

## Chemical Days in Paris

Chemistry

A list of places of interest to a chemist in Paris. Compiled by Dr. Atherton Seidell of the Hygienic Laboratory, who has conducted researches at the Pasteur Institute.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE, 25 and 28 Rue Dutot. The street on which this great institution is located begins near the intersection of the Boulevard Pasteur and the Rue Vaugirard. The Pasteur station of the Metro and the Nord Sud is located at this point.

The tomb of Pasteur, which is under the entrance stairs of the main building, is regularly open to visitors only on certain Saturday afternoons, but scientists who apply to the Concierge will be shown the tomb, the library, the rabies treatment rooms and the principal laboratories at almost any hour of the day. In the gate house at No. 28 resides Joseph Meister, who as a child of seven years was the first person to be treated by Pasteur for rabies. In the garden there is a statue to Jupille, the shepherd boy, who was the second one to receive the Pasteur treatment. A small tip is usually given the attendant for his trouble in showing visitors around.

The chemical biological laboratory of M. Gabriel Bertrand and the therapeutical chemical laboratory of M. Ernest Fourneau are located in

the building at No. 28 Rue Dutot. These and all the laboratories of the Pasteur Institute are open even during the summer vacation months.

THE SORBONNE is located on the Rue des Écoles at the corner of Rue Saint Jacques. The great hall in this is of especial interest.

THE COLLEGE DE FRANCE is just across the Rue Saint Jacques from the Sorbonne. Here is the laboratory of Berthelot which is now under the direction of M. Charles Moureu. In front of the building there are statues of Claude and of Berthelot.

THE INSTITUTE OF RADIUM is on the Rue Pierre Curie which begins at the Rue Saint Jacques a short distance beyond the Sorbonne.

THE INSTITUTE OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY adjoins the Radium Institute and the new Biological Institute for which a donation from the Rothschilds was recently received is being erected in the same grounds.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY in which are located the laboratories of M. Behal, Delepine, Lormand and many other well known chemists is at No. 4 Ave de l'Observatoire which begins at the upper end of the Luxembourg Gardens.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY OF FRANCE head- (Turn to next page)

## The Viennese Tradition

General Science

When the old Austro-Hungarian Empire was rent in pieces by the War, and Vienna left stranded in a mere rag of her former share of the map, there was much shaking of heads and prophesying of the death of the city. It seemed incredible that such a metropolis could be maintained on so small a foundation. Hard times indeed did come, but the end of the first post-war decade sees them considerably ameliorated, with the Viennese carrying on right bravely. They have always been cheerful, these Austrians, and the cheerful man is usually a courageous one. Vienna will yet be redeemed, and her own people will be mainly to thank for her redemption.

So we find today all the great array of literary, artistic and learned institutions maintaining the great tradition, and it is well worth the scientific traveler's time to visit those work-places that give Vienna the right to contend with Paris for the proud title of "the most civilized city in the world."

First of all, of course, comes the great University, famous the world over not only for its academic accomplishments but for the literal miracles of surgery that have been performed in its clinics. Accordingly, the clinics and the medical, pathological, and anatomical museums of the University will be sought by all who profess the craft of Æsculapius, either as an art or as a science.

But other scientists will not be left without occupation in Vienna. The Botanic Garden, with its associated Museum, is a veritable paradise for the botanist; the garden contains 100,000 living specimens, the herbarium 1,000,000 pressed ones. Then there are institutes of plant physiology, pharmacology, paleontology, geology, mineralogy, geography, anthropology—the list might be continued indefinitely.

