

there, representing the United States government and survey. Dr. R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., of Philadelphia, was also an official representative of the United States government, whilst Professor N. H. Winchell, ex-president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, was also an official delegate. Professors S. B. Matthews and W. H. Emons, Dr. Quirke, Professor G. F. Cleland, E. O. Ulrich and many others took part in the meetings.

Dr. Frank Darwin Adams, of McGill University, president of the twelfth congress held in 1913 in Canada; Dr. Charles Causell, of Ottawa, deputy minister of mines; Dr. Reginald W. Brock, of Vancouver; Professors Coleman, T. L. Walker and W. A. Parker, of the University of Toronto; Professor E. M. Baker, of Queen's University, and the writer represented the Royal Society of Canada.

Great Britain, Italy, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Denmark, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, New Zealand, Australia, West Africa, Egypt and India were represented.

The tectonics of Africa formed one of the principal topics and what was formerly styled the dark continent is now supplying some of the brightest pages in our knowledge of the crust of the earth.

The consolidation or drafting of a constitution for the International Geological Congress occupied the attention of a number of European and American geologists, and, finally, at the last general meeting the statutes as discussed in council and approved by it were adopted with one dissenting vote.

H. M. A.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. ALEXANDER SMITH, formerly professor of chemistry at the University of Chicago and Columbia University, has died at Edinburgh at the age of fifty-six years.

PRESIDENT LIVINGSTON FARRAND, of Cornell University, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at a joint meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Society of the Sigma Xi to be held at the Boston convocation week meeting.

DR. HIRAM BINGHAM, professor of Latin-American history at Yale University, has been nominated by the Republican state convention of Connecticut for the office of lieutenant governor.

A CABLE message to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers announces the election by the engineers of Holland to honorary membership in the Koninklijk Instituut van Ingenieurs of Mr. Calvin W. Rice, secretary of the society. Mr. Rice is now in Rio de Janeiro as the representative of American engineering societies at the International Engineering Congress.

MR. JESSE MERRICK SMITH, of New York, has been elected by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers delegate to the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Dutch Engineering Institute, with Mr. Hosea Webster, of New York, as alternate.

ON the occasion of the annual dinner of the Royal Society of Medicine, presided over by Sir John Bland-Sutton, the Jenner Memorial Medal was presented to Dr. John C. McVail.

PROFESSOR RAFAELE ISSEL has been appointed director of the biological work of the Italian government on the Adriatic. This work will now be concentrated at Rovigno.

DR. ERNEST B. FORBES has been appointed director of the Institute of Animal Nutrition at Pennsylvania State College to succeed the late Dr. Henry Prentiss Armsby. Dr. Forbes is specialist in nutrition in the Institution of American Meat Packers of Chicago, and was for thirteen years chief of the department of nutrition of the Ohio State Agricultural Experiment Station.

LILLIAN SEGAL KOPELOFF has been appointed in charge of the newly established research department of biological chemistry at the Psychiatric Institute of the New York State Hospitals, Ward's Island, New York City.

MR. H. K. CUMMINGS has resigned an instructorship in mathematics at Brown University to accept a position in the Bureau of Standards at Washington.

PROFESSOR L. WINFIELD WEBB, professor of psychology, has been named by President

Walter Dill Scott as director of the mental alertness tests which will be made by Northwestern University on the 1,000 freshmen that are expected to register during the week beginning on September 18.

THE auxiliary schooner *Bowdoin*, bringing back to their starting point Donald B. MacMillan and the members of his Arctic expedition, was anchored on September 11 at Mohegan Island. Mr. MacMillan has announced that the expedition, which spent fourteen months exploring Baffin Land, proved that all maps of Baffin Land, were largely guesswork. G. Dawson Howell, of Boston, has remained behind to cruise around Hudson Bay to continue his observations in terrestrial magnetism for the Carnegie Institution. He expects to reach St. John's, N. F., about October 1.

PROFESSOR F. L. WASHBURN, of the University of Minnesota, accompanied by Mr. Cadwallader Washburn, sailed on the SS. *Tahiti* on September 8 for Tahiti and other South Sea islands. Professor Washburn is on sabbatical leave and will make a collection of insects for the university. Mr. Cadwallader Washburn, of New York and Mexico, expects, in addition to adding to his collection of canvases, to secure a representative collection of the eggs of birds found in the Marquesas Islands for the Museum of Comparative Oology of Santa Barbara, California.

