

list

Dec. 20, '07

7

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

1. Those who have paid

Glessner, John J.
McCormick, C.H.
McCormick, H.F.
Hutchinson, C.L.
Ryerson, M.A.
Sprague, A.A.
Hamill, E.A.
Smith, B.L.
Billings, Dr. Frank
Turck, Dr. F.B.
Butler, E.B.
Crane, R.T.
Culver, Miss Helen
Dick, A.B.
Lowden, F.O.
Mandel, Leon
Noyes, L.W.

2. Those who will pay

Gunther, C.F.
Hamilton, D.G.
MacVeagh, Franklin
3

3. Those who have not replied

Bartlett, A.C. 2720 Prairie Ave.
Ayer, E.E. Railway Exch. Bldg.
Barnhart, A.M. 185 Monroe St.
Isham, G.S. 488 North State St.
McArthur L.L. 1415 Drexel Blvd.
Favill, Dr. Henry V. 412 Ontario St
W Crane, C.R. 2559 Michigan Ave
Porter, H.H. Jr. Tribune Bldg.
MacLeish, A. Glencoe, Ill.
Blaine, Mrs. Emmons 344 E. Erie St.
Buckingham, C. The Rookery
Burnham, D.H. Railway Exch. Bldg.
Chalmers, W.J. 605 Railway Exch.
Farwell, J.V. Jr. 148 Market St.

18
19
20
(out of the city) - Harris, N.W. 204 Dearborn St.

Haskell, F.T. Rookery Bldg.
Head, F.W. 1208 Michigan Ave.
Herrick, J.J. Esq: Com. Natl Bank
Hughitt, Marvin 2828 Prairie Ave.
Martin, Horace Com. Natl. Bk. Bldg.
Mitchell, J.J. 5012 Woodlawn Ave
Revell, A.H. 577 LaSalle St.
Shedd, J.G. 4515 Drexel Blvd.
Smith, Delevan Lake Forest Ill.
H.C. Chapfield
✓ Taylor, W.C. ? 100 Washington St
Watson, W.J. ? 2640 Prairie Ave
Webster, G.H. 72 State St.

4. Those who decline

Klebs, Dr. A.C.
Delano F.A.
Logan, F.G.
Barton, E.M.
Wacker, G.H.

See p. 107

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Dr. Fisher
Committee
Health
April 26, 1907.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 15th inst. with enclosure was duly received. In my opinion it would be inexpedient to attempt the establishment of a new National Department of Health, with a cabinet officer. It seems to me that the Cabinet is getting too large, and that if all the interests pressing for recognition by the national government seek to secure such places, the time will soon come when, as in the history of the English governmental development, the Executive Council becomes unavailable for actual work as a council. A bureau of Health, centering in itself the proper powers pertaining to such an organization, would seem to me sufficient. I cannot see why it should not be placed under the Department of the Interior rather than under any other of the great departments.

Very truly yours,

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Box 10: 9
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COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED

appointed by the chairman
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American Association for the Advancement of Science

New Haven, April 15, 1907.

The University of Chicago.

Editorial Dept.,

Gentlemen:-

Now that the Committee of One Hundred to advocate the establishment of a National Department of Health has been formed and is organizing towards practical ends, it becomes very important to determine certain main questions covering especially the central policies to be adopted.

With this in view, in order to present data in the shape of the opinion of leading editors who are in close touch with political conditions, at the meeting of the committee, April 18th, at the Building of the New York Bar Association a mailing card is enclosed containing queries. Your opinions will be appreciated by the committee.

Thanking you for your interest in this great cause, and trusting that you may find time to give the Committee the benefit of your judgment as to these questions of practical policy outlined, I am,

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Chairman.

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RELEASED ON RECEIPT.

NEWS ITEMS REGARDING THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED APPOINTED UNDER VOTE OF SECTION I OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE TO FURTHER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ORDERS RESIGNATION OF FOURTEEN WASHINGTON OFFICIALS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

I. At a recent meeting of the Executive Cabinet, President Roosevelt directed that all members of the administration in the executive department should resign from the Committee of One Hundred, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, recently appointed to advocate the establishment of a National Department of Health. Fourteen members of the administration, consisting of officials prominently identified with the present health work now done by the Federal Government were members of this Committee. The fact that such membership might lead to criticism on the ground that members of the administration were urging legislation upon Congress was brought up by Secretary Taft. This action of President Roosevelt, as recommended by Secretary Taft was not intended to hinder, but, if any thing, to facilitate the work of the Committee of One Hundred.

The vacancies which were created by President Roosevelt's order have been filled by the Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University. The Committee is to meet in New York on April 18. It includes Andrew Carnegie, Joseph Choate, President Eliot, Archbishop Ireland, Ex-Senator Faulkner, Ex-Secretary Long, Judge Wm. K. Townsend and many leading lawyers, physicians, philanthropists, clergymen, and experts on health problems.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS INVOLVED

II. At the meeting to be held in New York City soon, of the Committee of One Hundred to advocate a national department of health, the first and most important problem to be considered is whether it should aim to secure at once the establishment of a national department of health with a cabinet officer at its head, or a bureau under one of the existing departments? A third possibility also may be considered: namely, the establishment of an independent bureau not under one of the existing departments and not represented in the cabinet, but directly responsible either to the President or to Congress.

It is already apparent that there is some division of opinion among the Committee of One Hundred as to which of the two plans named above should be pursued. Among those who are most in touch with the present administrative machinery in Washington, the opinion is quite emphatic that it would be difficult to secure a new department, and some of them feel strongly also that to secure it would not be desirable. The difficulty in securing it, they maintain, is evident from the fact that no previous department has been established without a long preliminary period during which the functions of the department were performed by one or more bureaus. The existing departments have, in other words, been an evolution, and any new department must expect to go through the

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other words, been an evolution, and any new department must expect to go through the

half-way stages before reaching the final state of a complete department, if that state is to be reached at all. It is also pointed out that there is a strong feeling in the mind of the President and in administrative circles generally that the Cabinet is already large enough, if not too large, and this feeling would lead to opposition on the part of influential persons and possibly of the President to an enlargement of the Cabinet, unless the very strongest reasons can be shown for its necessity. There are some who apparently feel that under no consideration should a new Cabinet officer ever be added, and to these the establishment of a department of health, as distinct from a bureau, seems not only difficult but undesirable.

