

ture the products. The chemists of the color investigation laboratory will assist with expert advice, etc. The department reserves the right to publish all the data obtained from the technical experiments.

Since it seems very desirable that phthalic acid and phthalic anhydride be made available in large quantity in this country at the earliest possible moment, this offer of assistance will not be held open by the department for an indefinite period.

D. F. HOUSTON,

Secretary

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 16

THE CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION

DR. HARRISON J. HUNT, surgeon of the Crocker Land Expedition, arrived in New York on June 20, on the Danish steamer *United States* and reported the story of his journey by sledge over the young ice of Melville Bay. He said that the other members of the Crocker Land Expedition were in excellent health when he left them, but that, owing to their supplies being very low, it is imperative that relief be sent to them at once. The Committee-in-Charge had sent Captain Robert A. Bartlett to take command of the sealer *Neptune*, the third relief vessel which has been chartered in behalf of the Crocker Land Expedition.

Doctor Hunt left North Star Bay on December 18, 1916. He was accompanied by another member of the party, W. Elmer Ekblaw.

"The steamship *Danmark*," said Doctor Hunt, "which had been sent by the Committee-in-Charge, was at North Star Bay when I began my journey south. Mr. Donald B. MacMillan, leader of the expedition, Professor Edmund Otis Hovey and Jonathan Small—another member of the party—were at Etah. Their supplies will last until about the 1st of August and the members will then be dependent upon what walrus and caribou meat they could obtain at Etah. They might also get eider-duck eggs. They have very little coffee, sugar and canned fruits and flour was being rationed out. They may get

some supplies from the *Danmark* by sledging a hundred and fifty miles to her. That vessel is in about six feet of ice and possibly she will be freed about the 1st of August. She has stores but is short of coal. I was glad to hear, on my arrival here, that the Committee has already arranged to send the *Neptune*, such help as is urgently needed. Another year in the Arctic would prove a great hardship to the members of the Expedition and might result in fatality."

Dr. Hunt and Mr. Ekblaw left North Star Bay with six sledges and were accompanied by five Eskimos. There was deep snow and the weather was generally bad. When they got out on the ice of Melville Bay they found that the winter had been comparatively open and that the ice, which was three inches in thickness and very porous, was continuously bending beneath them. The long sledge journey of fourteen hundred miles, which took from December 18, 1916, until April 16, of this year, was attended by many perils. Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, who went part of the way with the scientists, as well as old Eskimos, said that the conditions for sledging were the worst they had ever seen. The later part of the journey was undertaken by Dr. Hunt accompanied only by Eskimos, as Mr. Ekblaw remained at South Upernavik.

Dr. Hunt said that from the scientific point of view the Crocker Land Expedition, which was sent out under the joint auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society and the University of Illinois, was obtaining excellent results.

Mr. Donald B. MacMillan—the leader of the expedition, has gathered an enormous amount of valuable scientific data. Dr. Hovey, who is probably the best equipped geologist who has ever gone into the Arctic, is in excellent health and spirits and is doing splendid work. He has set up the seismograph at Etah and has arranged to make extensive observations of all kinds.

Captain George B. Comer, the veteran ice-pilot, who was sent north on the first relief expedition, is a man of considerable scientific attainments. When this hale mariner is not engaged in his call-

ing he makes researches in archeology. He is now conducting some most important work in the study of the remains of the ancient peoples of the north.

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY AT THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

PROFESSOR G. M. WHIPPLE has leave of absence from the University of Illinois for the first semester of the coming year to serve as professor of applied psychology at the Carnegie Institute of Technology and acting director of the Bureau of Salesmanship Research.

Professor Walter Dill Scott, who had originally planned to return to Northwestern University for the next semester, has been given further leave of absence and will remain at Carnegie throughout the year.

A. J. Beatty, Ph.D., Illinois, has been appointed research assistant in the Bureau of Salesmanship Research, and is already engaged in a study of methods used in corporation schools for developing salesmen.

Fellowship appointments include the following: N. L. Hoopingarner, University of Texas; Franklyn Meine, University of Chicago; H. G. Kenagy, University of Minnesota; and C. E. Brundage, Tuck School, Dartmouth.

Beardsley Ruml, Ph.D. Chicago, has been appointed instructor in psychology. L. L. Thurstone has been advanced from assistant to instructor. These, together with Professor J. B. Miner, Professor Kate Gordon and Professor W. V. Bingham, head of the department, will be primarily concerned with mental measurements of students and with research and instruction in vocational psychology.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE late Mr. W. Hudson Stephens, of Lowville, N. Y., a life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since its eighteenth meeting held in Salem in 1869, by the terms of his will has bequeathed the sum of \$5,000 to the association.

DR. JAMES MASON CRAFTS, distinguished for his chemical researches and for a time presi-

dent of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has died in his sixty-ninth year.

YALE UNIVERSITY has conferred the doctorate of science on Dr. Theobald Smith, director of the department of animal pathology of the Rockefeller Institute, and Sir Ernest Rutherford, director of the physics laboratories of the University of Manchester, former Silliman lecturer at Yale. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, received the degree of master of arts.

PROFESSOR ROBERT A. MILLIKAN, professor of physics at the University of Chicago, has been made doctor of science by Amherst College. The doctorate of laws was conferred on Nathaniel M. Terry, of the class of 1867, professor of physics and chemistry in the U. S. Naval Academy.

THE degree of doctor of science has been conferred by Dartmouth College on Allen Hazen, the civil engineer of New York City.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE has conferred the doctorate of science on A. H. Sabin (class of '76), consulting chemist of the National Lead Company and lecturer in New York University, and on Dr. F. H. Albee, of the class of '99, the New York surgeon.

PROFESSOR JOHN E. BUCHER, who holds the chair of chemistry at Brown University, has been given the doctorate of science by that institution.

DR. CHAS. H. HERTY, editor of the *Journal of Industrial Chemistry*, has been given the degree of doctor of chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh.

THE Société Russe de Minéralogie de Petrograd, which before the revolution carried the title Société Imperiale de Minéralogie de St. Petersbourg, held its centenary jubilee in January, 1917, on which occasion John M. Clarke, of Albany, was elected to honorary membership.

THE forty-six knighthoods conferred on the occasion of King George's fifty-second birthday include Dr. H. P. Waterhouse and Mr. R. Jones, surgeons, and Mr. R. T. Glazebrook, director of the National Physical Laboratory.