A SPECIAL PRESS telegram to the London *Times* from Professor J. W. Gregory, of Glasgow University, reports his safe arrival at Talisu [? Talifu, Yunnan] after a successful journey in Tibet. Professor Gregory left at the end of March last on an expedition which had for its object the exploration of the mountain ranges of southwest China, and to make geological, zoological and botanical collections, specimens of which Professor Gregory intended to distribute between London and Glasgow museums. Professor Gregory and his son, Mr. Christopher Gregory (who was to act as surveyor), were to be the only Europeans in the party, the intention being to rely upon the services of a Chinese escort.

MISS ALICE H. ARMSTRONG, assistant chief of the radium section of the Bureau of Stand-

ards, will be absent from the bureau during the current academic year, pursuing special studies at Harvard University.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE has granted Associate Professor J. T. Colpitts of the department of mathematics leave of absence for the coming year to study at Cornell University, and Assistant Professor E. C. Kiefer leave of absence to study at the University of Michigan.

DR. HERMANCIE MULLEMEISTER, of the University of Washington, has been granted a year's leave of absence to study mathematics in Holland.

THE French delegation sent to Rio de Janeiro for the celebration of the centenary of Brazilian independence comprises, among others, Dr. Pierre Janet, professor of the Collège de France, and Dr. Georges Dumas, professor of experimental psychology at the Sorbonne.

DR. CHARLES K. CLARKE, medical director of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and professor of psychiatry at the University of Toronto, has been asked to deliver the Maudsley lecture on psychiatry at the congress of the British Medico-Psychological Association in London in 1923.

DR. ANTON DAVID UDDEN, instructor in physics in the University of Pennsylvania, during the last year McFadden fellow of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, studying with Professor Bohr in the University of Copenhagen, died in San Antonio, Texas, on September 5, at the age of thirty-five years.

DR. JUAN SANTOS FERNÁNDEZ, the ophthalmologist and hygienist of Cuba, has died at the age of seventy-five years. His seventieth birthday was celebrated at Havana in 1917 with great ceremony, and a gold medal was presented to him with many tributes.

THE death is announced of Dr. Juan Guglielmetti, a leader in experimental medicine and instructor in physiology at the University of Buenos Aires, and professor at La Plata, aged thirty-three years.

THE American Petroleum Institute has called a general conference of the transportation and mechanical sections of the oil industry, to be held at the Statler Hotel, St. Louis, September

27. One of the subjects which will be under discussion is the rail transportation of petroleum and its products.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that the convention of the German Botanical Society and of the German Society for the Study of Heredity will be held in Vienna this month. The two societies have agreed to unite for the present sessions. A large number of papers will be presented, and representatives from Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, Norway, Italy and Czecho-Slovakia have already announced their intention to be present. Special attention centers in the proceedings of the German Society for the Study of Heredity, as reports on the latest achievements in this line will be made by Goldschmidt (Berlin), on the problem of mutation; Spemann (Freiburg), on the activation of the heredity-mass, and Rüdin (Munich), on the hereditary transmission of mental disturbances. Professor Wettstein will preside over the joint meeting.

WE learn from the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* that the Public Health Institute of Chicago has undertaken to finance the cooperative research between the University of Wisconsin Medical School and the chemical department of Northwestern University, which in the past has been supported by appropriations from the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board. This research which has been devoted to attempts to improve the treatment of syphilis of the central nervous system has been directed by Dr. W. Lee Lewis and Dr. F. C. Whitmore, of Northwestern University, and Dr. A. S. Lovenhart and Dr. W. F. Lorenz, of the University of Wisconsin. The Public Health Institute has appropriated \$21,600 for the use of both universities during the coming year.