On the other hand, many members of the Committee feel strongly that the health of the nation is quite as important as any of the fields now covered by Cabinet departments and that therefore we should aim, ultimately at least, at the establishment of a department with a Cabinet officer at its head, even if, for policy's sake, we should first try for a half-way measure. Many of these think that we should from the first strive for a department. They feel that the establishment of a bureau subordinate to a department puts the subject of health at once in a subordinate position before the public and that the aim of the work of the Committee should be to elevate in the estimation of the public the idea that the health of the people is the greatest national asset. They argue, furthermore, and this seems an important practical point, that we already virtually have the half-way stage of a bureau in the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, under the Department of the Treasury. This bureau, originally established to care for sick sailors, has had added to it the functions of quarantine and to some extent other functions of a bureau of public health. If the movement represented by the Committee of One Hundred is to accomplish anything, it must naturally seek something in advance of existing conditions, as represented by this bureau. The question therefore arises: is there any intermediate step between the present bureau of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service and a full-fledged department of health? It would of course be possible to enlarge the bureau as it stands, but this I know would be unsatisfactory to a large number of persons, because it would not be a sufficiently marked step in advance of present conditions.

If a new department is not to be created, the question arises, under what department should the new bureau or the enlarged Public Health and Marine Public Hospital Service be placed? It is felt that the present arrangement, by which the Bureau is under the Department of the Treasury, is unfortunate, because it represents an element incongruous with the other parts of that department. The bureau, however, has opposed efforts to transfer it to other departments. It has been suggested that the Department of Commerce and Labor is the one under which a department of health should properly be put. The same difficulty of incongruity, however, would exist, even if in a less degree. The Department of Agriculture now does a considerable part of the health work through its Bureau of Chemistry under Dr. Wiley, the Bureau of Animal Industry under Mr. Melvin, and the work under Dr. True with agricultural experiment stations. All of this work is done, however, ostensibly at least, with reference to the producer, the farmers especially, rather than with reference to the consumer; and it is felt that a department of health should be untrammelled in its efforts by the interests of the producer.

The third arrangement, by which a bureau should be established independent of all the departments, has both its advocates and opponents, the former calling attention to the fact that such a position gives the head of the bureau a free hand, and the opponents maintaining that it gives him too free a hand and that it prevents him from having sufficient administrative regulation.

A bill has been prepared by Representative Barchfeld independently of the Committee. This bill was presented at the annual conference of the Committee on Medical Legislation and the National Legislative Council of the American Medical Association, Dec. 13, 1906, and was referred to the Committee of One Hundred.

A NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH APPROVED BY MANY SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATIONS.

III. A number of organizations have expressed themselves as thoroughly in sympathy with the objects of the Committee of One Hundred to advocate the establishment of a national department of health. Thus, the Lake Placid Conference on Home Economics passed

a resolution in its favor last September, and transmitted a copy thereof to Congress and the President. The great American Public Health Association, an international organization comprising the sanitariums of the United States, Mexico and Canada, at its recent meeting in the City of Mexico passed similar resolutions. The newly formed American Public Health Defense League has taken similar action. The American Medical Association, at its meeting in June, 1906, in Boston, passed similar resolutions of endorsement. The annual conference of the Committee on Medical Legislation (an association representing the medical profession in every state in the Union) and the National Legislative Council of the American Medical Association in Washington on December 13th, 1906, passed a resolution in favor of the establishment of a national department of health. The Journal of the American Medical Association has expressed editorial endorsement as have numerous other medical journals throughout the country.

BILLS PRESENTED TO CONGRESS.

IV. In previous years many bills have been drawn by physicians and medical associations and other persons and organizations and have been presented to Congress to advocate the establishment of a national department of health. One of the most prominent was that presented March 1st, 1905, by Hon. George Shiras, 3rd, who is son of the late Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court. Mr. Shiras has given much attention to the question of constitutionality, and is convinced that Congress has the requisite power. The latest bill to have been prepared for a national department of health was drawn by Representative Barchfeld, a physician. It was presented at the National Conference of the Committee on Legislation and the National Legislative Council of the American Medical Association at its meeting in Washington, on December 13, 1906, and was referred for consideration to the Committee of One Hundred. This Committee of One Hundred now has the matter under consideration, and inasmuch as the committee includes besides a good representation of eminent physicians, the most prominent men in the country interested in hygienic philanthropy, the outlook is bright for something to be accomplished in the near future, if Congress can be brought to feel the pressure of public sentiment. The Committee of One Hundred includes such men as Andrew Carnegie, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Dr. William H. Welch (President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science) Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Mr. Luther Burbank, Joseph H. Choate, etc.

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Additional Members.

PROF. LIBERTY H. BAILEY, Director New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.
LUTHER BURBANK, Horticulturist, Santa Rosa.
ANDREW CARNEGIE, Philanthropist.
JAMES H. CAUSEY, Health and Political Reform, Denver, Col.
MISS GRACE H. DODGE, Working Girls' Soc., New York City.
THOS. A. EDISON, Inventor.
PROF. IRVING FISHER (Chairman), Prof. Political Economy, Yale University.
HORACE FLETCHER, Writer on health.
PROF. HARRY A. GARFIELD, Prof. of Politics, Princeton.
PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, Prof. Sociology, Columbia University.
PROF. C. R. HENDERSON, Prof. of Sociology, University of Chicago.
MRS. MARY F. HENDERSON, Writer on health.
JOHN MITCHELL, Pres. United Mine Workers.
PROF. M. V. O'SHEA, Prof. of Education, University of Wisconsin.
PROF. HENRY R. SEAGER, Prof. of Political Economy, Columbia University.
MELVILLE E. STONE, Gen. Mgr. Assoc. Press.
TALCOTT WILLIAMS, Editor Philadelphia Press.

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DR. J. S. BILLINGS, Librarian Pub. Libraries of New York.
PROF. R. H. CHITTENDEN, Director Sch. Scientific Sch. Yale Univ.
PROF. CHAS. W. ELLIOT, Pres. Harvard University.
PROF. E. M. GALLAUDET, Pres. Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.
PROF. ARTHUR T. HADLEY, Pres. Yale University.
PROF. G. STANLEY HALL, Pres. Clark University.
MISS HAZARD, Pres. Wesleyan College.
JAMES LAW, Director New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University.
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Supt. Tuskegee Inst.

