

THE Association to Aid Scientific Research by Women has renewed its support of the Zoological Station at Naples, suspended since 1917, and, for the season of 1925, has appointed Mrs. Mary Mitchell Moore (Bryn Mawr, '15), wife of Dr. William E. Moore, of Rutgers College, as its "scholar." The association contributed for nineteen years, beginning in 1898, to the support of the American Women's Table at Naples.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, has announced a gift of \$1,000,000 from Charles Rebstock.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., has contributed \$1,000,000 for endowment of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago.

THE sum of \$50,000 has been given to the Johns Hopkins University by James Speyer, of New York, to establish a lectureship fund to bring scientific men to the university from Germany.

A REGULAR four-year medical course, leading to the degree M.D., has been established by the University of Wisconsin. Hitherto the first two years only have been offered.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY has organized a school of engineering, combining the work of all its engineering departments in a four-year undergraduate course leading to the professional degree of engineer. The new school will begin functioning at the opening of the next college year in October. Professor Theodore J. Hoover, at present head of the department of mining and metallurgy at the university, is to be the dean.

DR. HELEN P. WOOLLEY, psychologist of the Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, has been appointed director of the Institute of Child Welfare Research and professor of education, with a seat in the faculty of Teachers College, Columbia University.

DR. E. F. MALONE has been appointed Francis Brunning professor of anatomy at the University of Cincinnati.

DR. HENRY BLUMBERG, of the University of Illinois, has been appointed professor of mathematics at the Ohio State University.

DR. EARL B. MCKINLEY, national research fellow in medicine with Professor Bordet at the University of Brussels, has been appointed as assistant professor of bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

DR. THOMAS D. HOWE, Ph. D. (Wisconsin, '25), has been appointed instructor in biology at the James Millikin University.

DR. IVAN C. HALL, professor of bacteriology in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, has become head of the department of bacteriology and public health in the new University of Colorado Medical School at Denver.

DR. WILLIAM W. CORT, associate professor of helminthology, department of medical zoology, School of Hygiene and Public Health, the Johns Hopkins University, has been promoted to a professorship of helminthology.

DR. ARTHUR W. WRIGHT, of the Boston City Hospital, Boston, has been appointed assistant professor of pathology at the Vanderbilt University Medical School at Nashville.

DR. HIBBERT WINSLOW HILL, London, Ont., has been appointed professor of bacteriology and professor of nursing and public health at the University of British Columbia, to succeed the late Dr. R. Mullin.

At the University of Cambridge, D. Keilin, Magdalene College, has been appointed university lecturer in parasitology and J. A. Carroll, Sidney Sussex College, assistant director of the Solar Physics Observatory, has been appointed university lecturer in astrophysics.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE ART OF PLUVICULTURE

IT is remarkable, when we consider the varied attempts in our country to grow rich without risk or effort, that one of the most certain enterprises of this sort has been almost completely overlooked by trade-schools, as well as by the argus-eyed press.

The professions of crystal-gazing, clairvoyance, kleptomania, and the like, receive due attention from the press, as well as by the police, all efforts to benefit humanity by these means being everywhere discouraged. The ancient arts of astrology and horoscopy, however, have their quarter-column in most of our leading papers, while the modern diversions of pluviculture, chiropractics and hormonism are everywhere treated with respect.

Of these none can be more scientific than is pluviculture or rainmaking, as it is commonly called. Yet nowhere so far as I have noticed is the method of operation made clear, nor the economic laws which make it, not only valuable to the farmers, but a sure thing in general. Even the astute Father Ricard goes on with his prophecies, apparently oblivious to the work of other scientists right within the range of his storms and sun spots.

For successful rain-making, it is necessary to find first a region in which rain is expected but has failed to come. The first element is then to find a few