

Pink, University College, Nottingham, and University of Oxford, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mr. V. E. Yarsley, University of Birmingham, at the Polytechnic, Zürich; Dr. R. Campbell, Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and University of Oxford, at the department of chemical engineering, University College, London. Fellowships have also been awarded to—Mr. E. A. Bevan, East London College, University of London; Mr. R. M. Deanesly, University of Oxford; Mr. R. Edgeworth-Johnstone, College of Technology, University of Manchester; Mr. H. B. Spalding, University of Oxford. The Salters' Institute has also awarded fifty-one grants-in-aid to young men employed in chemical works to facilitate their further studies.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

AMONG the announcements of gifts at the recent convocation of the University of Chicago was the sum of a million dollars given by Douglas Smith for medical research.

By the will of the late Sir John Williams, Bart., president of the University College and of the National Library of Wales, who died on May 24, the residue of the property, which will amount to nearly £100,000, is bequeathed to the two institutions of which he was president.

DR. RALPH D. HETZEL, for nine years president of the University of New Hampshire, has been elected president of Pennsylvania State College. He succeeds Dr. John M. Thomas, who resigned about a year ago to become president of Rutgers University.

DR. ROBERT MULLIKEN, formerly of Harvard University, has been appointed assistant professor in physics at New York University. Dr. Lloyd B. Ham, in charge of the elementary laboratories, has been promoted to the rank of assistant professor in the same department.

R. B. MOORE has resigned his position as general manager of the Dorr Company to become head of the department of chemistry at Purdue University.

AFTER a year spent in study at the University of Chicago, Dr. E. H. Johnson has resumed his work as professor of physics in Kenyon College. Dr. John Coulson, formerly of the Westinghouse Electric Company and of the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh, has been appointed assistant professor of physics. With the opening of the current academic year the department of physics will be housed in the new Samuel Mather Science Hall, the gift of Mr. H. G. Dalton, of Cleveland.

AFTER six years of service with the Michigan De-

partment of Health, Dr. George H. Ramsey has become associate professor of epidemiology in the School of Hygiene and Public Health, the Johns Hopkins University.

LEON S. WARD, Ph.D. (Wisconsin), has been appointed associate professor of chemistry at the Michigan College of Mines, Houghton.

APPOINTMENTS have been made in the department of zoology at Syracuse University as follows: Julian D. Corrington, Ph.D. (Cornell, '25), assistant professor of zoology; M. Thelma Holmes, M.A. (Syracuse, '26), instructor in zoology; Norman E. Phillips, A.B. (Allegheny, '16), instructor in zoology.

DR. NOEL J. G. SMITH, of the department of botany of the University of Aberdeen, has been appointed professor of botany in the Rhodes University College.

DISCUSSION

THE DISCOVERY OF THE INSECTICIDAL PROPERTY OF CARBON DISULPHIDE

SINCE the sixth decade of the last century, a period of about seventy years, carbon disulphide has been our chief reliance as a fumigant for killing injurious insects in stored grain and in the soil. Attempts to replace it with something better have failed. It has been used in large quantities and the benefits that have resulted have been great. It is therefore worth while to know to whom we are indebted for the discovery of the insecticidal property of this chemical.

W. E. Hinds's "Carbon Bisulphide as an Insecticide"¹ is our standard reference on the use of this material as a fumigant. Dr. Hinds says (page 8), "So far as the writer can learn, the first use of carbon bisulphide as an insecticide was made in 1856 and 1857 by M. Doyère, who demonstrated that a small amount of the liquid poured into a pit of corn or barley would kill all the weevils and their eggs . . ." W. H. Goodwin, in an article on "Carbon Bisulphid and its Use for Grain Fumigation,"² also gives credit to M. Doyère for introducing the material as an insect fumigant. The evidence that follows indicates that Doyère discovered the insecticidal use of carbon disulphide independently, but that his work was anticipated by another investigator, M. Garreau.

In July, 1854, Garreau published³ the results of experiments with various compounds against grain

¹ U. S. Dept. Agr., Farmers' Bull. 145, 1902. (A revision, Farmers' Bull. 799, 1917, omits the historical review of the subject.)

² Mo. Bul. Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta., v. 1, no. 3, 1916, pp. 86-90.

³ Archives de l'Agriculture du Nord de la France (Lille), t. 2, pp. 195-198.