

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

THE annual report of the Zoological Society of London was recently issued. According to a summary printed in the *London Times* the assets amount to £178,202, an increase of £6,630 on the amount of last year, and the liabilities decreased by £1,064. Owing to the nature of the tenure of the ground occupied in Regent's Park the value of the buildings there can not be included in the assets, but, as the new estate of the society at Whipsnade is freehold, it is beginning to be a substantial asset. The income from fellows' subscriptions exceeded that of last year by about £1,000 and from gate-money also by over £1,000.

The report states that the experiment of opening the gardens on Thursday evenings, from June to September inclusive, begun last year, is to be continued this year, but a charge of 6d. is to be made for the aquarium, which was usually inconveniently crowded last year. Over 60,000 visitors entered the gardens on Thursday evenings after the usual time for closing the day admissions, and the council believe that the evening openings allowed many persons occupied during the day to visit the collection. As a strictly financial enterprise, however, the evening openings do little more than pay their way.

The pathologist reported that there were no serious epidemics among the animals, and that there had been a reduction in the mortality among mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. The following mammals were bred and reared: One pig-tailed monkey, one lemur, four galago lemurs, three lion-cubs, two pampas cats, one wolf, one sea-lion, two pygmy hippopotamuses, one Grévy's zebra, one kiang and one Mongolian wild horse, a water buck, two nyloghaie antelopes, three black buck, one gazelle, one Wapiti deer, two Pudu deer, one reindeer, one Hangul deer, two American bison, two anoas, one yak, one Cape buffalo, one ibex, one Grecian wild goat, three Caucasian wild goats, nine Barbary sheep, nine moufflon, four thars, a Canadian beaver, a prairie marmot, three agoutis, a fruit-bat, two wallabies and two opossums.

The report announces that Whipsnade Zoological Park, although there will be many years before it is complete, will be opened to the public on Friday, May 22. On that day there is to be a "private view" for fellows and official guests, and from the following Saturday onwards it is to be open daily, including Sundays, to the general public from 10 a. m. until "lighting-up time." There are fully licensed premises for meals in the park and a car-park has been made ready opposite the only entrance yet available, about a quarter of a mile from the village of Whipsnade. Charabanc services are being arranged from

the railway stations at Luton, St. Albans and Tring, as well as from London and centers in the Midlands.

The retiring members of council are Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, Professor J. P. Hill, Lord Onslow, Major Pam and Lord Rothschild. Those recommended to fill the vacancies are Sir John Bland-Sutton, Mr. H. G. Maurice, Sir Henry McMahon and Mr. E. G. B. Meade-Waldo, who have served on former occasions, and Sir Peter Clutterbuck, a Fellow who has not served before.

### THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

THE annual meeting of the American Association of Museums will be held at Pittsburgh on May 21, 22 and 23, according to *Museum News*. General and group sessions are designed for delegates from museums of all kinds throughout the country. A general session each morning will be devoted to a topic of equal interest to museums of art, science, history and industry. Each afternoon session will be given over to a single paper introductory to inspection of one of the host museums or of some other branch of the Carnegie Institute. On two evenings six groups will hold separate sessions. At these group sessions more specialized topics will be considered, but in the aggregate a wide variety of subject matter will be covered. The groups are the technical section, the scientific section, the superintendents' section, the art group, the educational group, and the public relations group.

Important features of the meeting will be the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner on the third evening, and the exhibit of the technical section. The exhibit will be open for inspection throughout the meeting.

The delegates will be entertained at luncheon each noon and at tea each afternoon. Also a trip has been arranged for Sunday morning to the Allegheny Country Club, with luncheon on the lawn of the club.

The general session of the first morning will take up branch museums with papers on the different kinds of branches already to be found and general treatment of the needs and future. The second morning session will be on international outlooks with presentations from the European and the American standpoint and a critical comparison of views. The third general session, on the last morning, will take up outdoor education from the standpoints of science, history and art museums. At this session also there will be a single paper and discussion on a particular field—that of industrial museum exhibits.