Clergymen and Lawyers.

REV. LYMAN ARBUTT, Editor "The Outlook."
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HON. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Ex-U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.
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REV. EDW. EVERETT HALE, Chaplain U. S. Senate.
REV. FRANK S. GRANT, The Church of the Ascension, New York City.
RT. REV. JOHN IRELAND, Archbishop of St. Paul.
HON. BEN. B. LINDSEY, Juvenile Court, Denver, Col.
HON. JOHN D. LONG, Ex-Sec. of Navy; Ex-Gov. of Mass.
HON. GEORGE SHIRAS, Ex-Congressman, Washington, D. C.
JUDGE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, P. P. L. & A. Co. Print.

Appointed from Medical and Hygienic Institutions and Associations.

DR. JOSEPH BRYANT, Pres. Elect Amer. Med. Association.
DR. GEO. H. SIMMONS, Sec. Amer. Medical Association.
DR. CHAS. H. WELCH, Pres. Hygienic Association.

COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED

OF SECTION I

OF THE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

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Appointed to Consider Methods of Establishing a National Department of Health.

Appointed from Physicians and Hygienists.

DR. HENRY B. FAVILL, Prof. of Therapeutics, Rush Med. College.
DR. P. M. JONES, Editor "The Journal of Infectious Diseases."
DR. WM. H. WELCH, Pres. A. A. A. S. and of Maryland State Bd. of Health; Prof. of Pathology, Johns Hopkins University.
J. FRANKLIN CROWELL, Chairman Section I of A. A. A. S.; Editor "Wall Street Journal."
PROF. J. P. NORTON, Author of paper on National Health Dept. read before A. A. A. S. on the basis of which the committee was appointed; Prof. Political Economy, Yale University.
PROF. JAMES McKEEN CATTELL, Editor "Science," the official organ of the A. A. A. S.; Prof. of Psychology, Columbia University.

Appointed from State and Local Governments.

DR. A. C. ABBOTT, Health Officer of Philadelphia.
DR. THOS. DARLINGTON, Health Officer of New York.
DR. ALVA H. DOTY, Health Officer, Dept. of Quarantine, N. Y.
DR. JOHN S. FULTON, Sec. Maryland State Bd. of Health.
PROF. CHAS. HARRINGTON, Sec. Mass. State Bd. of Health; Prof. Hygiene, Harvard Medical School.
DR. JOSEPH N. MCCORMACK, Sec. Kentucky State Board of Health.
DR. CHARLES D. SMITH, Maine State Board of Health; Prof. Physiology, Bowdoin College; Supt. Maine Gen. Hospital.
DR. HENRY P. WALCOTT, Chairman Mass. State Board of Health.

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DR. JOSEPH BRYANT, Pres.-elect Amer. Med. Association.
 DR. GEO. H. SIMMONS, Sec. Amer. Medical Association.
 DR. CHAS. A. L. REED, Chairman Legislation Com. of Amer. Med. Association.
 DR. HERMANN M. BIGGS, Pres. Nat. Assoc. for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.
 PROF. LIVINGSTON FARRAND, Sec. Nat. Assoc. for Study and Prev. Tbc.
 DR. FRANK BILLINGS, Pres. Assoc. Amer. Physicians; Prof. of Medicine, Rush Medical College, Chicago.
 DR. LUTHER H. GULICK, Pres. Amer. Physical Education Society.
 PROF. L. EMMETT HOLT, Sec. Rockefeller Institution.
 DR. J. H. KELLOGG, Supt. Battle Creek Sanitarium.
 DR. PRINCE A. MORROW, Pres. Amer. Soc. Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis.
 DR. C. O. PROBST, Sec. Amer. Pub. Health Assoc. and Ohio State Bd. of Health.
 DR. DUDLEY A. SARGENT, Pres. Boston Health League.
 J. E. SULLIVAN, President Amateur Athletic Union.
 DR. E. L. TRUDEAU, Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Appointed from Physicians and Hygienists.

DR. HENRY B. FAVILL, Prof. of Therapeutics, Rush Med. College.
 DR. P. M. JONES, Editor Jour. California Med. Assoc.
 PROF. E. O. JORDAN, Editor "The Journal of Infectious Diseases," Chicago.
 DR. GEORGE M. KOBER, Prof. of Hygiene and Dean Medical Dept., Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
 DR. QUITMAN KOHNKE, formerly Health Officer, New Orleans.
 DR. S. A. KNOFF, Tuberculosis Clinic, N. Y. City.
 DR. RICHARD C. NEWTON, formerly Editor Jour. N. J. Med. Assoc.

Appointed from Other Associations and Institutions for Human Betterment.

FELIX ADLER, Pres. Ethical Culture Assoc.
 MISS JANE ADDAMS, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.
 WILLIAM H. ALLEN, Gen. Agt., Assoc. for Improvement Condition of the Poor.
 CHAMPE S. ANDREWS, Sec. Public Health Defense League.
 C. LORING BRACE, Sec. Children's Aid Society.
 MRS. MELVIL DEWEY, Sec. Lake Placid Conf. on Home Economics.
 PROF. S. M. LINDSAY, Sec. Nat. Child Labor Com.
 E. R. L. GOULD, Pres. City and Suburban Homes Co.
 MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH, Volunteers of America.
 EDW. T. DEVINE, Gen. Sec. Charity Organization Soc., N. Y.
 AUSTEN G. FOX, Chairman Public Health Defense League.

REV. JOSIAH STRONG, Pres. Amer. Institute of Social Service.
 JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS, Pres. Nat. Consumers' League.
 ADNA F. WEBER, Sec. Amer. Assoc. for Labor Legislation.
 WILLIAM R. GEORGE, "George Junior Republic."
 DR. DANIEL C. GILMAN, Pres. Nat. Civil Service Reform League.
 PROF. JEREMIAH W. JENKS, Pres. Amer. Econ. Assoc.
 ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Pres. Amer. Peace Assoc.
 ROBERT WOODWARD, Pres. Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.
 J. EUGENE WHITNEY, Sec. People's University Extension Soc., N. Y.

