

ment Station Record, reports the progress made at this institution in the development and extension of its agricultural work. One of the events was the organization, late in 1918, of an agricultural experiment station. This action followed a recommendation by Professor C. W. Woodworth of the California University and Station, who was then temporarily serving at the college as special investigator and lecturer on entomology. Subsequently, several tracts of land, aggregating about 21 acres, were purchased at a cost of \$9,000. About 5 acres have already been planted to mulberries for sericultural work, and the remainder is under general cultivation. The college also has the use of about 36 acres of vacant university land, though the small size and scattered nature of the various holdings constitute a serious handicap to experimental work. It is estimated that eventually at least 160 acres of adjacent land will be needed for the college farm and station.

Much of the principal work so far under way has dealt with sericulture. About \$5,000 has been provided for this by the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China. The chief undertaking of the committee is to produce certified silk worm eggs by the Pasteur process and distribute them to farmers, studies at the college indicating an average incidence of disease of 66 per cent. for uncertified stock. This work was temporarily interrupted by fire, which destroyed the entire product for the year. The college is also grafting 100,000 mulberry trees for sale at cost in 1921 and 150,000 for 1922, and is carrying on experiments in the production of mulberry cuttings and studies in pruning, fertilization, culture, etc. Tests are being made on the utilization of the autumn crop of mulberry leaves, as well as breeding and selection work with silk worms. A three-month course in sericulture has been instituted, and extension work through lectures and demonstrations is contemplated.

Cotton experiments have already shown that certain foreign varieties can be successfully grown in China, though careful tests are necessary to determine the adaptability of

varieties to diverse conditions. A cooperative test was organized in 1918 in eight provinces with pure seed of the standard test sets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The cotton improvement work is being supported by two Chinese cotton mill owners' associations and the Shanghai Anti-Adulteration Association.

Improvement of native corn by pedigree selection has been carried on for four years, and seed distribution to farmers is to be begun this spring. There has also been selection work with about 75 strains of lowland rice, 100 native and foreign strains of wheat, and about 100 varieties of fruits.

There is much interest in forestry, and about 7 acres of land are devoted to forest nurseries. A colonization project on Purple Mountain has largely developed into a reforestation demonstration.

The student enrollment has numbered about 100, of whom 42 were regular students in agriculture, 30 in forestry, and 26 in the short course of sericulture. The demand for trained graduates has exceeded the supply, notably for assistants for agricultural missionary work. There has been a marked increase in interest on the part of missionary organizations and also by a number of influential government officials.

ALL-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON VENEREAL DISEASES

AN All-American Conference on Venereal Diseases will be held in Washington, D. C., December 6 to 11, 1920. It is under the auspices of four organizations—

The U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, represented by its executive secretary, Dr. Thos. H. Storey.

The U. S. Public Health Service, represented by Assistant Surgeon General C. C. Pierce.

The American Red Cross, represented by its president, Dr. Livingston Farrand, and

The American Social Hygiene Ass'n., represented by general director, Dr. Wm. F. Snow.

The conference will deal with both administrative and research problems, and will consider the attack on venereal diseases from four different aspects:

- (1) Medical Measures,
- (2) Enforcement of repression and protection laws,
- (3) Sex Education and
- (4) Provision of Recreational facilities.

Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, is president of the conference.

An attempt will be made to work out a feasible three-year program for each of the countries of the western hemisphere. Preliminary organization is in charge of Paul Popenoe. Headquarters of the conference are at 411 Eighteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

DYE DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

THE Dye Division of the A. C. S., which had its inception first as a Dye Symposium then as a Dye Section, is now a duly organized part of the American Chemical Society. The division is undertaking to carry on regular and systematic work for the benefit of the dye industry of America in general; and the users of dyes, manufacturers of dyes, and dye chemists in particular, laying, of course, its especial emphasis upon the chemistry of dyes and dyeing.

It is the duty and the privilege of every chemist in America, who is interested in the chemistry, manufacture, or use of dyes, to enroll himself as a member of the American Chemical Society and its Dye Division, to attend and participate in the semi-annual meetings. The advantage will be mutual, both to the members and to the industry.

To enroll yourself in the division, write to the secretary, and also inform him if you have ready for presentation any paper on the manufacture or application of dyes and intermediates. Enclose the sum of \$1.00 as dues for 1920. The dues are for the expenses of the division, consisting mainly of postage and stationary. It is planned as soon as funds permit, to compile and distribute a directory of dye chemists who are registered in the Dye Division of the A. C. S.

The next meeting of the Dye Division will be at the fall meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held in Chicago September

7 to 10, 1920. At that time it is expected that a number of dye concerns will come forward with papers of intensive scientific interest.

There has been some considerable feeling in the past that the concerns should keep all their research work secret, and that none of it could be revealed at such meetings without detriment. However, since every research laboratory turns out a large amount of work which is of very great scientific interest to the trade in general but may have no specific bearing on any process in particular, we may expect that a large number of papers will be presented of such a nature as to demand the attention of every dye laboratory.

Please plan to attend this meeting and inform the secretary of the title of any paper pertaining to the dye industry that you will have ready for presentation.

R. NORRIS SHREVE,
Secretary

43 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK CITY

THE FEDERATED AMERICAN ENGINEERING SOCIETIES

THE following invitation is being sent to engineering and allied technical organizations, asking them to become charter members of The Federated American Engineering Societies.

The joint conference committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, acting as the ad interim committee in accordance with the authorization of the organizing conference held in Washington, D. C., June 3-4, 1920, extends to your organization a cordial invitation to become a charter member of The Federated American Engineering Societies, and to appoint delegates to the first meeting of the American Engineering Council, of which due notice will be given, to be held in the fall of this year.

There has been previously sent to you an abstract of the minutes of the organizing conference, at which there were in attendance 140 delegates, representing 71 engineering and allied technical organizations. It was the unanimous opinion of