sailed from Marseilles en route to Peking, where he will give lectures in the Union Medical School, during the coming session. In his absence Dr. C. J. van der Horst, assistant director of the institute, will be in charge. During the summer, American workers at the laboratory have been Dr. W. H. Addison, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. H. H. Charlton, of the University of Missouri.

SIR THOMAS OLIVER, the British authority on occupational diseases, arrived in New York on September 1. He will address the St. Louis Medical Society, the National Safety Congress and the American Public Health Association.

Dr. F. L. HOFFMAN, chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, will contribute an address to the forthcoming Belgian National Congress on cancer.

The eighth summer meeting of the Mathematical Association of America was held at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, on Wednesday and Thursday, September 5-6, in conjunction with and immediately preceding the summer meeting of the American Mathematical Society which will continue on Friday and Saturday. A joint session of the two organizations was held on Thursday afternoon, and the joint dinner was held on Thursday evening.

The next meeting of the American Electrochemical Society is to be held in Dayton, Ohio, on September 27, 28 and 29, 1923. The meeting will include a symposium on electrochemistry of gaseous conduction, in charge of Duncan MacRae, Research Laboratory, Westinghouse Lamp Co., Bloomfield, N. J., and a symposium on recent progress in electrolytic refining, under the chairmanship of F. R. Pyne, U. S. Metals Refining Co., Carteret, N. J. An innovation at the meeting will consist of round-table discussions on electric-furnace brass-foundry practice, organic electrochemistry, chlorine and electroplating. There will also be excursions to local plants.

THE 1923 convention of the Illuminating Engineering Society is to be held September 24 to 28, inclusive, at Lake George, N. Y. A well-balanced program of commercial and technical papers is being prepared by the committee under the direction of Mr. J. L. Stair, of Chicago. The officers of the general convention committee are: W. D'A. Ryan, chairman; H. W. Peck, vice-chairman, and H. E. Mahan, secretary.

An International Congress for Cattle Breeding was held at the Hague from August 29 to September 4. The program included both beef and dairy cattle, with technical problems of heredity and nutrition, and with practical questions such as registration, government assistance, etc. The secretary was H. G.

A. Leignes Bakhoven, Leeuwarden, The Netherlands.

An international congress on dairying, known as the World's Dairy Congress, will be held at Washington, D. C., on October 2 and 3, at Philadelphia, Pa., on October 4 and at Syracuse, N. Y., in connection with the National Dairy Exposition, from October 5 to 10. Thirty-six countries have accepted President Harding's invitation to send delegates. The program, in addition to discussions of economic and business questions, will include some 200 papers on the breeding and nutrition of dairy animals, the chemistry and bacteriology of milk and milk products and on the nutritional value of milk in the diet of children.

At the sixth annual meeting of the Northwestern Association of Horticulturists, Entomologists and Plant Pathologists, held at Boise, Idaho, from July 23 to 26, over sixty scientific men were present from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Montana and British Columbia. The officers elected for the coming year are as follows: President, C. W. Hungerford, plant pathologist, University of Idaho. Vice-President, E. J. Newcomer, entomologist, U. S. D. A., Yakima, Washington. Secretary-Treasurer, W. T. Hunter, district horticulturist, Vernon, British Columbia. The meeting next year will be held in British Columbia.

The seventeenth French Congress of Medicine was held at Bordeaux from September 27 to 29. The subjects for discussion include: (1) Remote sequelae of malaria, by Professor Le Dantec, Dr. Hesnard, Dr. Marcel Léger and Dr. Broden, of Brussels; (2) relationship of the sympathetic system and the endocrine glands in pathology, by Professor Pachon and Dr. Perrin; (3) treatment of meningococcal infections, by Professor Dopter and Dr. Boidin.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

A DECREASE of 644 in the number of students of electrical engineering enrolled in 129 technical schools of the United States for the year 1922–23 as compared with 1921–22 is shown by figures compiled by Walton St. John of the United States Bureau of Education, the respective totals being 13,275 and 13,919. Similar decreases are shown in the registration for other branches of engineering, civil engineering, with an enrolment of 12,802, showing a loss of 1,590; mechanical engineering, with an enrolment of 14,453, a loss of 1,561; chemical engineering, with an enrolment of 7,054, a loss of 1,668, and mining and metallurgical engineering, with an enrolment of 2,895, a loss of 234.