Experts on Various Phases of Health Work.

PROF. FRANCIS G. BENEDICT, Prof. of Chemistry, Wesleyan Univ.
 DR. JACQUES LOEB, Prof. of Physiology, Univ. of California.
 PROF. M. E. JAFFA, Prof. of Chemistry, Univ. of California.
 MRS. ELLEN H. RICHARDS, Instructor in Sanitary Chemistry, Mass. Inst. of Technology.
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 PROF. F. F. WESBROOK, Prof. of Pathology and Bacteriology, Univ. of Minnesota.
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 HON. GEORGE SHIRAS, Ex-Congressman, Washington, D. C.
 HON. WM. K. TOWNSEND, Judge U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The University of Chicago

April 24, 1907.

Dear President Jackson:

My own conviction is that the national health is the first business of the government, and that the medical profession should be represented in the Cabinet of the President.

The political and legal difficulties in the way may be great; & that I do not count myself competent to form an independent judgment.

Very respectfully,
C. R. Henderson.

April 24, 1892

The University of Chicago

1892

Dear Professor Johnson,

I have been thinking a great deal of late about the future of the University, and the part which the professor should be expected to play in the

conduct of the institution.

The historical and legal aspects of the very way in which the University is conducted are subjects which should be of the greatest importance to the professor.

Very respectfully,
C. H. Johnson

President Roosevelt to the Committee of One Hundred: "Our national health is physically our greatest national asset. To prevent any possible deterioration of the American stock should be a national ambition. We cannot too strongly insist on the necessity of proper ideals for the family, for simple living and for those habits and tastes which produce vigor and make men capable of strenuous service to their country. I can most cordially commend the endeavors of your committee to bring these matters prominently before the public."

President Roosevelt in the Provincetown Speech: "I also hope that there will be legislation increasing the power of the national government to deal with certain matters concerning the health of our people everywhere; the federal authorities, for instance, should join with all the state authorities in warring against the dreadful scourge of tuberculosis. I hope to see the national government stand abreast of the foremost state governments."

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Committee of One Hundred

OF THE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, ON
NATIONAL HEALTH.

Address all communications to J. Pease Norton, Executive Secretary, Drawer 30, New Haven, Conn.

Drawer 30, New Haven, Conn.
June 3, 1908.

Mr. H. P. Judson,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:-

As we approach the time of the Presidential Campaign, every effort should be made to influence public opinion in favor of a powerful national organization of public health. Already the Republican Party of Ohio and Delaware have incorporated planks in their state platforms in favor of this movement, and the Democratic Party of Connecticut will in all probability adopt such a plank when their convention meets.

We hope you may arrange to write a letter to the editor of your newspaper urging the importance of planks in the national platforms of the Democratic and Republican Parties. For it may be said that all the unnecessary wastes of national wealth added together and multiplied by two are considerably less than one-half the incessant wastes of human life, when estimated in money alone, from preventable disease.

We cannot do better than quote the words of President Roosevelt when he concluded his address on the conservation of our national resources.-- "Finally, let us remember that the conservation of our national resources, though the gravest problem of today, is yet but part of another and greater problem to which this nation is not yet awake, but to which it will awake in time, and with which it must hereafter grapple if it is to live -- the problem of national efficiency," which is, after all, the greatest of all questions, the conservation of human life or the prevention of race homicide.

Very truly yours,

J. Pease Norton
Executive Secretary.

7

President Roosevelt to the Committee of One Hundred: "Our national health is physically our greatest national asset. To prevent any possible deterioration of the American stock should be a national ambition. We cannot too strongly insist on the necessity of proper ideals for the family, for simple living and for those habits and tastes which produce vigor and make men capable of strenuous service to their country. I can most cordially commend the endeavors of your committee to bring these matters prominently before the public."

President Roosevelt in the Provincetown Speech: "I also hope that there will be legislation increasing the power of the national government to deal with certain matters concerning the health of our people everywhere; the federal authorities, for instance, should join with all the state authorities in warring against the dreadful scourge of tuberculosis. I hope to see the national government stand abreast of the foremost state governments."

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Committee of One Hundred

OF THE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, ON

NATIONAL HEALTH.

Address all communications to J. Heaver Norton, Executive Secretary, Drawer 30, New Haven, Conn.

69 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

Rev. H. P. Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

Your attention is especially called to the progress of the League's non-partisan campaign to stay the ravages of preventable disease. It is earnestly requested that members will write letters to newspapers urging their co-operation. If you can interest your local paper in the campaign, much will have been accomplished. I hope you will write us of your success.

The three parties in their national platforms have endorsed the program of the League, National Organization of Public Health.

The Republican Party: "We commend the efforts designed to secure greater efficiency in National Public Health Agencies and favor such legislation as will effect this purpose".

The Democratic Party: "We advocate the organization of all existing National Public Health Agencies into a National Bureau of Public Health, with such power over sanitary conditions connected with factories, mines, tenements, child labor and other such subjects as are properly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and do not interfere with the power of the States controlling Public Health Agencies".

The Independence Party advocates a National Department of Health.

Mr. Bryan, Mr. Taft, and the Governors of many states have written letters favoring these objects. The progress will be reported in the organ of the League, American Health. In order that the League may have the benefit of the second class rates, in mailing American Health, members are urged to take up their certificates of membership at an early date. This will greatly facilitate the work of organization for an energetic campaign during the months preceding the winter session of Congress.

Yours very truly,

J. Heaver Norton
Executive Secretary.

24/5/11
A.A.S.

