

(c) The *Mary Sachs* was sanctioned by the government for the Banks Island work, the *North Star* was not. [A copy of the instructions sanctioning the *Mary Sachs*, dated Ottawa, 5th May, 1914, is on file in the Department of Mines.]

(d) News of the *Karluk's* crew having reached Wrangell Island made provision for them on Banks Island unnecessary.

(e) Where orders were too contradictory to be reconciled, it was considered more ethical to follow out the carefully considered plans of the government.

The reviewer of Mr. Stefansson's book was unaware, of course, of all these documents; but a sense of justice and the exercise of a little critical acumen should have saved him from accepting Mr. Stefansson's charges at their face value. The real value to be placed on them, as well as on other statements made by Mr. Stefansson, the reader can determine for himself in the light of the documents quoted above.

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SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

PASTEUR AS DRAMA¹

Pasteur is the title of the play with which M. Lucien Guitry, the eminent French actor, has this week opened his repertory season in London. The piece, which was played last year in London on a few occasions by M. Guitry, was first produced in Paris in 1919. It no doubt owes something to the successful production in this country of *Abraham Lincoln*, for both plays depict a great man in selected scenes at different periods of his life. The author of *Pasteur* is M. Sacha Guitry, son of the actor, who admittedly found his inspiration in Vallery-Radot's biography of Pasteur, and designed the play especially to suit the talents of his distinguished father. The first act shows Pasteur in his study with his pupils at the outbreak of the war of 1870. In the second act there is a moving representation of a meeting of the Academy of Medicine, where Pasteur vigorously combats an attack upon his theories, in this scene the audience plays the part of the members of the Academy, with one or two actors speaking from the stalls. In the third

¹ From the *British Medical Journal*.

act the boy Joseph Meister, who has been bitten by a mad dog, is brought to be inoculated by Pasteur, who sends for a doctor to perform the inoculation, for Pasteur himself held no medical qualification. The dramatist shows his art at the close of this act, for Pasteur, although he knows he can give no help, stays on all night in case something unexpected may happen. The scene changes in the fourth act to Pasteur's home in the country, where he is ill and on the verge of a breakdown; his friend the doctor tries to persuade him to take a rest, but Pasteur is deeply engaged in the study of epilepsy and cannot tear himself away. To him comes again Joseph Meister, now a youth, and a delightfully sympathetic scene ensues between the two. The last act is the crown of Pasteur's career, his reception by the president of the republic in the amphitheater of the Sorbonne, crowded by his friends, among whom is Lister, whose name is announced, although he does not actually appear on the scene. The play has no "love interest" and no female character, and follows no dramatic rules; it is practically a series of monologues, in which the actual words of Pasteur are often used, and its only unity is in the portrayal of its chief character. It is a triumph for M. Lucien Guitry, who appears to live the part of the simple, unaffected, kindly man of genius.

FOREIGN STUDENTS AND THE FEDERAL IMMIGRATION LAWS

EXEMPTION of bona fide foreign students from the operation of the present immigration law is urged in a resolution adopted recently by the executive committee of the American Association of University Professors. The resolution states:

Whereas, The omission to exempt bona fide students desirous of entering American institutions of learning from the operation of the present immigration law is probably due to inadvertence, inasmuch as such students are expressly exempted from the operation of the Chinese exclusion act and the agreement with Japan;

Whereas, the actual operation of the immigration law has been attended with such deplorable annoyance to incoming students as to lower the prestige of the United States as a center of education;

Be it resolved, That Congress be petitioned to amend the existing three per cent. immigration act by exempting from its provisions all bona fide students.

Be it further resolved, That in case such amendment be not made effective before September 1, 1922, the government be petitioned to cause the adoption by the Bureau of Immigration of such administrative rulings as will preclude the possibility of incoming students being sent to Ellis Island or other detention stations.

TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE¹

In the hearings before the Senate committee investigating dyes, the statement was made that there remain to be invested in education and research several hundred thousand dollars representing the profits of the Textile Alliance, in accordance with the original understanding with the State Department.

We urge that this fund be devoted to the establishment of an American Textile Research Institute. Notwithstanding the work of government bureaus, private corporations, and textile schools, there are concerted efforts abroad which surpass anything we have to offer. As an industry, textile manufacturers have not yet been convinced that they can conduct research as an association enterprise. We believe that unless the present opportunity is utilized it may be many years before adequate work will be supported here.

A simple effective plan can be devised. Cotton, wool, linen and silk should be represented in the institute. There are strong trade associations representing these fibers. There is a splendid association of finishers, and still other groups of spinners, dyers, dry cleaners, laundrymen, and other crafts directly concerned with textiles. From these groups a strong advisory committee can be formed and by utilizing the income from the fund to be available a deal of important work can be carried on in existing laboratories throughout the country. The initial staff of the institute could consist of a director with proper assistants, and if desirable an early activity could be the establishment of informational service and a statistical bureau

and a proper medium for broadcasting new information.

To divide the capital sum among those now interested in textile research seems to us unwise, for provision should be made for study of new problems as they may arise in whatever laboratory may be best fitted for the investigation. By keeping the present sum as a fund other money is sure to be attracted, and there would be available annually a sum which under wise administration would eventually bring to the laboratories far greater support.

Plans should be perfected, and it is our hope that the committee appointed by the Textile Alliance to consider and recommend methods for the employment of the money in hand may decide upon some such program as we have here suggested.

THE CHEMICAL FOUNDATION

PRESIDENT HARDING on July 1 addressed the following letter to Colonel Thomas W. Miller, the alien property custodian:

My attention has been called by the Department of Justice to the fact that a corporation known as the Chemical Foundation has brought suit against the treasurer of the United States and certain licensees of the Federal Trade Commission for an accounting alleged to be due the said Chemical Foundation on royalties due it for the use of certain patents originally seized under the authority of the alien property custodian and sold to the Chemical Foundation by the custodian during the previous administration. On the face of such an action it became so apparent to me that an inquiry should be made that I asked for a report by the Department of Justice on the sale of this enemy property to the Chemical Foundation. It appears that the sale was made at so nearly a nominal sum that there is reason to believe that this government has not faithfully observed the trust which was implied in the seizure of this property. The circumstances relating to the entire transaction are of such a character that full investigation becomes a public duty. Moreover, I feel that your office is obligated to maintain the sacred character of the trust to which the alien property custodian is committed by the law.

You are therefore directed to forthwith proceed as follows:

1. Make written demand upon the Chemical

¹ From the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*.