

sity of Ohio, and H. C. White, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Officers of sections: College Work, J. L. Snyder, of the Michigan Agricultural College, chairman; W. E. Stone, of Purdue University, Indiana, secretary; Agriculture and Chemistry, H. J. Waters, of the University of Missouri, chairman; C. G. Hopkins, of the University of Illinois, secretary; Horticulture and Botany, J. Craig, of the New York Cornell University, chairman; A. Nelson, of the University of Wyoming, secretary; Entomology, F. M. Webster, of the Ohio Experiment Station, chairman; H. E. Summers, of Iowa State College, secretary; Mechanic Arts, H. W. Tyler, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman; F. A. Anderson, of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College, Secretary.

A. C. TRUE.

MARCEL NENCKI.

By the death, on October 14, of Professor Marcel Nencki, director of the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry in the Institute of Experimental Medicine at St. Petersburg, physiological chemistry has lost one of its most active workers. Professor Nencki was born in Poland, January 15, 1847. After completing his medical studies at Berlin, he went to Berne in 1872, as assistant in the Pathological Institute of the Swiss University. At the same time he became Privatdocent in physiological chemistry; and his appointment to a chair in that subject, in 1877, was among the earliest recognitions which the science received as an independent field of study. In 1891 Professor Nencki went to St. Petersburg to take charge of one of the laboratories in the newly founded Institute, being succeeded at Berne by the late Professor Drechsel.

Of Professor Nencki's extensive contributions to organic chemistry, physiological chemistry and bacteriology, it will suffice

here to recall his investigations on the chemistry of putrefaction and on the chemical processes which take place in the intestine; his studies on the behavior of aromatic bodies in the animal organism; his thorough researches on the pigments of the blood and on animal pigments in general; the investigation of the formation of ammonia and urea in mammals; and his last published paper (with N. Sieber) on the chemical composition of enzymes. In 1897, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of his scientific activity, there appeared a volume entitled 'Sommaire des travaux accomplis par M. le professeur M. Nencki et ses élèves dans ses laboratoires à Berne et à St. Petersburg.' 1869-1896. In recent years he has collaborated with Professor Andreasch in editing Maly's 'Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Tierchemie.' Although interrupted thus early, the work of a lifetime earnestly devoted to the pursuit of scientific truth has left many records of permanent value.

L. B. M.

SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Studien über den Körperbau der Anneliden, V.

By EDUARD MEYER. Translated from the original Russian. In Mittheilungen aus der Zoologischen Station zu Neapel, XIV., 3, 4, 1901. Pp. 338, 6 double plates.

Of the many attempts that have been made to explain the historical origin of the mesoblast and coelome in higher animals, none is of greater interest than that of Professor Eduard Meyer, of the University of Kasan, whose views find their latest and fullest development in the present masterly paper, the product of many years of painstaking research by an uncommonly clear-sighted observer. All students of embryology are familiar with Hatschek's pregnant suggestion, made in 1877, that the mesoblastic pole-cells, characteristic of annelidan and molluscan development, were originally germ-cells, and that the coelome of the annelids shows essentially the same relations as the gonad-cavities of the platodes. Accepting this sugges-