Organized 1848

Incorporated 1874

This is to Certify

that

Harry Pratt Judson
was elected a Fellow of the

American Association for the Advancement of Science

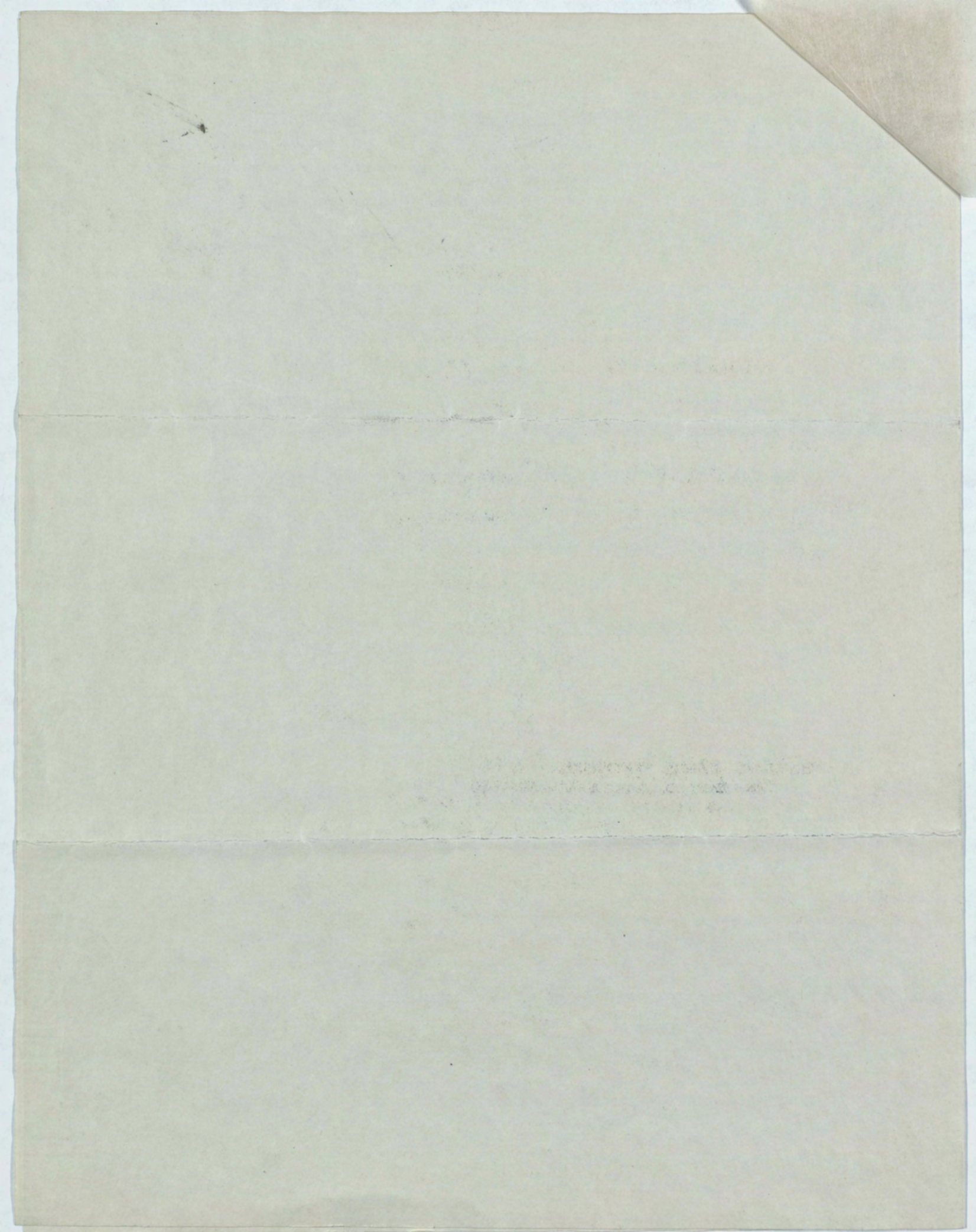
on the 31st day of December 1909.

and having complied with the requirements of the constitution

is duly enrolled in the list of Fellows

L. O. Howard

Permanent Secretary



March 5, 1910

President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago begs to acknowledge and accept the official notification of his election to to the rank of a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mr. L. O. Howard, Secretary,
The American Association for the
Advancement of Science,
2026 Hillyer Place, Washington,

in sympathy with its aims and who wish to assist in promoting them, even though they are not engaged in scientific work. Many names prominent in the professions and in business are thus found on the list of members. The increase in the membership of the Association by over five thousand during the year just past may be taken as an indication of the general recognition of the importance of the work of the Association, not only by the scientific workers of the country but by the rapidly increasing body of public-spirited citizens as well. In this direction, however, the membership of the Association could be greatly enlarged to the advantage of all. At the annual meetings of the British Association, a thousand or more citizens of the city in which the meeting is held become members, thus exhibiting their interest and providing by their dues a fund for research. The American Association should ultimately unite in its membership all those in this country who appreciate the value of science for the welfare of the nation and of the world.

Any person may become a Member of the Association upon recommendation in writing by two Members or Fellows, and election by the Council or by the special committee of the Council resident in Washington and empowered to pass upon applications whenever received.

NEW MEMBERS The admission fee for Members is Five Dollars, payable in advance. The annual dues for Members and Fellows are Three Dollars, payable in advance. The fiscal year of the Association begins January 1, and Members and Fellows are entitled to all publications issued, and to the privileges of all meetings held during the year for which they have paid dues. Persons joining the Association during December will have their memberships and publications date from January 1, 1920, but will be entitled to all privileges at the coming St. Louis meeting.

For members residing in foreign countries, an extra postage charge is required on *Science* of \$1.00 per annum (Canada, 50 cents), and on *The Scientific Monthly* of 50 cents (Canada, 25 cents).

Fellows are elected by the Council from such of the Members as are professionally engaged in science. The election of Fellows is by ballot and a majority vote of the members of the Council at a designated meeting of the Council at the annual meeting.

Any Member or Fellow who shall pay the sum of Fifty Dollars to the Association, at any one time, shall become a Life Member, and as such shall be exempt from all further assessments, and shall be entitled to *Science* (or *The Scientific Monthly*) and the Proceedings of the Association. All money thus received shall be invested as a permanent fund, the income of which during the life of the Member shall form a part of the general fund of the Association; but, after his death, shall be used only to assist in original research, unless otherwise directed by unanimous vote of the Council. (New members becoming Life Members should pay the entrance fee of five dollars in addition to the life commutation.)

Any person paying to the Association the sum of One Thousand Dollars shall be classed as a Patron, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of a Member and to all its publications. The names of all Patrons remain permanently in the official and printed lists of members.

