AT the concluding meeting of the Esperanto Congress at Geneva, it was decided to hold the congress in Edinburgh next year.

AT a meeting attended by Dr. Gunn, director of the European Mission of the Rockefeller Institute, Professor Brumpt, member of the Académie de Médecine, and Dr. Sari, senator of Corsica, it was decided to found a malaria research laboratory at Bastia (Corsica). The expenses will be defrayed by the Rockefeller Institute.

AN additional Peruvian experiment station has been established at Chuquibamba, north of Juliaca, at an altitude of 12,500 feet, with Colonel Stordy as director. The farm or ranch contains about 18,000 acres and is stocked with about 15,000 sheep and provided with modern equipment.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

DR. MAX MASON, professor of mathematical physics in the University of Wisconsin, has been elected president of the University of Chicago, succeeding the late Dr. Ernest Dewitt Burton.

THE state legislature of Tennessee has this year appropriated $315,000 to purchase additional lots adjoining present holdings of the university in Memphis, also $250,000 to assist in the construction of the first unit of the proposed building program; $100,000 has been donated by the citizens of Memphis also for this purpose. The first unit will be five stories high and will accommodate the departments of anatomy, physiology and chemistry. Construction work will start this summer.

THE entire property of Valparaiso University, Indiana, has passed into the hands of the Lutheran University Association, a branch of the National Lutheran Education Association. The university, which would otherwise have closed for lack of funds, will open as usual on September 28.

THE Medical School of the Middlesex Hospital, England, has received a gift of £20,000 from Mr. Thomas Robinson Ferens, of Hull, for the foundation of an Institute of Otology, to be devoted to research into the structure, functions and diseases of the ear, nose and throat.

DR. WILLIAM T. SANGER has been elected president of the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond.

A. H. LEIDIGH, assistant director of the Texas Agricultural Station, has been appointed dean of agriculture and agronomy at the Texas Technological College, a state institution at Lubbock which is to open its doors to students next fall.

WILFRED W. SCOTT has resigned his position as associate professor of chemistry at the Colorado School of Mines to accept the professorship of analytical and industrial chemistry at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

E. G. MAHIN has resigned his position as professor of analytical chemistry at Purdue University to join the faculty of the University of Nôtre Dame, where he will be professor of analytical chemistry and metallurgy.

DR. AURA J. MILLER, a fellow in medicine of the National Research Council, working with Dr. Wolbach at Harvard Medical School, has accepted an appointment as assistant professor of clinical pathology at the University of Nebraska.

DR. ARTHUR JOSEPH HILL, associate professor of organic chemistry at Yale University, has been advanced to the rank of professor.

AT the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Dr. George L. Hosmer has been promoted from associate professor to professor of geodesy, and Dr. Richard G. Tyler from associate professor to professor of sanitary engineering.

PROFESSOR J. W. BEWS, of Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg, has been appointed professor of botany in Armstrong College, in the University of Durham, in succession to Professor M. C. Potter, retired.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE CONDITION OF BIOLOGICAL LITERATURE IN PARIS

THE French government is forced, at the present moment, to the strictest economy. Since the universities and many of the scientific libraries are a property of the state, much of this economy falls upon them. France has never been exceedingly lavish upon its institutions of higher learning, and now, at a time when the value of laboratories and scientific libraries is beginning to be understood by the public at large, the unfortunate financial condition which followed the Great War causes a general retrenchment in expenditures. On the other hand, the disadvantage at which the franc finds itself upon the markets of the world renders almost impossible certain purchases which ought to be made, in the interest of science, in foreign countries with a high rate of exchange, such as the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

While this general condition doubtless is felt in all fields of science, a greater familiarity with biological literature allows me to speak with authority only on this one subject. The most important biological libraries in Paris are those of the Muséum d'Histoire

Naturelle, Faculté de Médecine, Institut Pasteur, École Normale Supérieure, and the various libraries of the laboratories of the Université de Paris and the Collège de France. Besides these rather specialized libraries there are others, such as the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Bibliothèque de l'Institut de France, which contain biological periodicals and books.

While the franc has been reduced to about one fourth of its pre-war value, the funds which these libraries receive for the purchase of books have in some cases remained the same as before the war, in others been but inadequately increased. This creates a very acute condition for these institutions. Were it not for the liberality of the Rockefeller Foundation, one could find almost no current American and English periodicals in France. As it is, the current issues of certain journals, such as the *Anatomical Record,* the Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, *Genetics,* etc., are not found at all in public libraries. Others, such as the *Biologisches Centralblatt, Archiv für mikroskopische Anatomie und Entwickelungsmechanik, Journal of Morphology and Physiology, Journal of Comparative Neurology, Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science, Nature, Die Naturwissenschaften,* SCIENCE, etc., are found only in one or two libraries.

American scientists could do much, if they would, to alleviate this temporary curtailment of scientific literature. In many American institutions several members of the biological departments get the same journals and, after reading them, lay them aside unbound, often not to be consulted again, since those journals are kept also in the department library. If such journals were regularly sent to some library in Paris or some other part of France they would have a thousandfold value for science. Duplicates of SCIENCE, the Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, the Wistar journals, etc., would be most welcome. Such journals could be sent to the biological libraries of the Université de Paris (Laboratoire d'evolution des êtres organisés, Anatomie comparée, Zoologie, Biologie expérimentale, Physiologie, Botanique), to the other Parisian libraries enumerated above and to those in other university towns.

Another scheme which, however, would entail some sacrifice on the part of publishers, would be to adopt the plan recently put into practice, for *Isis,* by its eminent editor, Dr. G. Sarton. This would consist in giving special temporary low rates of subscription to countries with a low exchange. To the honor of French editors it may be said that, even under the difficult financial conditions in which they find themselves at the present time, they have adopted this plan for countries whose exchange is lower than France's, such as Roumania and other Balkan states. If such a plan were adopted in America, it would permit French libraries to subscribe to American journals, which it is impossible for them to do at present. One must remember that French journals can be had for about half the price which must be paid for corresponding American, English or German publications.

Finally, a system of exchanges could be started between American and French universities and scientific libraries. French scientists would gladly cooperate in such a scheme.

No greater good could be done to French science than to help rebuild its libraries. While the war has left almost no harmful trace on American science, French scientists are laboring under the double load of decreased personnel and very small funds. The present state of science absolutely requires international cooperation; much could be done for France by America in helping it to keep a position in which it can again produce a Lamarck, a Pasteur, a Claude Bernard.

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ANALYZED SOUND

LAST year I submitted a communication under the title, "Analyzed sound in nature,"[1] consisting of a series of descriptions of musical echoes from natural sounds, such as waves and waterfalls, in which so many pitches were included as to give no impression of musical sounds when directly heard. In this communication the reports of five individuals were included. Since then similar observations have been reported in SCIENCE by Professor Yandell Henderson (September 26, 1924) and Professor C. Macfie Campbell (May 22, 1925).

This spring a report has come to my notice which seems to me of exceptional interest in connection with my own observation, included in the communication of July 4, 1924. That observation was that on July 27, 1903, while walking along the shore of the river near the middle of the Big Horn Canyon, I heard a loud howl beginning at a high pitch and ending in a low pitch, and that the howl reversed itself when I stepped back over the same ground. The howl proved to be nothing more than the roar of the river, something in my surroundings placing the notes of high pitch in one place and those of a low pitch in

[1] SCIENCE, July 4, 1924.