

DR. JAMES E. ACKERT, parasitologist at Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment Station, has resumed his work at Manhattan, after spending four months in hookworm investigations in Trinidad as a member of the expedition of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

DR. N. J. VAVILOV, professor of farm crops in the Petrograd Agricultural College and director of the bureau of applied botany and plant breeding is now in the United States on leave of absence to study methods followed in his field of work by American colleges and universities.

J. W. RICHARDS, professor of metallurgy at Lehigh University, died suddenly on October 12, at the age of fifty-seven years.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

A BEQUEST of \$200,000 to Harvard University, the income to be devoted to the investigation of the origin and cure of cancer, is contained in the will of the late Hiram F. Mills, the hydraulic engineer of Hingham, Mass. After numerous public and private bequests, including \$10,000 each to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the residue of the estate is to be used to establish a fund for charitable purposes among mill workers in Lawrence and Lowell.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that the foundations have been laid for the new University of Jerusalem, to which the Jewish physicians in the United States are giving \$1,000,000 to build the medical college, of which the inside will be furnished in accord with American standards, with white tiled operating rooms, while the exterior will conform to the general plan of the university. Dr. Albert Einstein will be dean of the university, and an American surgeon, assisted by an American staff, will be at the head of the medical department. Patrick Geddes, professor of botany of the University of Edinburgh, has drawn up the plans for the building, which will be open to students from all countries.

DR. LAURENCE J. EARLY has been appointed associate professor in bacteriology, and Dr. Percy Lawrence DeNoyelles assistant professor in pathology at the Albany Medical College.

DR. LESTER S. HILL, of the University of Montana, has been appointed associate professor of mathematics in the University of Maine.

G. ROSS ROBERTSON has completed his graduate study at the University of Chicago and has been appointed instructor in the Southern Branch of the University of California, at Los Angeles. While in Chicago Mr. Robertson also assisted Dr. Stieglitz in his Public Health Service work, as junior chemist.

MR. C. A. GUNNS, formerly zoological technician with the late Professor Sedgwick, of Cambridge University and the Imperial College of Science, London, and for the past five years in the same position with Professor McBride of the latter institution, has become zoological technician in the Department of Zoology, Kansas State Agricultural College.

DR. DAVID HEPBURN, professor of anatomy and dean of the medical faculty, University College, Cardiff, has been appointed dean of the faculty of medicine in the University of Wales.

PROFESSOR O. NÄGELI has succeeded Professor Eichhorst in the chair of clinical medicine at Zürich.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE AN IDEAL HOST

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: The following observation on the symbiotic relation between a large hammerhead shark and a shark sucker (*Ramora*) seems worthy of record. On July 5, 1911, a hammerhead shark ten feet two inches long and two feet seven inches across the head was taken in the Bureau of Fisheries trap in Buzzards Bay at Woods Hole, Mass. The shark was towed by the tail to the stone shark pool at the Fisheries wharf. After this strenuous trip from the trap my curiosity was aroused at seeing a small ramora about sixteen inches long clinging to the side of the shark. So far as I could discover no one had seen the ramora either in

the trap or in the shark pool. Mr. Vinal Edwards tried to catch the ramora with a dip net whereupon, to our surprise, it swam quickly towards the shark's head and, with a peculiar twist of the tail, entered the posterior gill slit on the right side of the head and disappeared, presumably into the shark's mouth. It seems possible that the ramora made the trip from the trap in the same way. In this case therefore the shark offered free transportation, food and shelter, making him practically an ideal host.

REYNOLD A. SPAETH

WOODS HOLE, MASS.

A REMEDY FOR MANGE IN WHITE RATS

EVERYONE who has kept a colony of white rats under laboratory conditions has doubtless been confronted with the necessity of dealing with the mange-like skin disease which affects the edges of the ears, the nose, tail and the skin of the body. The organism is one of the species of *Notoedres*, the itch and scab mite.

The conventional remedy in this laboratory has been a mixture of sulfur and vaseline but I have had no success with it. Recently, Kennedy¹ reported the use of cedar oil for this disease but cautioned care because of its anesthetic properties.

I have had satisfactory results with a 2 per cent. solution of chloramine-T. The crusty scabs on the ears, tail and among the hair on the shoulders are rubbed vigorously with cotton soaked in the solution and usually yield to such daily treatment in less than a week. The peculiar long horny growths on the nose are best treated by cutting close with a sharp scissors and treating the resulting lesion daily with the antiseptic. Routine sterilization of cages is desirable in any case.

After surgical operations the rats often insist on removing the sutures with their teeth. Treatment of the wound twice daily with chloramine-T solution will give satisfactory closure in a very short time.

ARTHUR H. SMITH

SHEFFIELD LABORATORY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL
CHEMISTRY, YALE UNIVERSITY

¹ Kennedy, *SCIENCE*, N. S., 53,364, 1921.

QUOTATIONS

THE TECHNICIANS IN INDUSTRY

THE Society of Technical Engineers has just published a journal in which its position and policy are for the first time clearly defined. This society represents a movement of great interest, which has for some time been quietly advancing, but has attracted very little attention, either general or official. It has not escaped the notice of employers or of trade unions, who regard it with mingled feelings, and intelligent students of industrial affairs have carefully noted its rise; but since it has made no stir the public have heard nothing of it and official circles have turned a blind eye on it. Yet it marks a large change in the evolution of industry. The technicians, as represented by the Society of Technical Engineers, are not only engaged in industry, but are an essential factor in its largest branches, and one continually and rapidly advancing in importance with the development of applied science. More than any other element, they hold the key to the economic future in the field of practical operations. In a sense, this has been recognized by the immense amount of attention devoted to technical education in recent years. The backward state of technology in this country and the wonderful superiority of our industrial rivals were incessantly pressed upon British manufacturers before the war, but the importance attached to technical training was not extended to those who receive and apply it in practice. They have been taken for granted as part of the industrial apparatus. This was conspicuously shown during the war. Employers and labor leaders were constantly taken into council, and distinctions have been lavished on both, but the technicians, who had far more to do with the actual business of producing munitions than either, were wholly ignored. So, too, they are habitually overlooked in industrial inquiries, conferences, disputes and conciliation machinery. In the discussion of industrial relations and economic problems the old categories of Capital and Labour, never adequate and now quite out of date, are still