

diffusing throughout the community, correct and liberal views of this subject." As stated above, so far as the published records show, this was the only part Dr. Bard had in the effort to perpetuate the Elgin Garden.

Perhaps it should be emphasized that the object of this note is not to endeavor to disparage Dr. Bard.

That would be unworthy and could find no support in the record of his admirable and altogether useful life. The aim has been merely to call attention to the historic facts concerning the founding and perpetuating of the Elgin Botanic Garden, and to counteract any misconception or unwarranted inference that might arise from reading the two reviews cited.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. JOHN FRANKLIN DANIEL, professor of zoology and head of the department at the University of California at Berkeley, died on November 2 at the age of sixty-nine years.

DR. RUDOLPH PINTNER, professor of psychology at Teachers College, Columbia University, died on November 7 in his fifty-ninth year.

DR. ALBERT L. BARROWS, executive secretary of the National Research Council, died on November 7 at the age of fifty-nine years.

NELSON J. DARLING, manager of the plants of the General Electric Company at Lynn and Everett, Mass., died on October 26. He was fifty-eight years old.

DR. WALTER RALPH STEINER, of Hartford, Conn., consulting pathologist and bacteriologist and consulting physician to the Hartford Hospital, died on November 4 in his seventy-second year.

Nature records the death of E. T. Sandars, O.B.E., author of popular handbooks of natural history, on September 19, aged sixty-five years, and of A. R. Warnes, author of works on coal-tar distillation, known for his special study of the restoration of stonework and ancient buildings, on August 25, aged sixty-four years.

A PORTRAIT of Alexander Lowy, professor of chemistry in the University of Pittsburgh from 1918 to 1941, by Norwood MacGilvary was presented to Chancellor John G. Bowman on October 30 at a memorial service. The memorial was made possible through subscriptions of alumni, students and faculty. Dr. Wilmer E. Baldwin, assistant professor of chemistry, presided, and the presentation address was made by Dr. Alexander Silverman, head of the department of chemistry.

A NANSEN CLUB has been formed by the Norwegian-British Institute in London to commemorate and carry on the work of Dr. Nansen.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN PERU AND ARGENTINA

THE government of Peru has increased the budget for expenses on public health to 14 per cent. more than that of last year, according to the Buenos Aires

correspondent of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association. The following national departments were recently established: an anti-tuberculosis department with centers for the care of patients of several categories in various regions of the country; a department of epidemiology for sanitary work concerning prevention and control of epidemics as well as for the preparation of statistics, and a department for work on rural sanitation and work against malaria. Attention is being given to the plan presented by Dr. John Winant, the ex-president of the International Labor Office, who is now the ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, for waging anti-tuberculosis campaigns. Vaccination against rural yellow fever is obligatory. It is given without any charge to persons who live in certain territories, which have been specified by the General Department of Public Health as foci of the disease. The persons living in those territories who do not want to have the vaccine and who are not immune are subject to a fine. The number of centers of the National Department against Plague, the personnel for clinical and laboratory research against plague and the number of anti-plague units have increased. The work against venereal diseases is intensified especially in the region of the port of Callao. Sanitary campaigns against endemic diseases and work for sanitation of the Peruvian selva are organized. The central laboratory of the government, which is established in the selvatic region, is in charge of the technical exploitation of many valuable plants which are of great industrial importance. The protection of mothers and children is constantly improving through the coordinated work of proper organizations, mainly the so-called ambulance for infantile hygiene, the Hospital del Niño and the Instituto Nacional del Niño. The latter organization has given medical care to more than 225,000 children, lunches to more than 55,000 pregnant women, medicine, dietetic products and about 290,000 liters of milk to children, and odontologic care, vaccines against several diseases and more than 2,400,000 lunches to school children in the various provinces. Work is carried on for increasing the number of hospitals, which is insufficient. There are seventy-two hospitals with a total number of 8,636 beds in charge of the societies of public