

over twenty years editor of the *Chemische Zentralblatt*, died on May 10, aged fifty-seven years.

PROFESSOR LUZZATTO, reader in microscopy and biochemistry in the University of Ferrara, Italy, died on July 13 at the age of fifty years.

DR. M. PALAGYI, formerly professor of biology and natural philosophy in the University of Klausenburg and later professor at Budapest, has died, at the age of sixty-four years.

THE centennial of Charcot coincides with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the French Société de neurologie, and is to be celebrated by the Réunion annuelle de neurologie, announced for June, 1925. According to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, two topics have been selected for discussion: "Migraine," to be introduced by V. Christiansen, of Copenhagen, and Pasteur Vallery-Radot, of Paris, and "Charcot's Disease" by V. Neri, Bologna; Van Bogaert, Antwerp, and I. Bertrand, Paris.

THE second Spanish Congress of Medical Science will be held at Seville next October.

ACCORDING to the *British Medical Journal* the Dutch Medical Association, which consists of sixty divisions with a membership of 3,373, or about 90 per cent. of all the practitioners in Holland, has celebrated its diamond jubilee by the issue of a memorial volume containing papers on Dutch medicine before the foundation of the association, Dr. A. F. H. de Lespinasse (its founder), the origin of the association, and the history of its library. The volume contains numerous portraits of officers of the association, including Drs. Daniels, Donders, Pel, Snellen, Stokvis, Treub and Wenckebach, as well as full-page illustrations from some of the rarer works in the association library.

THE thirteenth annual safety congress of the National Safety Council will be held at Louisville, Ky., September 29 to October 3. The *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that among others, the following addresses will be presented: "Industrial health as a purchasable commodity," Dr. Clare F. N. Schram, medical director, Fairbanks Morse and Company, "Health education of our foreign families," Dr. Amos W. Colcord, Carnegie Steel Company, "How to make a sanitary survey of an industrial plant," Dr. Charles L. Ferguson, Shelby Shoe Company, "Report of committee on benzol poisoning," Charles Edward A. Winslow, "Prevention of lead poisoning" (round table discussion), Dr. Wade Wright, assistant medical director, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Frederick L. Hoffman, Babson Institute, Mass., "How a medical department may contribute to safety in the chemical industry," Dr.

Benjamin J. Slater, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

A PRIZE for the physiology and pathology of altitude has been founded by the Alpine Sanatorium of Semmering, Austria. According to *Nature*, one thousand gold krone are offered to the author of the best work accomplished or published in the last two years, which has extended our knowledge of the action of alpine climate on man. The prize is intended in the first instance for Austrians, but foreigners can also be considered if their work has been carried out in Austria.

### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

By the will of J. J. Arakelyan various colleges in this country and Turkey will benefit as follows: Constantinople College, Turkey, \$10,000; Robert College, Turkey, \$10,000; American University of Beirut, Turkey, \$10,000; Berea College, \$10,000; Piedmont College, \$10,000; Gordon Bible College, \$10,000; president and fellows of Harvard, \$15,000; Antioch College, Ohio, \$10,000; Atlanta Theological Seminary, Georgia, \$5,000.

THREE thousand acres of land in Albania have been given to a new American college in that country by the Albanian Government, to be called the American-Albanian College of Agriculture and Trades. C. Telford Rickson has become president of the institution.

DR. KEZOZ-DONI, of the Tokyo Imperial University, has contributed \$25,000 and his students and colleagues \$7,500 for the establishment of a dermatologic museum at the university to celebrate his twenty-fifth anniversary as professor of dermatology.

THE Bethlem Royal Hospital has been admitted as a school of the University of London in the faculty of medicine for the purpose of research in psychological medicine.

THE new pathology building of McGill University Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, will be officially opened on Founder's Day, October 6, in the presence of leading pathologists of Great Britain, Canada and the United States.

DR. HAWLEY O. TAYLOR, recently head of the electrical department of Franklin Union, Boston, Mass., and formerly consulting physicist, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., has been appointed head of the physics department of John Brown University, Sulphur Springs, Arkansas, a new institution which opens its doors this autumn.

DR. EUGENE R. WHITMORE, professor of bacteriology and preventive medicine in George Washington Medical School, has been appointed professor of bac-

teriology and pathology in Georgetown University Medical School and pathologist to Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C.

