

network in the skin between the bipolar terminations. These may associate the different regions.

(4) The so-called unpaired nerves send lateral branches to the spiracles. They are not a part of the sympathetic system.

(5) Heart muscles in part seem somatic, judging from their nerve supply.

(6) Various functional divisions of the ventral ganglia made in terms of peripheral nerves such as shown by Zwarzin are suggestive but far from conclusive as yet.

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THE INDEX GENERALIS

THE "Minerva," or annual of the universities, which had a very modest beginning, but grew in the course of years until it had the proportions of a lexicon for a foreign language, had come to be more and more depended upon by university men as an indispensable book of reference. Published by Karl Trübner, of Strassburg, it came to a sudden end with the outbreak of the European war.¹ Now once more in possession of Alsace, it has been a matter of pride for the French to take over the task of supplying a university annual, and under the name *Index Generalis* they have issued an enlarged and improved "Minerva."²

Two ministries have made subventions for the publication and the huge task appears to have been taken very seriously. The value of such a work must depend very largely upon the correctness and the recent date of the information collected, and in no small degree upon the proofreading. It is a pleasure to be able to record the distinct success of the project in each of these respects. The volume which has just issued from the press is the second of the new series, the first having appeared a year ago.

Until new and satisfactory classified lists of scientists have appeared, the list of savants near the close of this volume can be made to serve. It covers no less than 366 closely printed pages and includes

¹"Minerva" resumed publication under the same editorship in 1923. It is published by the successor of Karl J. Trübner, Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin and Leipzig.

²*Index Generalis, Annuaire Général des Universités, Grandes Écoles, Académies, Archives, Bibliothèques, Instituts Scientifiques, Jardins Botaniques et Géologiques, Musées, Observatoires, Sociétés Savantes; Publié sous la Direction de R. de Montessus de Ballore, Professeur Libre à la Faculté des Sciences de Paris, Ouvrage honoré de souscriptions du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique et du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères. "Edition Specs," 17 rue Soufflot, Paris, 1924-1925, pp. 21-36.*

the names and addresses of about fifty thousand savants. Some difficulty seems to have arisen with the press work, for the forms could not have been very securely locked. Though many letters have fallen out, so large is the list and so accurate the alphabetical arrangement that most of the missing letters can be supplied.

Abbreviations have been used very extensively so as to reduce the compass of this work, and a little practice is necessary before one makes ready use of the volume. A feature of special interest is the complete list of members of all national societies of savants. A wise innovation has been the use of the English language for the sections devoted to the British and American institutions.

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BAUXITE AND SIDERITE

DR. E. N. LOWE, director of the Mississippi Geological Survey, who has published in *SCIENCE*, May 8, 1925, certain comments on recent papers of mine on bauxite, is correct in his belief that no discourtesy to him or to the Mississippi Survey was intended in my comments on the failure of two generations of geologists to capitalize Hilgard's description. I merely considered it as something of a joke on our profession to have a prospector make the discovery, for I also was among the geologists who had worked in the region without suspecting the presence of bauxite.

In Dr. Lowe's communication to *SCIENCE* it is not made clear that I published two papers, the first on "Bauxite associated with siderite," read before the Geological Society of America December 28, 1923, and submitted January 14, 1924, for publication by that society, and the second, a bulletin published by the United States Geological Survey about a year later on "Bauxite in Northeastern Mississippi." This latter bulletin is not mentioned by title by Dr. Lowe, but illustrations which were used in it are referred to, whereas none was used in the paper published by the Geological Society. It was stated that I forgot completely to mention that the Mississippi Geological Survey had promptly arranged with the prospecting company to secure the results of their accurate and detailed prospecting, but this statement surely can not refer to my Geological Society paper, which was prepared and submitted for publication before the state bulletin was available to me in any form for quotation or reference, nor could the U. S. Geological Survey paper (Bulletin 750-G) have been referred to.

