States Bureau of Mines in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Experiment Station and School of Mines. The sum will be used to investigate processes for producing high-grade manganese alloys from low-grade ores, which occur abundantly in Minnesota.

ACCORDING to the Experiment Station *Record*, the Peruvian Agricultural Institute of Parasitology has recently been organized by the National Agricultural Society of Peru to study the insect pests and fungus diseases which affect the crops of the coastal region, especially cotton and sugar cane. Dr. C. H. T. Townsend has been appointed in charge of this institute and is engaged in the selection of a site and the erection of the necessary buildings. It is expected that one of the earliest studies will be made of the cane borer, said to be the only insect which seriously damages sugar cane in Peru.

THE Belgium correspondent of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association writes that the Academy of Medicine has appointed a committee to make arrangements for the commemoration of the life and works of Dr. Paul Heger. The committee plans the publication of a memorial volume in his honor. In addition, it announces that a special fund will be created and placed at the disposal of the occupant of the chair of physiology at the University of Brussels, with a view to rendering personal aid to investigators or to make possible the carrying out of researches that are difficult under present economic conditions.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that the senate committee on foreign relations has approved a bill introduced by Senator Wadsworth, New York, providing for the erection and maintenance of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in Panama, to be paid for in part by the United States to the extent of an annual expenditure of $50,000. The bill contemplates that South and Central American governments will contribute annually for the maintenance of the laboratory, and that the government of the United States shall be represented on the board or council directing the administration of the laboratory.

A MEETING was recently held in the office of Dr. Charles Campbell, deputy minister of mines, to discuss with representatives of the United States Bureau of Mines methods of cooperation among the bureau and department of mines and the National Research Council of Canada. The work of the United States bureau was outlined by Dr. Dorsey Lyon, chief metallurgist and supervisor of experiment stations, and his assistant, B. C. Ralston; that of the Dominion Department by John McLeish, director of the mines branch, and members of his staff, and that of the research council by J. M. Morrow and F. E. Lathe. Definite arrangements were made for the close cooperation of the two governments in carrying out investigations on all the subjects discussed, similar to that now existing between the United States Bureau of Mines and the British government on fuel research.

THE Experiment Station *Record* states that arrangements are being completed to open a rabbit experimental station at Ontario, Calif., on the grounds of the Chaffee Union High School. The use of a tract of 5 acres of land with the necessary fencing and water is to be given the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the purpose, and it is expected that $15,000 will be raised by the National Rabbit Federation to erect the necessary buildings and other improvements and provide the running expenses for at least one year. The purposes of the station will be the study of the economic production of rabbits for meat and fur, breeding and feeding methods, diseases and parasites, and the utilization of rabbit offal and manure as fertilizer. It is hoped to open the station in March with D. Monroe Green of the U. S. Biological Survey in charge.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that Miss Dorothy Garrod, of Oxford University, whose discovery at Gibraltar of the cranium of a child belonging to the Neandertal race was reported at the Oxford meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science last August, has now discovered the lower jaw of the same individual and also an additional portion of the cranium. In France, D. Peyrony, of Les Eyzies, has discovered at the type station of La Madeleine (Dordogne) the sepulture of a child. He states that the body had been richly decorated at the time of burial. It belongs to the Magdalenian Epoch, which is the last stage of the Paleolithic Period.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

THE campaign conducted by the Johns Hopkins University half-century committee for endowment funds for the university and the hospital, closing December 31, 1926, resulted in total contributions of $7,022,019 from 3,992 subscriptions.

FUNDS for the further development of the University of Pennsylvania's medical facilities have reached the $1,235,000 mark with the receipt of new gifts amounting to more than $135,000. A total of $3,050,000 is sought.

GIFTS totaling more than $365,000 were accepted for the University of Michigan by the Board of Regents at the February meeting. These included $225,000, to be paid in amounts of $45,000 a year for five years, from three anonymous donors, to establish a laboratory for research and investigation of cancer and other forms of growth.

BY the will of the late George French Porter, of

Chicago, the University of Chicago is to receive $200,000, the Field Museum and Yale Uniersity $25,000 each.