To any one not a member, the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, published annually from 1849 to 1910, with additional volumes in 1912 and 1915 respectively, will be furnished for \$1.50 a volume, in paper covers. For cloth binding 50 cents a volume extra is charged, and for half turkey morocco binding \$1 a volume extra. These charges for binding hold equally with members and non-members.

To members of the Association, the Proceedings will be sold at \$1 each for the last five volumes; earlier volumes at 50 cents each.

Printed Lists of Members and Addresses, with Constitution, Lists of Officers and Meetings, \$1.50 a copy, prepaid.

For further information apply to—

L. O. HOWARD, *Permanent Secretary*,
American Association for the Advancement of Science,
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Telephone, Main 1101.

(5)

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(Dec. 29, 1919, to Jan. 3, 1920.)

PRESIDENT.

SIMON FLEXNER, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

SECTION A.—*Mathematics and Astronomy*—OLIVER DIMON KELLOGG, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

" B.—*Physics*—THEODORE LYMAN, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

" C.—*Chemistry*—BENJAMIN F. LOVELACE, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

" D.—*Engineering*—IRA N. HOLLIS, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

" E.—*Geology and Geography*—CHARLES KENNETH LEITH, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

" F.—*Zoology*—WILLIAM M. WHEELER, Bussey Institution, Forest Hills, Boston, Mass.

" G.—*Botany*—LOUIS H. PAMMEL, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

" H.—*Anthropology and Psychology*—ROBERT M. YERKES, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

" I.—*Social and Economic Science*—DAVID JAYNE HILL, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

" K.—*Physiology and Experimental Medicine*—FREDERIC S. LEE, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

" L.—*Education*—VIVIAN A. C. HENMON, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

" M.—*Agriculture*—ALBERT F. WOODS, Maryland State College, College Park, Md.

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GEORGE T. MOORE, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

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C.—*Chemistry*—CHARLES E. CASPARI, St. Louis College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Mo., (Acting Secretary.)

D.—*Engineering*—F. L. BISHOP, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E.—*Geology and Geography*—ROLLIN T. CHAMBERLIN, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

F.—*Zoology*—HERBERT V. NEAL, Tufts College, Mass.

G.—*Botany*—MEL T. COOK, Agric. Exper. Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

H.—*Anthropology and Psychology*—E. K. STRONG, JR., Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

I.—*Social and Economic Science*—SEYMOUR C. LOOMIS, 82 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.

K.—*Physiology and Experimental Medicine*—A. J. GOLDFARB, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.

L.—*Education*—BIRD T. BALDWIN, Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, Iowa City, Iowa.

M.—*Agriculture*—JACOB G. LIPMAN, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

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F. S. HAZARD, Office of the A. A. A. S., Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

(6)

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

The American Association for the Advancement of Science and many national scientific societies affiliated with it will hold its seventy-second meeting in St. Louis, from December 29, 1919, to January 3, 1920, under the auspices of the educational institutions of the city. All meetings will be held in the Soldan High School, corner Union Boulevard and Kensington Avenue. Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, will preside. The address of the retiring president will be given by Dr. John Merle Coulter, of the University of Chicago, at the opening general session of the Association, and will be followed by an informal reception to members of the Association and of the affiliated societies.

This seventy-second meeting of the American Association, which was established in 1848, will be marked by the importance of its program and by the increased interest manifested in all branches of the natural and the applied sciences. It will embrace a program devoted very largely to definite working problems of reconstruction. When the Association last met in St. Louis, fifteen years ago, the membership of the Association was only 4,000. The membership of the Association at present numbers nearly 15,000 and the coming meeting will be one of the most important gatherings of scientific men hitherto held in this country or elsewhere.

The recent Baltimore meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the national scientific societies affiliated with it was unusually and unexpectedly successful. Owing to war conditions, the place of meeting had been changed from Boston to the neighborhood of Washington, and it was planned to hold a small meeting devoted primarily to war work. The signing of the armistice altered the situation, and the meetings of the association and of those affiliated societies which had not postponed their meetings were largely attended and full of interest.

The association was fortunate in meeting at Johns Hopkins University, the original home of academic research in the United States. Professor Theodore W. Richards, director of the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory of Chemistry at Harvard University, the retiring president, Professor John M. Coulter, head of the department of botany at the University of Chicago, the president of the meeting, and Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the president-elect, are admirable examples, in their own work and on account of the sciences in which they lead, of the contributions of scientific research to the welfare of the nation.

To chemistry we owe in large measure the successful conduct of the war and the maintenance of our manufactures; to botany our agricultural products which have saved the world from starvation; to

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pathology the low death rate from disease in the army. If chemical research and its applications are given what they need, the material primacy of the nation is assured; if botany and related sciences are adequately supported, the productivity of our farms and gardens can be doubled; if pathology has more men of the type of Dr. Flexner, 5,000,000 deaths such as have been caused by the epidemic of influenza can not recur.

It was realized by all present at the Baltimore meeting that science and the scientific men of the country were leading factors in bringing the war to a quick and favorable conclusion. The applications of science have enabled the country to amass the immense wealth which could be devoted to the purposes of the nation; our scientific men were able to meet on terms of equal performance those of every other nation. In like manner it was agreed that science and scientific workers have a great part to play in the reconstruction period in which we are entering. The whole future of the nation rests on the proper development and distribution of our resources in natural wealth and in men. We must now decide to lead in scientific research and in the applications of science for the welfare of the people of the country.

Science, education, democracy and organization are the four cornerstones on which our civilization is based. Science may properly be placed first, for the applications of science have made it possible to provide education and equality of opportunity for all. The debt of education and democracy to science for its past service, their dependence on science for their further progress, are so great that no support given to science can repay their past obligation or sufficiently strengthen its hands for its future work.

There is probably no other association in the world that represents, so completely as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the four fundamental bases of modern civilization, science, education, democracy and organization. Its object is the advancement and the diffusion of science, perhaps the most important of all educational work. It has a special section devoted to the scientific investigation of educational problems. Not only is its work essential for democracy, but it is itself a democratic institution. It welcomes to fellowship all scientific workers and to membership all those interested in science. Its council, on which all the national scientific societies are represented, is a democratically elected body that can speak and legislate for the scientific men and scientific work of the country. The association now has some 14,000 names on its membership list—with the affiliated societies, some 25,000, or 100,000 if physicians and engineers represented on the council are included.

This great body should be used effectively for the advancement and diffusion of science. In a democracy we must depend on the knowledge and good will of the people for the opportunity to do the work that is of such surpassing value for them. We must make the scientific career so attractive that able men will be drawn to it, and we must then give them the best possible opportunity to do their work.

This requires education and organization. Every scientific worker and all those who appreciate the fundamental place of science in national welfare should unite to do their part through our scientific organizations.

They should be members, and active members, of the special societies in their field, of their local society or academy, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The next meeting of the American Association and its affiliated societies will be held in St. Louis, beginning on December 29, 1919. The occasion should be taken to strengthen the association and its work in the central states, which have in recent years assumed such leadership in scientific research. We may be sure that the scientific men of Washington University and the city of St. Louis will do their part. It would be well if the meetings might be celebrated by affiliation with the association of the strong state and city academies of the central States and the organization of a central branch of the association on the lines that have proved so successful on the Pacific Coast.

Among the national societies which meet regularly or at times with the Association are:

- *The American Mathematical Society.
- *The American Astronomical Society.
- *The American Physical Society.
- *The American Chemical Society.
- *The Geological Society of America.
- *The Association of American Geographers.
- *The Paleontological Society of America.
- *The Botanical Society of America.
- *The American Phytopathological Society.
- *The American Society of Naturalists.
- *The American Society of Zoologists.
- *The Entomological Society of America.
- *The American Association of Economic Entomologists.
- *The American Association of Anatomists.
- The American Folk-Lore Society.
- The American Physiological Society.
- The American Society of Biological Chemists.
- The American Society for Experimental Pathology.
- The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics.
- *The Society of American Bacteriologists.
- The American Philosophical Association.
- *The American Psychological Association.
- *The American Anthropological Association.
- *The American Federation of Teachers of the Mathematical and Natural Sciences.
- The American Fern Society.
- The American Society of Agronomy.
- The American Alpine Club.
- The American Nature-Study Society.
- *The American Genetic Association.
- *The American Microscopical Society.
- *The American Society for Horticultural Science.
- Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology.
- Sullivant Moss Society.
- *Wilson Ornithological Club.
- Association of Official Seed Analysts.
- *Eugenics Research Association.
- *Society of American Foresters.
- *Illuminating Engineering Society.
- *Gamma Alpha Graduate Scientific Fraternity.
- Society of the Sigma Xi.
- Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity.
- Mathematical Association of America.
- Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.
- *Optical Society of America.

*Council representation.

- American Electrochemical Society.
- Western Philosophical Association.
- Botanists of the Central States.
- School Garden Association of America.
- *Ecological Society of America.
- American Metric Association.
- *Society of College Teachers of Education.
- *National Society for the Study of Education.
- *Seismological Society of America.
- *New Orleans Academy of Sciences. (Local Branch.)
- *Kentucky Academy of Sciences. (Local Branch.)
- American Association of University Professors.

The following affiliated societies, whose meetings are held at times other than those of the A. A. A. S., are also represented on the Council of the American Association:

- *The American Medical Association.
- *The American Institute of Electrical Engineers.
- *The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.
- *The American Society of Civil Engineers.
- *The American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Science, the American weekly journal devoted to the advancement of science, publishing annually over 2,000 large double column pages and

costing five dollars a year to non-members, prints the proceedings and official notices of the Association and is sent free of charge to members. In place of *Science*, members may receive by request *The Scientific Monthly*—conducted on the editorial lines followed by *The Popular Science Monthly* since 1900—an illustrated magazine, devoted to the diffusion of science, publishing articles in all departments of pure and applied science, including the applications of science to education and society. Owing to the doubling of the membership during the past couple of years, it has been impracticable to publish the usual membership list. This will be issued so soon as conditions warrant. The annual dues of members are three dollars, as compared with five dollars in the British Association and four dollars in the French Association, and, in addition to the privileges of the meetings and the satisfaction of supporting our great national scientific organization, members receive in the publications alone a large return. In view of the low dues in the American Association, a large membership is essential for the adequate support of the Association and the extension of its work.

During the past seventy-one years the names of the leaders of science in America have been on the register of the Association. Among its officers have been Henry, Agassiz, Rogers, Pierce, Dana, Torrey, Newberry, Hall, Gould, Le Conte, Putnam, Powell, Marsh, Lesley, Langley, Newcomb, Gilbert, Van Hise, Pickering, Farlow, and nearly all those who have given distinction to science in this country. The present membership of about 15,000 includes nearly all Americans professionally engaged in scientific work. With its wide field, research workers, physicians, engineers, teachers and educational administrators are largely represented, though there are many more who for both personal and public reasons might be members to advantage. The Association also admits to membership those who are

*Council representation.

The University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1910.

*Am Assoc for
Cult & Science*

President H. P. Judson,
University of Chicago.

J.

My dear President Judson:

In reply to the enclosed, I have to say that my understanding is that a "Fellow" of the American Association is a high class "member". In other words, anybody can be a member who pays his \$3.00 a year. Fellows are people who have done some work along some appropriate line, which merits recognition.

Yours truly,

R. S. Sutherland

The University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1910.

President H. F. Johnson,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Johnson:

In reply to the enclosed, I have to say that my understanding
is that a "Fellow" of the American Association is a high class
"member". In other words, anybody can be a member who pays his
\$5.00 a year. Fellows are people who have done some work along
some appropriate line, which merits recognition.

Yours truly,

W. D. Johnson

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Any person may become a Member of the Association upon recommendation in writing by two Members or Fellows, and election by the Council, or by the special committee of the Council resident in Washington and empowered to pass upon applications whenever received.

The admission fee for Members is Five Dollars, payable in advance. The annual dues for Members and Fellows are Three Dollars, payable in advance. The fiscal year of the Association begins January 1st, and Members and Fellows are entitled to all publications issued, and to the privileges of all meetings held during the year for which they have paid dues.

Fellows are elected by the Council from such of the Members as are professionally engaged in science. The election of Fellows is by ballot and a majority vote of the Members of the Council at a designated meeting of the Council.

