Mathematical Prize; in 1909 and 1910, the Pell Medal for the highest rank in all subjects; and in 1910 and 1911, the Kenyon Prize for Distinction in Pure and Applied Mathematics. He pursued his graduate studies at Columbia University, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1912 and doctor of philosophy in 1913. His thesis was entitled "Projective Differential Geometry of Triple Systems of Surfaces," and was a remarkable achievement, for he had, unaided, made himself master of this new field of geometry by independent study and added to it an important contribution. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi societies.

Dr. Green returned to his college the following year as instructor in mathematics. In 1914 he was appointed to an instructorship at Harvard, and in 1916 became a member of the faculty. Clear, interesting, vivacious, he imparted to his hearers an understanding of the subjects treated which served as a firm foundation for future study. In research he was exceedingly productive, and, brief as was the span accorded him for his scientific labors, he had by a notable series of memoirs contributed largely to the present development of his special field of projective differential geometry.

His appreciation of music was extraordinary. Although he had never had formal instruction, he had made himself a skilled pianist, and had sought expression in original compositon.

His disposition was genial. He was emotional and sensitive, and at the same time sympathetic and unselfish. For such a nature, the craving for the harmony of a homogeneous civilization with its uniform ethical ideals and the mutual understanding of its members must have been intense. Green found himself a member of two civilizations, and he was not spared the pain of incessant clashes of their ideals and habits of thought. But the fineness of his spirit and the nobleness of his character were such that, in the turmoil, he remained serene and grew in strength of mind and soul. High ambition and untiring energy, combined with great intellectual gifts, and a fine sense of duty toward his fellowmen, were the basis of his success.

An attack of influenza was followed by pneumonia, and he died at the Stillman Infirmary on January 24, 1919. The department lost in him a faithful fellow-worker and friend; the faculty, a teacher of unusual power, and a scientist of high achievement and higher promise.

WILLIAM F. OSGOOD,
LEO WIENER,
DUNHAM JACKSON,
Committee

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

INTER-ALLIED COOPERATION IN CHEMISTRY[1]

PROFESSOR MOUREU presided over the recent conference in Paris, and among his French colleagues were Professors Haller, Béhal and Matignon, MM. Kestner, Poulenc, Marquis and Gérard. The British delegates were Professors Louis, Sir William Pope, Messrs. Chaston Chapman, W. F. Reid, E. Thompson and S. Maill. America was represented by Mr. Henry Wigglesworth, Lieutenant-Colonels Bartow, Norris and Zanetti, Dr. Cottrell and Major Keyes; Italy by Senator Paternò, Drs. Pomilio, Giordani and Parodi-Delfino; and Belgium by MM. Chavanne and Crismer.

It was unanimously decided to form an Inter-Allied Federal Council of not more than six representatives of each of the countries mentioned above, the members to hold office for three years, one third to retire annually and be eligible for reelection. The executive body is to consist of a president, a vice-president, and a general secretary. Mr. Jean Gérard will provisionally act as the secretary. In addition to the council a consultative committee will be formed, consisting of as many sections as may be necessary to secure the complete representation of pure and applied chemistry. The objects of the confederation are: To strengthen the bonds of esteem and friendship existing during the war between the Allied peoples; to organize permanent cooperation between the associations of the Allied nations; to coordinate their scientific and technical resources; and to contribute

[1] From *Nature*.

towards the progress of chemistry in the whole of its domain.

Neutral countries may be admitted later. The next meeting of the conference will be held in London on July 15–18, that being the date of the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry.

So far as Britain is concerned, the choice of representatives and the supervision of the arrangements for the first meeting will be in the hands of the Federal Council for Pure and Applied Chemistry, of which Sir William Pope is president and Professor H. E. Armstrong the honorary secretary. Until the various nations concerned have chosen their representatives, little can be done, but Sir William Pope and Professor Louis are provisionally acting as the British representatives, and are in communication with their French colleagues.

The meeting in Paris was held under the auspices of the French chemical societies, especially the Société de Chemie Industrielle, the president of which, M. Paul Kestner, presided at some of the meetings.

THE BRITISH IMPERIAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Plans are being prepared for another Antarctic expedition, which will sail in the famous ship, *Terra Nova,* and be assisted by the latest improvements in aviation and wireless telegraphy. The organization is already in an advanced stage.

It will be known as the "British Imperial Antarctic Expedition," its leader being Mr. John L. Cope. Mr. Cope's name is well known in connection with expeditions to the Antarctic. He accompanied the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914–17 as surgeon and biologist to the Ross Sea party, and was one of the party of nine who were left on the Great Ice Barrier to lay deposits after the Aurora had broken away from her moorings. Since returning to England Mr. Cope has served in the R.N.V.R. as a lieutenant, but he has never abandoned the idea of organizing a further venture at the earliest possible date.

Arrangements are so far advanced that the expedition will be able to leave England in June, 1920, and Mr. Cope states that the expedition will return in 1926. During the six years continuous communication is to be maintained with the centers of civilization by means of wireless equipment.

The main objects of the expedition will be:

1. To ascertain the position and extent of the mineralogical and other deposits of economic value known to exist in Antarctica, and arrange for their practical development as a further source of imperial wealth.

2. To obtain further evidence of the distribution and migration of the whales of economic value, and to create a British industry.

3. To investigate the meteorological and magnetic conditions of the Ross Sea area and at Cape Ann (Enderby Land) in connection with their influence on similar conditions in Australasia and South Africa, respectively. Such results have been proved of great value by the stations established by the Argentine government in the South Orkneys and by that established on Macquarie Island by the commonwealth of Australia, which has been given up owing to the war.

4. Generally to extend knowledge of Antarctica, especially with a view to obtaining further scientific data of economic importance.

Mr. Cope states that arrangements are being made to take an aeroplane to assist in surveying the interior of the continent. With this machine even a flight to the South Pole is contemplated.

The reason for calling the enterprise the "British Imperial Antarctic Expedition" is that the efforts of Mr. Cope and his comrades will be directed solely for the benefit of the British Empire. The temporary headquarters of the expedition are at 17, Somerset Street, W-1.

OUTLINE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has completed a new outline map of the United States on the Lambert conformal conic projection, scale 1-5,000,000.

This map is intended merely as a base to which may be added any kind of special information desired. The shore line is compiled from the most recent Coast and Geodetic Survey charts. State names and boundaries, prin-