

DR. W. W. CAMPBELL, president of the University of California, gave the Halley lecture at Oxford University on June 17.

A PORTRAIT of William Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, attributed to Van Dyck, has been presented to Jefferson Medical College by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, Newark, N. J., in memory of his father. It was a possession of Oliver Wendell Holmes, who for years was professor of anatomy at the Harvard Medical School.

PROFESSOR GILBERT VAN INGEN, since 1908 assistant professor of geology at Princeton University, died on July 9, aged fifty-five years.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

THE board of trustees of Indiana University have made available sums totaling \$700,000 for improvements in the medical school and a university library. The funds to be used for the medical school were derived from a gift of \$375,000 from William E. Coleman, Indianapolis; a gift of \$6,000 from the Eli Lilly Company, of Indianapolis, and from the sale to the state of the building formerly used by the medical college, for \$100,000.

RECEIPT of a gift of \$250,000 from Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, completing the \$1,000,000 fund raised by the Presbyterian Hospital nurses for the new school of nursing at the Presbyterian-Columbia Medical Center in New York, has been announced by the board of managers of the hospital. Mrs. Harkness's cash gifts to the medical center now total \$800,000.

By the will of the late William J. Cooper, of Camden, N. J., Swarthmore College will receive \$100,000 for the establishment of a memorial lecture fund.

GEORGE WILKINSON CASE, formerly professor of sanitary engineering at the University of Pittsburgh, has been appointed dean of the college of technology and professor of mechanical engineering.

PROFESSOR A. A. BENNETT, of the University of Texas, has been appointed professor and head of the department of mathematics at Lehigh University.

DR. C. DALE BEERS, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. Harold Kirby, Jr., Ph.D., University of California, have been appointed instructors in biology at Yale University.

DR. HANNAH E. HONEYWELL, formerly of Columbia University and of the Carnegie Station for Experimental Evolution, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., has been appointed assistant professor in agricultural and biological chemistry at the Pennsylvania State College.

DR. MARION HINES LOEB, assistant professor of anatomy at the University of Chicago, has accepted the position of associate in anatomy at the Johns Hopkins University Medical School.

DR. HALBERT DUNN, Ph.D. (Minnesota, '23), of the Mayo Clinic, has been appointed associate professor of biometrics in the School of Public Health at the Johns Hopkins University.

PROFESSOR LOUIS WADE CURRIER, assistant professor in mineralogy at Syracuse University for the past four years, has been elected to a similar position in mineralogy at the Missouri School of Mines.

DR. THOMAS ALTY, lecturer in physics at Durham, has accepted an invitation to a chair of physics in the University of Saskatchewan.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE THE DEMONSTRATION OF NEPHROSTOMES IN THE EARTHWORM

WITH the exception of the testes, probably the most difficult structures to demonstrate in the earthworm are the nephrostomes, or funnels of the nephridia. If the removal of a nephridium is attempted either in a living or in a preserved worm, usually the postseptal portion is the only part secured. The delicate tube is readily torn at the point where it passes through the anterior septum. As a result the preseptal part remains when the postseptal portion is removed. The form of the nephridium is difficult to make out in its normal colorless or nearly colorless condition. The following method has been used successfully to demonstrate the entire nephridium *in situ*. It also simplifies the removal of the entire organ for the purpose of making permanent whole mounts.

A solution of vital methylene blue in distilled water, concentration 1:1000, is drawn into a hypodermic syringe, or into an ordinary dropping pipette whose tip has been heated and drawn out to a fine point. A large specimen of *Lumbricus terrestris* is held firmly in the hand and the needle of the syringe or pipette pushed through the dorsal wall of the worm approximately in the region of the tenth segment. The needle is then turned to a position parallel to the dorsal surface and pushed posteriorly for a distance of ten or twenty segments. The dye is forced into the coelomic cavity with pressure sufficient to render the worm decidedly turgid in the segments affected. The needle is slowly withdrawn, pressure being maintained during the withdrawal. In this way the coelomic cavity in each of several segments becomes gorged with dye.