editions of Adams's books. The firm also continued to make instruments to the Adams design for many years.

The manuscripts and plates of Adams the elder were inherited by his widow, who gave them to her younger son Dudley. He edited a thirtieth edition of the "Treatise on the Globes," published in 1810. It is said that he had intended to publish another edition of the "Micrographia Illustrata," but it is not improbable that the revised edition (1798) of his brother's "Essays on the Microscope" rendered this unnecessary. Dudley Adams appears to have continued in the instrument business, as Mr. Court possesses a statement written on the back of a shop print, about 1800, of the wholesale trade terms for telescopes. These were evidently of the short brass draw-tube type which Dudley Adams had developed. The note attached to the price list states that "the object glasses not being single but achromatic" shows that non-achromatic glasses were sometimes sold.

Time has only allowed me to dwell in detail on four instrument makers in this century so full of scientific development. Their names are not so well known to the general public as those of Doliond, Herschel and Ramsden. Nevertheless the men whose work I have briefly described did an immense amount to popularize science and to raise the standard of scientific instrument craftsmanship. How world-wide this reputation for good work became is best seen by the number of instruments of English eighteenth century workmanship treasured in the Continental museums.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CONGRESS

THE International Veterinary Congress, which met in London during the first week in August, passed resolutions covering most of the subjects discussed on the previous days.

Delegates decided to accept the invitation of the American Veterinary Medical Association to hold the next congress in the United States in 1934, probably at Boston. Cheers greeted the announcement that the Budapest Prize, a gold medal, richly wrought, which was instituted when the congress met in that city, had been awarded to Professor Hutyra and Professor Marek, of Budapest, for the best work on veterinary science since the last congress. This consisted of a revised edition of a volume on the "Pathology of the Internal Diseases of Domesticated Animals." Professor Hutyra, who responded on behalf of himself and his colleague, is president of the permanent committee of the congress, rector of the Royal Hungarian Veterinary High School, and a member of the Upper House, Budapest.

Resolutions were carried with acclamation thanking the British Government and many individuals for their hospitality to delegates, and to Sir John McFadyean, of Leatherhead, for presiding. It was decided to increase the personnel of the permanent commission from 25 to 40.

In a resolution on foot-and-mouth disease, the congress urged that every country should determine the type of virus present in each outbreak. The most efficient disinfecting agents were moist heat and sunlight, and the chemical agents potassium, sodium hydrate and formalin. The value of passive immunity, according to the resolution, had been established, and its use in practice under favorable circumstances should be encouraged. It was desirable that all possible efforts should be made to discover an efficient method of active immunization.

The wide-spread occurrence of infectious abortion of cattle in all civilized countries led the congress to suggest an international scientific investigation within the purview of the International Bureau for Animal Diseases in Paris. The congress recommended the creation of a special section for meat and milk in the next congress. It also emphasized the necessity of state regulation for the control of the health of domestic animals, and for the title of veterinary surgeon to be protected by a recognized diploma.

The next resolution expressed the view that sufficient knowledge of practicable methods was now available to eradicate rinderpest within a reasonable period of time in any country which would provide adequate facilities for their application, and the congress urged all governments to cooperate to this end.

Resolutions were also carried concerning the teaching of zootechnics; the need for establishing in every country an organization similar to the German for combating diseases of the new-born animals, and the urgency for drawing up rules for the control and standardization of veterinary biological products.

INTRODUCTION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF PLANTS RESISTANT TO DISEASE

A STATEMENT given out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture states that two explorers of the department, H. L. Westover and K. A. Ryerson, are in North Africa looking for wilt-resistant alfalfas and fruits adapted to the United States. They will later continue their exploration in Spain.

Mr. Westover, a forage crop specialist, is now making preliminary surveys in the principal alfalfa-