DR. GERALD L. WENDT has resigned his position with the Standard Oil Company to take the position of dean of the school of chemistry and physics at the Pennsylvania State College.

DR. L. W. DURRELL, formerly assistant plant pathologist at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, has been appointed head of the department of botany of the Colorado State Agricultural College.

A. A. PACKARD, instructor in physics at Syracuse University, has been appointed assistant professor of physics and mathematics at St. Stephens College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

DR. C. C. MACDUFFEE, assistant professor of mathematics at Princeton University, has accepted an assistant professorship of mathematics at the Ohio State University.

DR. DONALD A. LAIRD, National Research Fellow in Psychology, has been appointed associate professor of psychology at Colgate University.

DR. DAVID MURRAY LYON, assistant physician to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, has been appointed Christison professor of therapeutics in the University of Edinburgh in succession to Dr. J. C. Meakins, who has become professor of medicine at McGill University.

PROFESSOR W. J. DE HAAS, of Groningen, has been appointed to succeed Professor H. Kamerlingh Onnes, of Leyden, who has resigned.

## DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

### AMERICAN USES OF GLOBES BEFORE 1800

IN reviewing the beautiful and instructive work on "Celestial and Terrestrial Globes,"<sup>1</sup> by Stevenson, I ventured the assertion that undoubtedly American discussions of globes could be found in the period before 1800, to which Dr. Stevenson confines his discussion. Colonial references are fairly numerous and as it may stimulate some further explanation along this line in this interesting period of American history I list here a few of the references which have come to my attention.

In 1753 Theophilus Grew, a professor at the academy in Philadelphia which has become the University of Pennsylvania, published a treatise on globes. The title reads:

*The Description and Use of the Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial; With Variety for Examples For the Learn-*

*er's Exercises: Intended for the Use of such Persons as would attain to the Knowledge of those Instruments; But Chiefly designed for the Instruction of the young Gentlemen at the Aca-demy in Philadelphia. To which is added Rules for working all the Cases in Plain and Spherical Triangles without a Scheme. By Theophilus Grew, Mathematical Professor. Germantown, Printed by Christopher Sower, 1753 [pp. 60, (2)].*

Copies of the work are found in the Pennsylvania Historical Society Library<sup>2</sup> and in the library of the University of Pennsylvania.

After 16 pages of description Grew takes up the common problems on the use of both globes (pp. 17-45). A treatise on plane and spherical trigonometry is probably the earliest published in the United States. This begins with right triangles (pp. 46-47); oblique angled plain triangles (pp. 48-50); right angled spherical triangles (pp. 50-55), and oblique angled spherical triangles (pp. 55-60).

This little printed work is evidence of the widespread interest in globes in the colonies. Washington had a terrestrial globe in his library, now in the Mount Vernon Museum. Unfortunately the globe is in need of repairs and the name of the maker could not be deciphered by the Custodian of the Museum, who courteously gave me information concerning it. Benjamin Franklin ("Writings," ed. A. H. Smith: Vol. III, New York, 1905, pp. 89-91) in writing on June 20, 1752, to his London correspondent, William Strahan, ordered a pair of globes.

Please send me another of Popple's Maps of North America . . . ; a Pair of Mrs. Senex's improved Globes, . . . (or Neal's improv'd Globes, if thought better than Senex's) the best and largest that may be had for (not exceeding) Eight Guineas.

In the *Kentucky Gazette* of May 23, 1789, Jeremiah Moriarty advertises that he "will teach dancing. Teaches geography and use of the globes, having a pair on a new construction with Captain Cook's discoveries."

In New England one would expect a lively interest in the subject; works on surveying, navigation and travel were in great demand. An able mathematician, Nathan Prince, of Harvard, advertised in the *Boston Evening Post* of Monday, April 4, 1743, that he proposes "on suitable Encouragement, to open a School . . . for the instructing of young Gentlemen in . . . Mathematicks . . . Geometry . . . Algebra . . . in Trigonometry and Navigation; in Geography and Astronomy, With the Use of the Globes, and the several kinds of Projecting the Sphere. . . .

<sup>2</sup> The writer is indebted to the librarian, Dr. Montgomery, for loaning this copy to the William L. Clements Library for his use.

<sup>1</sup> SCIENCE, Vol. 56, pp. 199-201, August 18, 1922.