we too may be remembered a little by those who are to follow.

On great occasions like the present, the older seats of learning and other public institutions had power to grant honorary distinctions. Formerly we possessed no such faculty, but by the act of Her Gracious Majesty we, too, have recently obtained permission to grant a certain number of Honorary Fellowships of this College. The Fellowship is the greatest distinction it is in our power to bestow, and we regard it as the highest purely surgical qualification obtainable in this country. It is, therefore, a great privilege and pleasure for me to present, on behalf of this College, this high honor to those distinguished men who are about to receive it.

I am sure also all present will be gratified to learn that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has graciously consented to become the first of our Honorary Fellows. His Royal Highness has always shown his interest in the College, and has evinced a special care for the success of its Centenary. It is quite fitting, therefore, that his Royal Highness, who is the patron of so many learned and scientific societies, should add the lustre of his name to the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

WILLIAM MACCORMAC.

CHEMISTRY AT THE NEW YORK MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

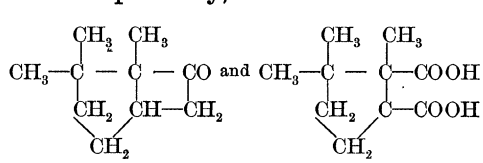
As has been the practice for a number of years Section C met throughout the New York meeting in joint session with the American Chemical Society. The sessions took place in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, with the exception of those on the second day of the meeting, which were held at the Chemists' Club of New York City by special invitation of its officers.

At the opening session of the Section, after the election of the usual officers, a report of the Committee on Indexing Chemical Literature was presented, in which the completion of some new important indexes was announced. This report has been already published in this JOURNAL. A resolution relating to the establishment of a National Standards Bureau, submitted by the President of the American Chemical Society, was endorsed by the Section and referred to the Council of the Association.

The address of the Vice-President, Dr. Jas. Lewis Howe, on the 'Eighth Group of the Periodic System and some of its Problems,' has been already published in full in SCIENCE (see the July 6th number).

A large number of valuable scientific papers were presented. As is always the case, many of them, though important, were of a specialized or technical character. Only a few of those having a more general interest can be referred to here.

First may be mentioned the address of Dr. W. A. Noyes on the 'Structure and Configuration of Camphor and its Derivatives,' consisting of a historical review of the previous work bearing on the subject and a brief account of his own remarkable and difficult syntheses of compounds closely related to camphor, and of the establishment of their identity with products obtained directly from it. By his investigations, the correctness of the formulæ for camphor and camphoric acid suggested by Bouveault and Perkin respectively, viz:



seems to have been placed beyond a reasonable doubt. Two other points connected with the investigation deserve special mention; first, the isolation of an optically active acid containing *no* asymmetrical carbon atom, its activity being due to the asymmetrical structure of a ring containing a double-union; and, second, the method

used for establishing the identity of two compounds from different sources consisting in determining whether any change of melting point occurs on mixing the two substances—a far more reliable criterion than mere identity of melting point. Though this method has been used before it is not commonly employed.

Reference should also be made to the beautiful investigation of Dr. A. S. Wheeler on the reduction-products of dehydromucic acid, who has prepared the various stereoisomers of the hydrogenated acids; also to the extended researches of Professor C. F. Mabery and his co-workers on the composition and characteristics of the products obtained from petroleums of different origins.

An interesting account was given by Mr. C. L. Reese of the recently developed process of manufacture of sulphuric acid by the direct union of sulphur dioxide and oxygen through contact with finely divided platinum. The preparation and regeneration of the contact-mass was minutely described, as well as other details of the manufacture, which is at present being carried on industrially on a fairly large scale. Samples of the contact-mass were exhibited, and a striking lecture experiment illustrating the formation of the trioxide by means of it was shown by the speaker.

Professor W. O. Atwater gave an interesting description of the results obtained with his respiration calorimeter on the income and outgo of matter and energy in the bodies of men under experiment, proving that the Law of the Conservation of Energy is applicable to the human organism.

Much discussion was excited by the papers read by Professor Louis Kahlenberg who presented a series of experimental results of various kinds, with which, according to his interpretation, the Theory of Electrolytic Dissociation is inconsistent. The validity of his arguments was, however, called in question, and the great value and wide scope of that theory strongly emphasized by some other members of the section.

The following is a complete list of the titles of the articles presented:

Some Results of Experiments with the Respiration Calorimeter: By W. O. Atwater, Middletown, Conn.

Experiments with some Substituted Benzoic Acids and their Nitriles: By Marston Taylor Bogert and August Henry Gotthelf.

The Direct Synthesis of Ketodihydroquinazolins from Orthoamido acids: By Marston Taylor Bogert and August Henry Gotthelf.

The Direct Preparation of Imides of the Bibasic Acids from the Corresponding Nitriles: By Marston Taylor Bogert.

On Certain Reactions in Liquid Ammonia: By Edward C. Franklin and Orin F. Stafford, Lawrence, Kan.

Notes on the Constituents of Ligament and Tendon: By William J. Gies, New York City.

The Adulteration and Methods of Analysis of the Arsenical Insecticides: By J. K. Haywood, Washington, D. C.