Proposals for participation in the technical section exhibit are being received by Remi M. Santens, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, vice-chairman of the sec-

tion. The exhibit will include models, miniature groups, manikins, photographs, drawings, paintings, case displays and designs. All members of the section who desire to submit objects for display should communicate with Mr. Santens.

### DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE

MORE than 800 American medical students attempted to enter a single medical school in Scotland during 1930. This is brought out by Dr. Willard C. Rappleye in a chapter on medical education in the Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1928-30, issued by the office of education.

Medical study in America is becoming more popular year after year, although the number of institutions offering medicine is decreasing. Five thousand more medical-school applicants were reported in 1929-30 than in 1926-27. Last year 66 approved four-year schools graduated as many physicians as were graduated by twice as many schools 20 years ago.

Of nearly 4,500 graduates in 1929, more than half were from 24 to 27 years old. Nine were 21 years of age, and 89 were 35 years or older. The typical medical school graduate in this country is 25 years old. He completes a four-year course, and generally supplements his medical school training with a one-year internship in an approved hospital before going into practice. A one-year internship or some other acceptable work of the same nature is now required before a medical degree is granted by Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Alaska, Rhode Island, North Dakota, Washington, Michigan, Illinois, Delaware, Iowa, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia.

With one doctor to every 800 persons the United States has more physicians than any other representative country. In other countries the number of people to one medical doctor is: Switzerland, 1,250; Denmark, 1,430; England and Wales, 1,490; Germany, 1,560; France, 1,690; the Netherlands, 1,820; and Sweden, 2,860.

Curiously enough, of the seventy-eight medical schools in the United States the one having the largest enrolment is the University of St. Thomas, Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, in the Philippine Islands. The enrolment there is 896. Next ranks the University of Michigan Medical School with 594 male students when the survey was made. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Georgetown University School of Medicine, Northwestern University Medical School, University of Illinois College of Medicine, Harvard University Medical School, University of Minnesota Medical School and the St. Louis University School of Medicine also reported enrolments of more than 500 students.

In 1930 medical schools graduated only 204 women. The average number of women graduates per year since 1925 has been 205. Declines in the percentage of women graduates have been reported since 1926, however. The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania had a larger enrolment and graduated more women in 1930 than any other medical institution in the United States. One hundred and sixteen women were enrolled, and 14 were graduated from this college.

Dr. Willard C. Rappleye was director of study of the Commission on Medical Education which was organized in 1925 by the Association of American Medical Colleges to study the medical situation in the United States. Much of the information and statistics gathered is incorporated in this report.

### DELEGATES TO THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL DAIRY CONGRESS

THE following delegates have been appointed by Secretary Hyde, and their nominations approved by the Department of State, to represent officially the United States at the Ninth International Dairy Congress, to be held at Copenhagen, Denmark, from July 14 to 17: From the department, O. E. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry; Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and R. R. Graves, chief of the division of dairy cattle breeding, feeding and management investigations, Bureau of Dairy Industry; Dr. C. H. Eckles, chief of the department of dairy husbandry, University of Minnesota; Professor M. Mortensen, head of the department of dairy industry, Iowa State College of Agriculture; Dr. J. M. Sherman, head of the department of dairy industry, Cornell University; C. E. Gray, president, Golden States Milk Products Company, San Francisco; O. F. Hunziker, director of research, the Blue Valley Creamery Butter Company, Chicago; Dr. E. V. McCollum, professor of biochemistry, the Johns Hopkins University, and C. L. Hill, chairman of the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture. They will sail from New York on July 1, on *The George Washington*. The international dairy congresses are organized by the International Dairy Federation to help bring about cooperation by the dairy industries of all countries in promoting technical and scientific development of the industry throughout the world. Nine have been held since 1903—at Brussels in 1903, Paris, 1905, The Hague, 1907, Budapest, 1909, Stockholm, 1911, Bern, 1914, Washington, 1923, Paris, 1926, and London, 1928.

### THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held in Philadelphia on April 23, 24 and 25, the following members were elected: