tional to the altitude. Hence, to this same crude approximation, G is also constant through the given range of levels.

Now the actual temperature distributions in the atmosphere at different latitudes are essentially as assumed in the two adjacent columns. Hence the horizontal gradient and therefore the mass-flow, ρv, must be roughly constant between the given limiting levels; or, as usually stated, the velocity of the wind inversely proportional to its density.

W. T. HUMPHREYS

(To be continued)

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

MEMORIAL TO LEWIS HENRY MORGAN

TEMPORARILY displayed in Memorial Hall, at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, is a bronze tablet commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lewis Henry Morgan, called the father of American anthropology. The tablet embodies an Iroquois Indian decorative motif and a wampum record of the founding of the "Iroquois League." After being exhibited at the American Museum, the tablet will be sent to Wells College, where it will be permanently installed.

Morgan was born in Aurora, New York, in 1818, and died in 1881 at Rochester. He graduated from Union College in 1840, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1842. In 1855, his interest in certain rich iron deposits led him to make practical explorations into northern Michigan, at that time a wilderness. Here he became interested in the habits and labors of the beaver, and after several years of observation and study wrote his "American Beaver and His Works," which is still considered the most authentic book of its kind.

Early in his life, Mr. Morgan had become a member of a secret society known as the Gordian Knot. This society was accustomed to meet on the ground of the ancient confederacy of the "five nations," holding its council fires at night on the former lands of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondages, Cayugas and Senecas. Gradually its members developed a curiosity about the history, institutions and government of the Indians, and began to gather together odd scraps of information about them. Mr. Morgan's interest became so strong that he devoted himself to serious study of the subject. He wrote a number of papers which were read before the New York Historical Society and elsewhere, and some of which were published in book form in 1851 under the title of "The League of the Iroquois," in which the social organiation and government of the confederacy were thoroughly explained, the first scientific account of an Indian tribe. He later wrote a number of books and papers on Indian life, and gathered together a library containing many important works on American ethnology. For the purpose of studying the Six Nations, he organized the Grand Order of the Iroquois. He was assisted in his researches by the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Government.

The tablet at the American Museum was designed by Mr. Gohl, of Auburn. In addition to the symbolic decorations and various facts about Mr. Morgan's life and works inscribed on the tablet, is the following quotation from his "Ancient Society": "Democracy in Government, Brotherhood in Society, Equality in Rights and Privileges and Universal Education foreshadow the Next Higher Plane of Society to Which Experience, Intelligence and Knowledge are Steadily Tending. It will be a Revival in a Higher Form of the Liberty, Equality and Fraternity of the Ancient Gentes."

THE BRITISH DYE INDUSTRY[1]

THE works and appliances of the German firms remain substantially undiminished in extent and unimpaired as to organization, while they still possess a large body of expert chemists and engineers fully acquainted with the details of the business, though doubtless there have been serious losses in the course of the war. It is, however, satisfactory to learn from the address of Lord Armaghdale,

[1] From *Nature*.

the chairman of Levinstein's, that, in his opinion, provided sufficient financial support is forthcoming, this country may be rendered independent of German dyestuffs. On the scientific side, he added, success is certain. There is in this country a larger amount of chemical talent than has hitherto been recognized, and during the war many university professors and others occupied with purely scientific research have given valuable assistance to the color industry, as well as in other departments of manufacture.

Considering the difficulties to be overcome in the revival of chemical industries in this country at the beginning of the war, and, as compared with Germany, the serious lack of organization and of scientifically trained assistance, the success so far achieved is encouraging in the highest degree. There is no justification for the gloomy view of the situation sometimes taken, and if the scheme now working under the Board of Trade is not perfect, it is, at any rate, a step in the right direction, and has been accepted by the dye-makers and the dye-users.

The trade and licensing committee referred to in the scheme has now been constituted under Lord Colwyn as chairman. The following are the other members: Mr. Henry Allen, Mr. Milton Sharp and Mr. Lennox B. Lee, nominated by the Color Users' Committee; Mr. T. Taylor, representing the paint and varnish manufacturers; Dr. Herbert Levinstein and Mr. J. Turner, nominated jointly by British Dyes, Ltd., and Levinstein's, Ltd.; Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock, M. P., nominated by the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers; and Mr. W. H. Dawson, nominated by the president of the Board of Trade. The commissioner for dyes, Sir Evan Jones, M.P., will be an *ex officio* member without a vote. Dr. H. Levinstein is the well-known managing director of Levinstein's, Ltd., and he will control the scientific and manufacturing operations of the new corporation resulting from the fusion of British Dyes and Levinstein's. Mr. J. Turner has been a director of British Dyes, Ltd., for several years, and he will be largely influential in the business arrangements of the conjoint firms.

The functions of the committee now constituted will be to determine the colors and intermediates which shall be licensed for import into the United Kingdom after the conclusion of peace, and to advise the Commissioner for Dyes as to the colors and intermediates the manufacture of which in this country should be specially encouraged.

It is satisfactory to find that the Port Ellesmere indigo factory has been in full work for some time, and that land has been secured for considerable extensions of the works in the near future.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

The membership of the American Chemical Society was 12,203 at the end of the year 1918, having increased 1,600 during the year. The sections of the society and the number of members not in arrears on November 30, 1917 and 1918 were as follows:

Local Section	1917	1918
Alabama	52	111
Ames	34	19
California	292	294
Central Texas	59	42
Chicago	649	627
Cincinnati	165	180
Cleveland	278	319
Columbus	97	101
Connecticut Valley	109	98
Cornell	39	35
Delaware	...	268
Detroit	102	105
Eastern New York	72	85
Georgia	76	73
Indiana	157	157
Iowa	62	75
Kansas City	155	141
Lehigh Valley	94	98
Lexington	22	23
Louisiana	59	64
Louisville	19	20
Maine	53	55
Maryland	142	211
Michigan Agricultural College	31	24
Milwaukee	95	97
Minnesota	121	121
Nashville	26	26