The Composition and Analysis of London Purple: By J. K. Haywood, Washington, D. C.

On some Derivatives of Phenyl Ether: By H. W. Hillyer, Madison, Wis.

A Plea for the Use of the Thermostat for the Laboratory Room: By Arthur John Hopkins, Amherst, Mass.

Crystallization of Copper Sulphate for Quantitative Analysis: By Arthur John Hopkins, Amherst, Mass.

Apparatus for dispensing with the Assistant during Calibration by Telescope: By Arthur John Hopkins, Amherst, Mass.

The Theory of Electrolytic Dissociation as viewed in the Light of Facts recently ascertained: By Louis Kahlenberg, Madison, Wis.

The Toxic Action of Solutions of Acid Sodium Salts on Lupinus Albus: By Louis Kahlenberg and Rollan M. Austin, Madison, Wis.

The Toxic Action of Solutions of the Leech and the Vinegar Eel: By Louis Kahlenberg and John B. Emerson, Madison, Wis.

The Toxic Action of Electrolytes upon Fishes: By Louis Kahlenberg and Hugo F. Mehl, Madison, Wis.

Differences of Potential between Metals and Non-aqueous Solutions of their Salts: By Louis Kahlenberg, Madison, Wis.

I. *The Chlorine Derivatives of the Hydrocarbons in California Petroleum.*

II. *Determination of the formulas of the Hydrocarbons and Chlorine Derivatives of Pennsylvania, California, Japanese, and Canadian Petroleum by Molecular Refraction:* By C. F. MABERY and O. J. SIEPLEIN Cleveland, Ohio.

I. *Composition of the Hydrocarbons in Pennsylvania Petroleum, Liquids and Solids, above 216°.*

II. *Composition of the Hydrocarbons in California Petroleum, Liquids.*

III. *Composition of the Nitrogen Compounds in California Petroleum:* By CHARLES F. MABERY, Cleveland, Ohio.

Composition of the Hydrocarbons in Japanese Petroleum: By C. F. MABERY and S. TAKANO, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Sulphur Compounds and their Oxidation Products and Unsaturated Hydrocarbons in Canadian Petroleum: By C. F. MABERY and W. O. QUAYLE, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Structure and Configuration of Camphor and its Derivatives: By W. A. NOYES, Terre Haute, Ind.

Some Compounds of Methyl Sulphide with Metallic Halides: By FRANCIS C. PHILLIPS, Allegheny, Pa.

The Reaction of Potassium Hydroxide on Chloroform: By A. P. SAUNDERS, Clinton, N. Y.

Application of Chemical Methods to the testing of Wheat Flour: By HARRY SNYDER, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota.

A New Volumetric Method for the Determination of Silver: By LAUNCELOT W. ANDREWS, Iowa City, Iowa. (The paper will be published in the *American Chemical Journal.*)

Method for the Analysis of Glass: By E. C. UHLIG.

Notes on the Ferrocyanides of Lead and Cadmium: By EDMUND H. MILLER, and HENRY FISHER.

Notes on the Determination of the Spontaneous Combustion of Oils when Mixed with Wool Waste: By LEONARD P. KINNICUTT and HERMAN W. HAYNES, Worcester, Mass.

Investigation as to the Nature of Corn Oils. Second paper: *Determination of the Constitution:* By HERMAN T. VULTE and HARRIETT WINFIELD GIBSON.

Notes on the Determination of Phosphorus as Phosphomolybdic Anhydride: By H. C. SHERMAN and H. S. J. HYDE.

New Methods for the Separation of some Constituents of Ossein: By WM. J. GIES.

Texas Petroleum: By H. W. HARPER.

The Hydrogen Reduction Products of Dehydromucic Acid: By A. S. WHEELER, Cambridge, Mass.

ARTHUR A. NOYES,
Secretary, Section C.

ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE NEW YORK MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

THE anthropologists met for organization in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, on Monday, June 25th, at twelve o'clock, Vice-President Amos W. Butler, of Indianapolis, presided at this and subsequent sessions excepting that of Tuesday morning. Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Miss Alice C. Fletcher and Mr. M. H. Saville were elected members of the Sectional Committee; Professor Joseph Jastrow—whose resignation later caused a vacancy that was filled by the election of Mr. Stansbury Hagar—was elected a member of the General Committee, and Mr. George G. McCurdy was elected press secretary. As Vice-President Butler's address is to be delivered at the meeting of 1901, the Section adjourned on Monday afternoon to allow the members an opportunity to hear the Vice-Presidential addresses that were given at three and four o'clock before other Sections.

Arrangements having been made for a meeting with the American Psychological Association, the morning session of Tuesday, June 26th, was presided over by Professor Joseph Jastrow, president of that Association, and four papers upon psychologic subjects were read. The undesirability of meetings of Section H being held in conjunction with those of the Psychological Association has been ably shown by the secretary of the Columbus Meeting in his report in this JOURNAL. In the opinion of the present writer and that of the majority of the Sectional Committee it is eminently desirable that close affiliation continue between the Anthropologists and the Psychologists; but the presentation of papers whose subject matter ranges from experimental psychology to metaphysics before the anthropologic Section has not proved satisfactory. If the psychologists are to continue in the Association they should