Any Member or Fellow who shall pay the sum of Fifty Dollars to the Association, at any one time, shall become a Life Member, and as such shall be exempt from all further assessments, and shall be entitled to *Science* and the Proceedings of the Association. All money thus received shall be invested as a permanent fund, the income of which during the life of the Member shall form a part of the general fund of the Association; but, after his death, shall be used only to assist in original research, unless otherwise directed by unanimous vote of the Council. (New members becoming life members must pay the admission fee of Five Dollars.)

Any person paying to the Association the sum of One Thousand Dollars shall be classed as a Patron, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of a Member and to all its publications.

For further information apply to—

L. O. HOWARD,
Permanent Secretary.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Work of the Association.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its next convocation-week meetings in the "twin cities" of Minneapolis and St. Paul, beginning on December 27, 1910, under the presidency of Dr. A. A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago.

The meetings beginning December 27, 1909, were held in Boston and were attended by nearly two thousand scientific men and women. It is hoped that the coming meeting will be nearly, if not quite, as large and that it will surpass previous meetings in the importance of its scientific program.

The annual meetings of the Association have been a clearing house to which men of science of the whole country have brought the results of their work, and from which they have returned with a renewed interest in research. The migratory meetings in widely separated places have extended an intelligent interest in science, and have led to a greater appreciation of its importance. An organization competent to represent the consensus of expert opinion has been an important factor in guiding the scientific activity of the country.

Membership.—During the past sixty years the names of practically all the leaders of American science have been on the register of the Association. Among its officers have been Henry, Agassiz, Rogers, Pierce, Dana, Torrey, Newberry, Hall, Gould, Gray, Le Conte, and nearly all those who have given distinction to the history of science in this country. At present the Association has more than eight thousand members, including most Americans professionally engaged in scientific work. Two of its sections cover engineering and experimental medicine, and engineers and physicians are fully represented in the membership. There are among the members so many educational students and administrators that a section for education has now been formed.

The Association also admits to membership those who are in sympathy with its aims and who wish to assist in promoting them, even though they are not actually engaged in scientific work. Many names prominent in the professions and in business are thus found on the list of members. Over 2,000 new members have been elected within the past two years, and the different branches of science are well balanced in numbers. The Association is the largest and by far the most representative body of scientific men and women in America.

Meetings.—Meetings of the Association are held annually, each time in a different city, the last ten meetings having been held at Denver, Pittsburg, Washington, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New Orleans,

New York, Chicago, Baltimore and Boston. Special summer meetings have been held at Ithaca and Hanover. It is expected that the Association will visit the Hawaiian Islands at some date in the near future, and hold the convocation-week meetings in Washington, D. C., in 1911.

The Association meets in sections which cover the field of science. These are : *A.* Mathematics and Astronomy; *B.* Physics; *C.* Chemistry; *D.* Mechanical Science and Engineering; *E.* Geology and Geography; *F.* Zoology; *G.* Botany; *H.* Anthropology and Psychology; *I.* Social and Economic Science; *K.* Physiology and Experimental Medicine; *L.* Education.

The Association also serves as a center for the meetings of special scientific societies which have become affiliated with it. Among the societies that have met with the Association are: The American Society of Naturalists, the Association of American Anatomists, the American Anthropological Association, the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, the American Society of Bacteriologists, the Botanical Society of America, the American Chemical Society, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Forestry Association, the Geological Society of America, the American Mathematical Society, the American Microscopical Society, the American Philosophical Association, the American Physical Society, the American Physiological Society, the American Psychological Association, the American Society of Zoologists, the Association of American Geographers, the Entomological Society of America, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology, the American Folk-Lore Society, the American Society of Vertebrate Paleontologists, the American Federation of Teachers of the Mathematical and the Natural Sciences.

Publications.—The Association publishes an annual volume of proceedings, which, for the past sixty years, has in large measure reflected the scientific activity of the country. The weekly journal *Science* is also sent, without additional charge, to all members (\$1.00 foreign postage extra). Although the annual dues of members are small—only three dollars as compared with five dollars in the British and four in the French Association—those who are unable to attend regularly the annual meetings have sometimes hesitated to join the Association. The free receipt of *Science*—publishing annually about 2,000 large pages, representing the best scientific work of America, and costing five dollars per year to non-members—furnishes an adequate return to those who cannot always be present at the meetings, and should unite in the Association all those interested in the promotion of science.*

*By vote of the Council at the recent Baltimore meetings, members who request it may receive *The Popular Science Monthly* in place of *Science*.

OFFICERS FOR THE MINNEAPOLIS MEETING.

PRESIDENT.

ALBERT A. MICHELSON, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- A.—*Mathematics and Astronomy*—ELIAKIM H. MOORE, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- B.—*Physics*—EDWARD B. ROSA, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
- C.—*Chemistry*—GEORGE B. FRANKFORTER, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
- D.—*Mechanical Science and Engineering*—A. LAWRENCE ROTCH, Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, Hyde Park, Mass.
- E.—*Geology and Geography*—CHRISTOPHER W. HALL, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
- F.—*Zoology*—JACOB REIGHARD, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- G.—*Botany*—ROBERT A. HARPER, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
- H.—*Anthropology and Psychology*—ROLAND B. DIXON, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
- I.—*Social and Economic Science*—HON. THEODORE E. BURTON, Cleveland, Ohio.
- K.—*Physiology and Experimental Medicine*—FREDERICK G. NOVY, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- L.—*Education*—A. ROSS HILL, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

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FREDERIC E. CLEMENTS, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL.

JOHN ZELNY, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

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- A.—*Mathematics and Astronomy*—GEORGE A. MILLER, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
- B.—*Physics*—A. D. COLE, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
- C.—*Chemistry*—C. H. HERTY, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
- D.—*Mechanical Science and Engineering*—G. W. BISSELL, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.
- E.—*Geology and Geography*—F. P. GULLIVER, Norwich, Conn.
- F.—*Zoology*—MAURICE A. BIGELOW, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
- G.—*Botany*—H. C. COWLES, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- H.—*Anthropology and Psychology*—GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- I.—*Social and Economic Science*—FRED. C. CROXTON, 1429 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.
- K.—*Physiology and Experimental Medicine*—GEORGE T. KEMP, Hotel Beardsley, Champaign, Ill.
- L.—*Education*—C. R. MANN, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

TREASURER.

R. S. WOODWARD, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.