

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

welfare. The National Department of Industrial Hygiene, which is a branch of the Ministry of Public Health Work and Social Welfare, was recently established. The department is in charge of the prevention of industrial diseases, especially in miners. However, later on it will be in charge of the prevention of industrial diseases in workers in all industries in the country. The department is in charge also of sanitary control of houses of industrial workers and of administration of medical care to industrial workers.

In a later issue of the *Journal* the Buenos Aires correspondent describes the work of the National Institute of Nutrition. It was established in Buenos Aires in 1928 as a municipal branch of the Rawson Hospital and was made independent of the hospital in 1938 and transformed into a national center. Dr. Pedro Escudero is the director. The work of the institute includes biologic, sociologic and economic research on nutrition, education on nutrition and social care of the people. It has six departments. The medical department has a polyclinic with offices for consultation on specialties and clinics and wards for surgery, radiology and kinesiology. It also has laboratories for clinical and pharmaceutical work. Patients who can not pay for drugs may have them free of charge. The department of nutrition is in charge of the clinic of nutritional diseases, of a section for social and economic information of the department, of a center for free distribution of mother's milk, of the dispensary and of the care of gardens for children. The research center includes the departments of microbiology, microscopy, biologic and bromatologic chemistry and dietetics. The center for education on nutrition instructs the public through the press, radio, moving pictures, exhibits and lectures. The technical center includes the National School for Dietitians and a two-year course for physicians who wish to specialize in nutrition. The National School for Dietitians, founded in 1935, gives a diploma to those who complete a three-year course on nutrition and dietetics. A requisite for entering the school is to be a graduate from a national college or to have a B.S. diploma. There are also some abbreviated courses which enable the students to secure a diploma of auxiliary dietitian. There are also courses for nurses. The Ateneo de Clínica de la Nutrición and the Asociación Argentina de Dietología are two organizations under the auspices of the institute. The former is an association of physicians who specialize in nutrition, whereas the latter is constituted by physicians, dietitians and auxiliary dietitians.

Dr. Pedro Escudero recently published a book, "La Política Nacional de la Alimentación en la República Argentina," which was edited by the Instituto Nacional de la Nutrición. The last part of the book contains the report of some of the research carried on

by the institute on the nutritional conditions of the population of Buenos Aires as seen from medical, social and economic angles. There are also chapters on the means actually used to improve the nutritional conditions of the people as well as for preventing and controlling nutritional diseases in the country.

THE LANCASTER BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE Lancaster Branch of the American Association for the Advancement of Science has announced its lectures for the season 1942-43. The lecturers and their subjects are as follows:

November 12, Dr. Waldemar Kaempffert, of *The New York Times*, "Science and the War";

December 10, Dr. Leuman M. Waugh, professor of dentistry and executive officer of the Division of Orthodontics of Columbia University, "The American Eskimo—His Food and Teeth";

January 21, the Rev. J. Joseph Lynch, professor of physics at Fordham University and director of the Seismic Observatory, "Earthquakes in the War Zone";

February 18, Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, professor of biophysics and director of the Johnson Foundation of the University of Pennsylvania, now consultant to the Secretary of War as coordinator of research at the Office of Air Surgeon, "Men and Machines in War";

March 18, Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of the Bartol Research Foundation at Swarthmore, "Science in This Confused Age."

The Lancaster Branch was started nine years ago when Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, general secretary of the association, went to Lancaster to assist in its organization. It has grown steadily until now it has a membership of twelve hundred, with an attendance of from six hundred to a thousand at each lecture. The officers are Jaques Cattell, *chairman*; C. Vogt, *vice-chairman*; Frances A. Coventry, *secretary*, and H. M. Fry, *treasurer*.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

THE sixty-third annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, from November 30 through December 4, under the presidency of James W. Parker, vice-president and chief engineer of the Detroit Edison Company.

Subjects to be discussed at the convention will include manpower and its training for maximum production; the importance of intuitive, inventive and ingenious faculties in engineering; equipment, railroads, aviation, manufacturing processes and problems, power, management, training, industrial conservation, salvage, increasing adaptability of workers to job requirements and many other topics of timeliness