FOLLOWING the receipt of a message from M. Mowatt, of London, secretary of the British Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Charles F. Rand, chairman of the Engineering Foundation, has announced that the leading engineering societies of England have formed the Engineering Joint Council, to work with engineers of the United States and of Canada and other British possessions toward concerted action for

world peace and the advancement of engineering ideals "for the good of mankind." Mr. Rand described the organization of British engineering bodies into a single unit as a step in the movement to form a world union of engineers, which already has gained headway in France, Italy and Czecho-Slovakia, direct contacts having been established by the engineering bodies of these countries with those of America. The organizations represented on the British council include the British Institution of Civil Engineers, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Institution of Naval Architects and the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Coincident with Mr. Rand's announcement, Dean Mortimer E. Cooley, of the University of Michigan, announced that the Federated American Engineering Societies, of which he is president, has appointed a committee on affiliation with engineering societies outside of the United States. The chairman is Gardner S. Williams, of Ann Arbor, a former member of the Michigan faculty.

A REUTER'S dispatch states that members of the Mount Everest Expedition have sent the Pope a fragment of rock taken from the highest point reached by them on the mountain. The fragment has been mounted on an ebony stand decorated with silver and having a carved dedication to the pontiff, who is himself an alpine climber of no mean prowess. The pope has sent General Bruce, the leader of the expedition, the golden medal of his pontificate, together with an autograph letter of thanks. In this he recalled that when he was elected pope the Everest Expedition, which had already begun the ascent, sent him a telegram of congratulation and good wishes addressed to "the Alpinist Pope."

THE Province of Quebec has purchased from the U. S. Radium Corporation one gram of radium, valued at \$100,000, for the use of its citizens in the treatment of cancer and other malignant diseases. The radium will be sent to the University of Montreal, where, under the supervision of Dr. J. A. Gendreau, it will be at the service of the people of Quebec Province.

A DISPATCH from *The Pas*, in Northern Manitoba, as reported in the London *Times*, says that Mr. Alfred Tremblay, Arctic ex-

plorer, with his party, is leaving shortly for Hudson Bay, whence he will journey to the Arctic Seas and continue his investigations in Baffin Land and at the Magnetic Pole. Mr. Tremblay was a member of Captain Bernier's Arctic expeditions of 1910-11, 1912-13. He was only nineteen years of age when he made his first trip into the north. On his last expedition he succeeded where several well-equipped expeditions had failed in reaching Igloodik and Fury and Hecla Strait for the first time since the visit in 1822-23 of Sir E. W. Parry. Mr. Tremblay covered over four thousand miles on foot in the depth of winter and afterwards, with the assistance of Mr. A. B. Reader, a native of New Zealand, mapped and re-mapped some three thousand miles of coast-line. He was the first white man to cross land from the head of Admiralty Sound to Fury and Hecla Strait and to make the long and dangerous crossing from Murray Maxwell Bay, across Cockburn Land to Milne Inlet. Mr. Tremblay is accompanied on this expedition by Messrs. Arthur Barbeau and C. Talbot, all being natives of Quebec. Hudson Bay will be followed to Fox Channel, whence the party will proceed along the northwest side of Baffin Land. After carrying out surveys and general exploration of the areas of Baffin Land which he did not examine on his last trip, he will proceed to the Magnetic Pole to take observations. Mr. Tremblay's party will be the first to attempt the journey which it is undertaking by canoe and on foot. His trip will occupy approximately two years.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that in its annual report, recently published, the Compagnie Nationale des Matières Colorantes, which was founded five years ago with government encouragement to guarantee the supply of dyestuffs to French industries, confesses its dependence upon the experience and assistance of its foreign competitors. The report says: "The work of even the best technicians must be sterile unless they are in possession of all the knowledge accumulated in the past—knowledge which is essential to success. All who understand the complexity of the manufacture of organic coloring matters will realize why we have been com-

pelled to acquire the patents, the processes and the technical aid of our principal foreign competitors for exclusive use in France. Thus we have had at our disposal the results of fifty years of investigation, and processes minutely studied and methodically put into practice, and so we are immediately placed in a position equal to that of the most modern and most specialized firms in our industry." Certain sections of the French press affect to perceive in this statement confirmation of a rumor long in circulation that the Compagnie Nationale has entered into an alliance with its German rivals. It is recalled that not long ago the *Chemiker Zeitung* announced that an agreement had been entered into between the German and French dye industries, in which seven great German firms and the Compagnie Nationale des Matières Colorantes were associated, by which the German firms were to give the French company detailed technical assistance and full information concerning the processes of manufacture and to supply German chemists to supervise the application of the processes in French dye works. In return, it was stated, the Compagnie Nationale undertook to limit supplies of certain synthetic dye-stuffs to France and her colonies, and to allow the German firms a share of the profits.