Vienna is a city of museums. For the scientific visitor the greatest will be the Natural History Museum. But the Geological (Turn to next page)

## Roman Rambles

General Science

The scientific man need not feel lost in Rome merely because the older concerns of humanity bulk larger by comparison than they do in cities of civilizations to the north. In the Eternal City, what *Is* lives alongside of what *Was*. The University, which dates back to 1303, has its museums, its exhibits, its collections, its laboratories, in all the modern sciences. There is a very adequate zoological garden. And there are museums of all kinds and sizes: National, the Prehistoric and Ethnographic, the Engineering Institute's, etc. Archaeology naturally comes in for heavy attention, with the *Museo Nazionale Tarquinense*, the *Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia*, the *Museo Nazionale di Castel S. Angelo*, the *Antiquarium Comunale*, not to mention the obvious unescapables like the Forum and the Colosseum. One of the lesser known institutes which may interest Americans is the *Instituto Cristoforo Colombo*, devoted to the cultural and economic ties between the countries of the western Mediterranean region and Latin America. Of an importance not to be overlooked is the *Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei*, the National Academy of Sciences of Italy, oldest society of its kind in the world. Rome also is headquarters for the International Institute of Agriculture, which is participated in by 71 countries.

A matter of pride for all Americans is the adoption of American library methods in the rearrangement of the Vatican Library. This collection of books and manuscripts is so vast that nobody really knows how many volumes it contains; half a million is a rough estimate.

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## Alpine Geology

Geology

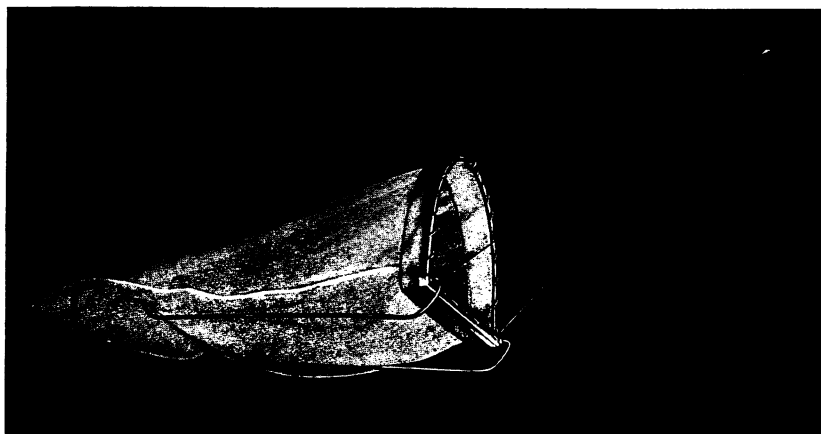
A little geology will make the Alps more beautiful and more attractive. Only a detailed book, such as "The Structure of the Alps" by Prof. Leon W. Collet, of the University of Geneva (London: Edward Arnold and Co.) just published can adequately satisfy the visitor to Switzerland who desires to see geological features as well as scenery. The geological guides of the Swiss Alpine Club should not be missed if any extensive expeditions are to be taken.

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## Chemical Paris—Cont.

quarters, library and assembly hall are located at No. 44 Rue de Rennes which is at the Place Saint Germain de Pres.

THE SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY headquarters is at No. 49 Rue des Mathurins. Here is also the office of the Secretary of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, M. Jean Gerard.

LA MAISON DE LA CHIMIE for the construction of which nearly one million dollars has been subscribed by some 50 nations, will be erected at the intersection of the Ave de President Wilson and the Ave d'Jena. At this point there is a beautiful equestrian statue of George Washington and on the opposite side of the Ave d'Jena from the site of the future Maison de la Chimie is the magnificent new embassy of the United States.

LAVOISIER'S STATUE will be found immediately in the rear of the Madeleine. The statue of *Chevereul* is near the Museum of Natural History in the Jardin de Plantes.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION is at No. 153 Boulevard Saint Germain. Here will be found reception and reading rooms and an organization designed to furnish all information which may be needed by American students or scientists coming to Paris for a longer or shorter period.

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## Vienna—Continued

Museum, the Technological Museum Vindobonense and a number of others can not well be neglected if one's time permits. Dr. Pezibram's microbiological collection demands at least a few hours of the biologist's stay. One unique museum is that devoted to the evolution of the watch- and clock-maker's art; it has some 10,000 specimens of time-measuring machinery, dating from the very earliest times down to the present.

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Radium gives off three kinds of rays: Alpha rays, or rapidly moving atoms of helium; beta rays, the "atoms" of electricity, and gamma rays, similar to X-rays.

At the present rate of the chestnut blight's spread, it is predicted that the blight will kill most of the chestnut timber in the southern Appalachian region in the next ten years.