secretary Meredith with a vellum volume bound in hand-tooled, dark morocco, and containing the following inscription of appreciation signed by the five hundred and sixty scientific and technical men who attended:

The researches of the United States Department of Agriculture in recent years have become so diversified and so important for the welfare of the country and are so absolutely dependent on a wise, far-seeing and sympathetic administration, such as you have given us, that your departure from among us is a matter of very general regret.

Your broad comprehension and appreciation of the fundamental importance of scientific research in agriculture, your prompt recognition of the needs of the service and your enthusiasm and effective efforts to secure proper recognition of the work and workers have been most stimulating to us and have been of the greatest value in promoting a better understanding of the activities and purposes of the department and their vital relation to the business and industrial interests of the nation and the progress of the whole people.

In view of the above facts, we the undersigned, desire to express our deep appreciation and to thank you for what you have done and extend to you our hearty good wishes for all time to come.

In response, the secretary spoke briefly of his interest in the scientific work of the department, and his hopes for its future development. The esteem in which Mr. Meredith is held, was evidenced by the large attendance at this unofficial gathering. And the spirit of those present was such that when all joined in a rousing cheer for "Meredith" and

in singing "He's a jolly good fellow" it seemed not only wholly in harmony with the occasion, but a fitting expression of their enthusiasm for the man.

#### CONGRESS ON MEDICAL EDUCATION

THE Annual Congress on Medical Education, Licensure, Hospitals and Public Health will be held at Chicago on March 7, 8, 9 and 10, under the auspices of The Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, and The Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association, The Association of American Medical Colleges, The Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States and The American Conference on Hospital Service.

The program of the sessions on Medical Education are as follows:

Introductory Remarks, Arthur Dean Bevan, chairman of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, Chicago.

The Significance of Group Practise in its Relation to the Profession and the Community, Veader N. Leonard, Academy of Clinical Medicine, Duluth.

#### SYMPOSIUM ON GRADUATE TRAINING IN THE VARIOUS MEDICAL SPECIALTIES

Medicine and the Medical Specialties—

- (a) Internal medicine, George Blumer, clinical professor of medicine, Yale University.
- (b) Pediatrics, Harry M. McClanahan, professor of pediatrics, University of Nebraska.
- (c) Nervous and mental diseases, Arthur S. Hamilton, professor of nervous and mental diseases, University of Minnesota.
- (d) Dermatology and syphilology, William A. Pusey, emeritus professor of dermatology, University of Illinois.

Surgery and the Surgical Specialties—

- (a) Surgery, Charles H. Frazier, professor of clinical surgery, University of Pennsylvania.
- (b) Ophthalmology, Walter B. Lancaster, Boston.
- (c) Oto-Laryngology, Wendell C. Phillips, New York.
- (d) Orthopedic surgery, Robert W. Lovett, professor of orthopedic surgery, Harvard University.

(c) Urology, Hugh H. Young, clinical professor of urology, Johns Hopkins University.

The Relation of the General Practitioner to the Specialist, James B. Herrick, professor of medicine, Rush Medical College.

Obstetrics and Gynecology, J. Whitridge Williams, dean and professor of obstetrics, Johns Hopkins University.

Public Health and Hygiene, Victor C. Vaughan, dean and professor of hygiene and physiological chemistry, University of Michigan.

Preclinical Subjects—

(a) Anatomy, Albert C. Eycleshymer, dean and professor of anatomy, University of Illinois.

(b) Physiology, Joseph Erlanger, professor of physiology, Washington University.

(c) Pharmacology and therapeutics, Charles W. Edmunds, professor of materia medica and therapeutics, University of Michigan.

(d) Pathology and bacteriology, James Ewing, professor of pathology, Cornell University.

Summary of Reports on Graduate Training in the Specialties, Louis B. Wilson, chairman of the Council's Committee on Graduate Medical Education, Rochester, Minn.

#### THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS FOR RESEARCH WORK

To reduce the cost of chemicals needed for research work in various scientific departments of the University of Wisconsin, the chemistry department will give a new course in the manufacture of organic chemicals during the summer session under the direction of Professor Glenn S. Skinner. The only other course of this kind given anywhere in the country is at the University of Illinois.

Professor J. H. Mathews states that most of the chemicals now available for experimental work are obtained only at excessively high prices and the department is compelled to make the choice between excessively high laboratory fees or curtailment of laboratory instruction. It will be possible with the laboratory facilities available during the summer months to manufacture these chemicals more cheaply than they can be purchased, thus materially cheapening the cost to the student.

All men of science in the university have

been asked to leave their orders for chemicals with Professor Skinner and as far as is possible these orders will be filled by his course.

Only eight advanced students will be admitted to the course, and they will work from nine to ten hours a day and will receive about 40 cents an hour for their work. Only the most promising graduates and upper classmen will be selected for the work, with the view to giving them intensive training in practical organic chemistry and experience in larger scale operations.

#### INSTITUTE FOR FOOD RESEARCH AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY

THE Carnegie Corporation of New York announces that it has entered into an agreement with Leland Stanford Jr. University, by which a food research institute is to be established at the university for the intensive study of the problems of production, distribution and consumption of food. The corporation expressed hope that the new organization will in time be known as the Hoover Institute.

Need for such an institution was first suggested to the corporation by Mr. Herbert Hoover, former food administrator and a trustee of Stanford University. The selection of Stanford was due in part to the fact that there is deposited there documentary material relative to the economic side of the war gathered by Mr. Hoover. He will serve as a member of the advisory committee.

The institute will begin work July 1. The corporation will provide \$700,000 for its support for ten years.

The university has agreed to make its scientific laboratories available to the institute. It is not intended to duplicate the equipment of research laboratories working in the field of nutrition, but to cooperate with other agencies.

Need for continual research work in problems arising after food has left the farmer's hands was emphasized by experience during the war, it is explained, when the study of food supply was necessary to attain maximum efficiency in the nutrition of the nations involved. During the war much of the previous data regarding food was found to be inaccurate. It