Nature announces that proposals for closer cooperation amongst the leading British engineering institutions, which have recently been under consideration, have now received the approval of the institutions, the representatives of which met in conference, namely, The Institution of Civil Engineers, The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects, and The Institution of Electrical Engineers, and that an engineering joint council composed of representatives of these bodies has been formed. Among the objects of the joint council will be, to improve the status of engineers, to secure the better utilization of their services in the country's interests and the appointment of properly qualified individuals to responsible engineering positions, and to prevent the unnecessary duplication of activities. It is anticipated that, at a later stage, the number of bodies represented on the joint council may be increased, but this at present

remains a matter for future consideration for the joint council and the institutions concerned.

THE medical correspondent of the *London Times* writes as follows: "It is worth noting that whereas the death rate in 1851-1860 was 3,841 per million (all forms of tuberculosis), it was only 1,352 per million in 1913. During the war there was an increase, but in 1919 a sharp fall occurred to a figure lower than any previously recorded. This fall continued in 1920; in 1921, taking into consideration the increase of population, the position was again satisfactory, though a slight increase over 1920 was recorded. This slight increase was almost negligible in males (from 998 to 1,002 per million), but in females it was more appreciable (756 to 777 per million). Both the number of deaths and the death rates for non-pulmonary tuberculosis were lower in 1921 than in 1920. Sir George Newman asks whether this slight check to the fall in the mortality of pulmonary tuberculosis bears any relation to the large amount of unemployment in 1920. It may well do so, for tuberculosis flourishes in conditions of malnutrition and poverty. In Germany, for example, the tuberculosis death rate increased from 1914 onwards until, in 1916, it was double the pre-war rate. In 1917 it was still higher. In 1918 there were 40,000 more deaths in Germany from tuberculosis than in 1913. A similar state of matters has been reported from Poland, where in 1917, in Warsaw, four out of every hundred persons were said to have died from this cause. The mortality decreased from the date of the departure of the German army and the cancelling of the rigorous food restrictions. These facts are of great importance. They tend to confirm the view that our gradual deliverance from this scourge is due to better feeding.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

THE will of the late Mrs. Harriet L. Cramer, widow of the late owner of the *Evening Wisconsin*, leaves \$100,000 to the arts and science department of Marquette University and approximately \$1,000,000 to Marquette Univer-

sity Medical School. This is the second million that the medical department of Marquette University has received in the past four years.

THE Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Japan, has recently opened the departments of medicine and engineering to women students. Women are barred from attending the University of Tokyo.

DR. ARTHUR GRISWOLD CRANE has been elected president of the University of Wyoming to succeed Dr. Aven Nelson, president since 1917 and previously professor of botany. Dr. Crane was major in the Sanitary Corps during the war.

THE REVEREND ALBERT C. FOX, S.J., former president of Campion College, at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, has been appointed president of Marquette University, succeeding the Reverend Herbert C. Noonan, S.J. Father Noonan assumes other administrative work in the Missouri province of the Jesuit Order.

DR. WILLIAM C. ROSE, professor of biological chemistry at the medical school of the University of Texas, has been appointed professor of physiological chemistry at the University of Illinois.

DR. HOWARD BISHOP LEWIS, instructor of physiological chemistry at the University of Michigan Medical School, has been appointed to a chair of physiology at the university.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR R. B. ROBBINS will return to the University of Michigan after two years' absence in actuarial work in the departments of insurance of Missouri and New York.

At the University of Colorado, Assistant Professor G. H. Light has been promoted to a full professorship of mathematics and Dr. Claribel Kendall to an assistant professorship.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

TINGITIDÆ OR TINGIDÆ

THE proper form to be used as the family-name for the Lace-bugs (*Hemiptera*) has been the subject of considerable correspondence between Professor Carl J. Drake and the writer of these lines.

The generic name *Tingis* was first employed