DR. WILLIAM MATHER LEWIS has resigned the presidency of George Washington University to become president of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa.

DR. B. M. DUGGAR, of the Missouri Botanical Garden and Washington University, St. Louis, has been appointed professor of applied and physiological botany at the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Duggar will take up his residence at Wisconsin in September.

DR. SAMUEL R. DETWILER, associate professor of anatomy at Harvard University, and Dr. Philip E. Smith, associate professor of anatomy at Stanford University, have been appointed professors of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University.

DR. FRANK E. BURCH, St. Paul, has been appointed head of the eye, ear, nose and throat department, University of Minnesota School of Medicine, to succeed the late Dr. William R. Murray.

HOWARD O. TRIEBOLD, formerly holder of the American Cracker Manufacturers fellowship under the direction of Dr. C. H. Bailey, in the division of agricultural biochemistry at the University of Minnesota, has been appointed instructor in the chemistry of milling and baking in the department of agricultural and biological chemistry at the Pennsylvania State College.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE INCREASE IN SCIENTIFIC PERIODICALS SINCE THE GREAT WAR

IN looking back to the period of the great war, it seems for the most part like a nightmare, but there were some bright spots, one of these being the peacefulness in the field of publication of scientific serials. Many journals took a vacation, some slowed up publication by dropping out or combining numbers, others ceased altogether. Even in 1919 when the war was supposed to be over, the amount of such material coming into the library of the Department of Agriculture was so small, that one person could look over the current mail and make all the necessary cards from which the "Botany, current literature" lists were compiled; and there was still plenty of time for other matters. Now in 1926 the indexing for the list consumes practically all the time of one person and a large part of the time of a second, and as for review and abstract journals, they are a task in themselves.

The growth in size of the "Botany, current literature" lists may, I think, be fairly taken as a measure of the increase of publication in that particular field using that phrase to include scientific serials containing botanical material. In 1919 when the issuing of the lists began, the average size was eight to nine pages, fourteen pages being an unusually large list. In 1924–25 the average was twenty-two pages and with the shorter page now in use, it runs to thirty-three pages. Such an increase in publication would hardly have been looked for as a result of the war, in fact one would have expected quite the contrary. Some journals have changed name or form, and there are of course some casualties, but new recruits have, I think, more than filled up the ranks.

When I look over the mail that comes into the Department of Agriculture library each day, in its motley array of languages, I begin to doubt the wisdom of the principle of self-determination and almost to wish that the war had left the map of Europe as it found it. There are not only new publications from the older countries, but all these newly established states are plunging into publication, seemingly in all fields of science and what is more appalling to the indexer, each in its own language. Sometimes they are considerate enough to publish summaries in some of the well-known languages, as German, French or English, but just as often they do not. Translators are not available and dictionaries are woefully inadequate, particularly for the scientific terms. Some one has asked how we manage with these unfamiliar languages. One method used reminds me of a story. A small colored girl was being taught to read by means of a picture primer, her teacher placing her hand over the picture, pointed to a word and asked, "What is that, Sally?" Quick as a wink Sally replied "Ox." The teacher was suspicious as Sally had been rather slow in the uptake. "How do you know it's ox, Sally?" she asked. "Seed its tail," was the reply. That is often the method one has to pursue, one translates the title as best one may, looks over the text for old friends, rusts, smuts, weed flora, and familiar names of plants or sometimes familiar scientific terms taken over bodily from some better known language and decides that it belongs in the botanical catalogue and therefore in the "Botany: current literature" list. Every day one gives thanks for Latin. If it were not for the Latin scientific names and Latin descriptions, where would one be? As a listener at the discussion on nomenclature at the International Conference of Plant Science at Ithaca, I felt like protesting against the recommendation to give up the requiring of Latin in descriptions of new species, for, in many cases, the Latin is the only lifesaver one has in this flood of foreign languages. Do not encourage them to describe their plants in Russian, Czecho-Slovakian, Bulgarian, etc.!

In looking over the list of scientific serial publications indexed for "Botany: current literature," I find