At my request there were sent me page proofs of the state bulletin on March 21, 1924, nine weeks after the manuscript of my Geological Society paper had been sent to the society. The proofs were desired in

order that specific references might be made to the state bulletin in my U. S. Geological Survey paper, as it would appear long before the latter and would cover much the same ground. There are actually twenty or more references to the Mississippi Survey bulletin or to the work of W. C. and P. F. Morse given in the forty-six pages of the text of the U. S. Geological Survey bulletin, besides numerous references to the analyses by Dr. W. F. Hand, of the Mississippi Agricultural College, and to the material furnished me by the Mississippi Bauxite Co.

I have herein endeavored to make clear what is not clear in Dr. Lowe's letter—namely, that I have published two papers, one of which was sent to the Geological Society before the Mississippi report was available for reference, and that the second, or Federal Survey report, contains many references, giving full credit to Mississippi Survey Bulletin 19. In view, therefore, of the absence of intent to reflect on any of the geological workers, and in view of the specific credit that has been given in the survey bulletin to the Mississippi Geological Survey and others whose results were used, I trust that the charge that I have been guilty of a "lapse of courtesy" may be considered as without adequate basis.

E. F. BURCHARD

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

... SCIENTIFIC BOOKS MEDICAL RESEARCH IN CHINA¹

IN the "Contributions from the Peking Union Medical College" will be found a record of contributions to medical science which have been made under peculiar and interesting conditions, without parallel in history.

Here, within the great oriental city of Peking, have been transplanted the seeds of western learning, which are wholly different from the influences that have hitherto shaped the destinies of Chinese civilization. Instead of attempting to obtain truth through the power of the human intellect alone, as did the ancient Chinese philosophers, to whom all thoughtful persons owe a debt of gratitude, stress is placed upon the experimental method, upon accuracy in observation and upon skill in deduction. Thus, the problem of "the transformation of the mind of China" is faced, in a constructive sense, in the most humanitarian of sciences. But to be successful more is needed than a revolutionary point of view among the intellectuals and the generation of a lively feeling of compassion and of personal responsibility for the sick and dying. It is also essential that the attitude of the people as a whole to the medical pro-

fession be changed, that the status of the profession be raised from that of an unattractive cult, drenched in superstition, and pursued by men of little training and few ideals, to one which will appeal to the genius of the best minds of China. It is probably with this objective in mind that the reorganizers of the Peking Union Medical College selected for a site the palace and estate of a Manchu prince and that they erected thereon buildings which constitute a wonderful blend of the best in Chinese and foreign architecture, with the result that the college as it now stands possesses a dignity all its own and commands admiration in a capital famed for its architectural masterpieces.

The volumes under review are prefaced by a brief introduction written by the director of the college, in the course of which the following statements appear:

In establishing the Peking Union Medical College its trustees have laid emphasis on the encouragement of research, especially with reference to problems peculiar to the Far East. . . .

The problems and potentialities of the Orient, political, economic and scientific, have been drawing the interest of the world to this hemisphere with increasing force during the past few years. In the field of medicine, particularly as regards communicable disease, Asia compels a growing attention from physicians, sanitarians and government forces. China and its neighboring countries are being recognized as reservoirs of certain diseases, endemic in localities specially favoring their existence, and on occasion becoming epidemic with a velocity and extent which keeps even pace with the increase in transportational facilities and the growing readiness of the Chinese to move about the country. . . .

Various other morbid conditions are of special interest; the animal parasites of man are particularly abundant in China and offer unusual opportunities for studies in bio-nomics; anemias associated with splenomegaly of uncertain origin are frequently seen; diseases arising from dietary abnormalities offer an inviting field for the food chemist and the clinician alike. The investigation of physiological and anatomical norms of the Asiatic has scarcely begun. To these and kindred problems it is hoped that, as time goes on, the studies carried on in the laboratories of this institution may make an effective contribution.

The contributions themselves number 211, of which 91 are given only by title. Their subject-matter is so varied that to review them adequately would require the close cooperation of specialists in all the main branches of medical science. They range from very brief notes on special topics to a cooperative monograph on *Schistosomiasis japonica* of over three hundred pages. For a single individual to attempt to give more than a general and very superficial idea of their contents would savor of the presumptuous. They are arranged without order as to subject-matter, anatomy rubbing shoulders with pharmacology and

¹ "Contributions from the Peking Union Medical College, Volume I-IV, 1921-1924, Peking, China.