

tured mind could have conceived and carried on as you have done the symmetrical and rapid progress which has characterized the institution. That in addition to this great work you have been able also to render highly distinguished services to various international enterprises in the form of world expositions, is another indication of the wide range of your powers.

Your broad qualities of mind have been accompanied by a warmth of heart which has bound us to you in especial affection. Our felicitations on this occasion spring therefore from sentiments of deep personal regard. You have been to each of us a wise counselor and faithful friend, no less than trusted leader and able administrator.

It is our hope that you may be spared to direct the activities of this institution for many years and to enrich with your friendship and counsel the lives of each of us and of all others who shall be privileged to come within the circle of your companionship.

THE WORK OF DR. C. G. ABBOT

DR. CHARLES GREELEY ABBOT has been appointed assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Abbot was born in Wilton, New Hampshire, May 31, 1872. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1895, with the degree of Master of Science, and in 1914 he was awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Melbourne.

Dr. Abbot was appointed assistant to Secretary Langley in the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in 1895, and has been engaged continuously in original researches on solar radiation in cooperation with Dr. Langley up to 1906, when he assumed entire charge of that work as director. His studies covered the fundamental problems in connection with the amount and variability of solar radiation, its absorption in the solar and terrestrial gaseous envelopes, and the effects of its variability on climate.

In recognition of the character of his work, Dr. Abbot has received the Draper gold medal from the National Academy of Sciences, the Rumford gold medal from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and membership in the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the

Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain, the Société Astronomique de France, the Society of Astronomy in Mexico, the Academy of Modena in Italy, the Deutsche Meteorologische Gesellschaft in Germany, and other organizations. The results of his work have been published largely in the *Annals* of the Astrophysical Observatory. He is also the author of a work entitled "The Sun," published in 1911, and has contributed many scientific papers to special astronomical and astrophysical journals.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

THE thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union was held in New York City, November 11, 1918. Owing to the epidemic of influenza the public meetings for the presentation of papers were omitted and the sessions were limited to business meetings of the council and fellows and members. The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*, John H. Sage, Portland, Conn.; *Vice-presidents*, Dr. Witmer Stone, Philadelphia, and Dr. George Bird Grinnell, New York; *Secretary*, Dr. T. S. Palmer, 1939 Biltmore St., Washington, D. C.; and *Treasurer*, Dr. Jonathan Dwight, New York. Five additions were made to the list of honorary fellows and 14 foreign ornithologists were enrolled as corresponding fellows. The honorary fellows elected were: Dr. Roberto Dabbene, of Buenos Aires; Dr. Alwyn K. Haagner, of Pretoria, Transvaal; Dr. Einar Lönnberg, of Stockholm, Sweden; Dr. Auguste Ménégaux, of Paris, and Dr. Peter Suschkin, of Kharkov, Russia. Five new members, Dr. Harold C. Bryant, George K. Cherrie, Lieutenant Ludlow Griscom, Lieutenant J. L. Peters and R. W. Williams, and 147 associates were added to the rolls.

Although the union has had seventy-five of its younger and more active members in military and naval service, it has survived the war without suffering any decrease in its membership, its income, or in the size of its journal.