I attended the meeting of the board on Wednesday last, and protested most strongly against the discourtesy the subcommittee has displayed towards our Allies and the neutral countries concerned in the enterprise.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the special need at the present time of maintaining and cementing relationships that have been so happily established, and to comment further on the unhappy policy adumbrated by the subcommittee.

PRIZES OFFERED BY THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY

IT is announced in the *Fisheries Service Bulletin* that in order to develop interest in fish culture and related subjects, and to stimulate expression regarding them, the American Fisheries Society has, through its president and executive committee, decided to offer three prizes of $100 each to be awarded at its meeting in New York state in September, 1918, as follows:

1. For the best contribution on fish culture; either new or improved practical fish-cultural appliances, or a description of methods employed in the advancement of fish-cultural work.

2. For the best contribution on biological investigations applied to fish-cultural problems.

3. For the best contribution dealing with the problems of the commercial fisheries.

A committee of three members of the society, one a practical fish-culturist, one a scientist, and one a practical commercial fisherman, to be appointed by the president, will pass upon the material submitted. The conditions governing the competition are as follows:

1. Any person who is a member of the society, or who duly qualifies as a member prior to September 1, 1918, may compete for the awards.

2. Each competitor is to notify the secretary of the society, John T. Titcomb, state fish-culturist, Albany, N. Y., before September 1 of the particular prize for which he intends to compete.

3. Each paper or exhibit offered in competition is to be in the custody of the secretary of the society on or before September 3, 1918.

4. Each device, apparatus, process, or method offered for an award is to be presented by a sample, model, or illustrated description, each to be accompanied by a complete statement of the points for which an award is asked.

The society is to reserve the right to publish any papers or photographs submitted in competition prior to their publication elsewhere; provided, however, that in the event of failure to publish within nine months after the meeting the author will be at liberty to publish when and where he may elect.

5. The committee appointed by the president is to determine the competitors who are entitled to awards, and the decision of the committee is to be final.

6. In order to obtain additional information if desired the committee may call before it persons who may have entered the competition, and also other persons.

7. The committee is to make its final report to the society not later than the morning session of the third day of the meeting.

THE MEDALS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

AT the anual meeting of the society on February 15, the president, Dr. Alfred Harker, handed the Wollaston Medal, awarded to Dr. Charles Doolittle Walcott, to Mr. William H. Buckler, attaché to the Embassy of the United States of America in London for transmission to the recipient, addressing him as follows:

The Wollaston Medal, the highest honor at the disposal of this society, is conferred upon Dr. Charles Doolittle Walcott in recognition of his eminent services to geology and paleontology, more particularly among the older fossiliferous rocks of North America. While his administrative work, both on the United States Geological Survey and at the Smithsonian Institution, has done much for science in his own country, his personal researches have excited interest and admiration wherever geology is cultivated.

He has made important contributions to the history of the Algonkian formations, and his discoveries lead us to hope that the less altered of those ancient sediments may ultimately yield more abundant and definite relics of pre-Cambrian life.

His detection of fish remains in the Ordovician rocks of Colorado, again, carried back by a stage the earliest appearance of vertebrates in the succession of life forms. But it is in the Cambrian strata that Dr. Walcott has found chief scope for his labors, which, pursued principally upon the American continent, have often had a world-wide importance. Realizing the dual part which the exponent of paleontology is called upon to sustain, he has illuminated that science alike in its geological and in its biological aspect. Under the former head should be mentioned the determination and collation of the stratigraphical sequence in numerous districts, and the light thrown thereby upon the problems of paleophysiography. In particular, Dr. Walcott's study of the geographical distribution of the Cambrian faunas, establishing the existence of two distinct provinces, marked a signal advance in this field. On the biological side his work has been no less fruitful in results. It is sufficient to recall the series of memoirs dealing with the Trilobites, in which he greatly elucidated the organization of that important group, and again his two handsome volumes on the Cambrian Brachiopoda.

In recent years, with energy which a younger man might envy, he has pushed his researches into the Rocky Mountains of Canada, amidst scenery which his beautiful photographs have made known to many. There he has been rewarded by the bringing to light of two richly fossiliferous horizons in the Middle Cambrian succession, including in one an assemblage of fossils marvelous for the perfect preservation of their detailed structure. The preliminary account of the discovery has aroused keen interest, and paleontologists eagerly await the full description by a master hand of this unique collection.

If by his official status, joined with his personal record, Dr. Walcott is in some sense representative of American geology, with its large opportunities so ardently embraced, the occasion may remind us that community of scientific interests is perhaps not least among the links which unite your country to ours. I have much pleasure, Sir, in placing this medal in your hands for transmission to its recipient, and trust that his future career may include achievements no less brilliant than those which we commemorate to-day.

In handing the Murchison Medal, awarded to Joseph B. Tyrrell, to the Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley, high commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, for transmission to the recipient, the president addressed him as follows:

The Murchison Medal has been awarded to Mr. Joseph B. Tyrrell in recognition of the value of his many services to geological science. In the breadth of their scope, in the pioneer element which has so largely entered, in the practical benefits which have often followed, those services may stand as typical of Canada's contribution to geology.

During more than thirty years Mr. Tyrrell has been frequently engaged in exploiting wide tracts of the little-known Barren Lands of northern Canada, making prolonged journeys of a kind which demands no ordinary resolution and endurance. Besides thus adding largely to geographical knowledge by his own efforts, he has done much to make known the results of earlier explorers in the north. While helping very materially to develop the mineral resources of the Dominion, he has at the same time gathered much valuable information touching the older rocks of the region; and, uniting in his own person the geologist and the prospector, he has often shown by example how science and enterprise may go hand in hand, to the great advantage of both.

On the side of pure science, however, his most notable researches have been in the domain of glacial geology, where his extensive acquaintance with the country has enabled him to arrive at conclusions of a large order. Prior to 1894 it was generally held that the ice which once overspread Canada, east of the Cordillera with its mountain glaciers, emanated from a single center of dispersal. Mr. Tyrrell first demonstrated the existence and approximate limits of a great ice sheet, which he named the Keewatin, centering in the country west of Hudson Bay and distinct in origin from the Labradorean ice sheet on the east. To these two he subsequently added a third, under the name of the Patrician Glacier, which had its gathering-ground to the south of Hudson Bay. His development of this thesis, involving a discussion of the relations in time and space of the ice sheets radiating from different centers, must rank among the most important contributions to the glacial history of North America.

In forwarding to Mr. Tyrrell this token of recognition from the council of the Geological Society, I beg, Sir, that you will add to our congratulations upon what he has already accomplished our hope that many years of activity still remain to him; and this wish will, I am sure, be echoed by his numerous friends on both sides of the Atlantic.