Dr. Towner R. Leigh has been appointed director of the new school of pharmacy, for which money was pledged by the Florida State Pharmaceutical Association. It was opened at the University of Florida on September 10 by the state board of control.

Dr. CLARENCE M. HYLAND, recently connected with Creighton University College of Medicine, has been appointed professor of pathology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

In the University of Texas Department of Medicine, Galveston, Dr. H. O. Knight, formerly associate professor, has been promoted to full professor of anatomy; Dr. George E. Bethel, to be adjunct professor of anatomy, and Drs. G. W. N. Eggers, C. R. Enloe and E. M. Jordan instructors in anatomy.

JOHN L. EBAUGH, Jr., for the past two years instructor in chemistry at Tulane University, New Orleans, has been appointed instructor in chemistry at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

Dr. George Edwin Johnson, professor of biology in the University of Porto Rico from 1917 to 1921, has been called to the chair of biology in the University of Mississippi.

Dr. J. F. Kessel, who has been during the past year university fellow in zoology at the University of California, sailed on August 21 for China, to take up his work as instructor in biology in the pre-medical school of Peking Union Medical College.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE MEDICINE AND RELATED ARTS IN CHEM-ICAL LABORATORIES

THE attack on the medical profession in your issue of August 3, pages 79 and 80, based upon its supposed plan for insuring efficiency in clinical laboratory service, is unwarranted and destined to do harm. No such plan as that outlined by your correspondent, nor any other plan, has been adopted by the American Medical Association or by any of its scientific sections. Published records of the association (Journal A. M. A., July 7, 1923, page 35, and July 14, 1923, page 120), which were available to your correspondent, clearly show the extent to which the association has gone in this matter. Arrangements were authorized by the House of Delegates in June, 1923, at the request of the American Chemical Society, under which the association will cooperate with the American Chemical Society and other technical organizations in mapping out jointly a policy with reference to the control of clinical laboratories. The issue of a defiance and a threat by your correspondent, at this time and in such a way as to give them seemingly

the support of the American Chemical Society, is hardly likely to contribute toward that cooperation which the officers of the American Medical Association and of the American Chemical Society have been at considerable pains to establish.

The Section on Pathology and Physiology of the Scientific Assembly of the American Medical Association, at its St. Louis meeting, 1922, upon the proceedings of which your correspondent seems largely to base his attack, did no more than create a committee to determine the practicability of standardizing clinical laboratories (Journal A. M. A., June 10, 1922, page 1810). The report of that committee, submitted at the San Francisco meeting in June, 1923, was unanimously adopted by the section and approved by the House of Delegates (Journal A. M. A., July 14, 1923, page 121), and stands as the action of the association. It provides merely for an investigation of clinical laboratories with a view to having some adequate supervision over them established. The papers and the discussion at the St. Louis meeting (Journal A. M. A., September 9, 1922, pages 861-867), to which your correspondent refers in support of his contentions and from which he quotes, represent in themselves merely the views of individual members of the association, not the views of the association or of the section. Even so, however, your readers will find little in them to support your correspondent's views concerning the attitude of the medical profession toward the activities in clinical laboratories of scientific men trained in fields other than medicine, and much to indicate medical appreciation of the work of such men. It is hoped that your readers will accept the invitation of your correspondent to read the papers and discussion referred to.

The medical profession has no need to be reminded of the extent to which the success of a physician and the safety of his patient depend on sciences and arts other than medicine. The American Medical Association itself long ago established its Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry and maintains at its headquarters a thoroughly equipped chemical laboratory under the direction of highly trained chemists. It is, in fact, the very dependence of medicine on certain related sciences and arts that renders it imperative that something be done to make certain that chemists, physicists, bacteriologists and others undertaking medical and quasi-medical work are fully qualified. It would be unfortunate, indeed, if indiscreet utterances on the part of any one should hinder the movement to that end

WM. C. WOODWARD,

Executive Secretary

BUREAU OF LEGAL MEDICINE AND LEGISLATION, AMERICAN MEDI-CAL ASSOCIATION