

in a table and in another table the history of the samples.

Graphic representations of functions of the n th degree: FRANCIS E. NIPHER, professor emeritus of physics, Washington University, St. Louis.

Glimpses of the near east during the war: A. V. W. JACKSON, professor of Indo-Iranian languages, Columbia University.

The empire of Amurru: A. T. CLAY, professor of Assyriology and Babylonian literature, Yale University.

The science of stealing (steyacastra) in ancient India: MAURICE BLOOMFIELD, professor of Sanskrit, Johns Hopkins University.

The crib of Christ: PAUL HAUPT, professor of Semitic languages, Johns Hopkins University.

The word translated "manger" in Luke II. 7, denotes one of the arched and open recesses in front of the travelers' chambers along the interior court of a caravansary. Shakespeare uses "crib" in the sense of "small chamber." The inn in which Jesus is said to have been born may be the hostelry mentioned in Jerem. XII. 17 where the Revised Version gives in the margin: the lodging-place of Chimham. The caravansary may have been founded by Chimham, the son of Barzillai, who followed David to Jerusalem (II. Sam. XIX. 38). The name Bethlehem is derived from this ancient inn near the town, on the road from Jerusalem to Hebron. Bethlehem does not mean House of Bread, but House of Bait, i. e., halt for refreshment.

The atonement idea among the ancient Semites: EDWARD CHIERA, instructor in Assyriology, University of Pennsylvania. (Introduced by Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr.)

Saturday, April 26, 2 o'clock

Arthur A. Noyes, Sc.D., LL.D., vice-president, in the chair

Symposium on Chemical Warfare—Historical introduction: COLONEL MARSTON T. BOGERT, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A.

The speaker gave a brief review of the history of chemical warfare both before and during the war, pointing out the high spots in the field and including also an outline of the organization of the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army and its activities.

Chemical warfare and research: COLONEL GEORGE A. BURRELL, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A. (Introduced by Colonel Bogert.)

Chemical warfare and manufacturing development: COLONEL FRANK M. DORSEY, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A. (Introduced by Mr. A. A. Blair.)

Production of chemical warfare munitions (illustrated): COLONEL WILLIAM H. WALKER, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A. (Introduced by Professor H. F. Keller.)

Production of chemical warfare munitions (illustrated): COLONEL BRADLEY DEWEY, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A. (Introduced by Dr. Philip B. Hawk.)

This paper discussed the following points: (1) The problem of making over 5,600,000 gas masks in eight months; 5,000,000 of these going overseas together with 2,800,000 extra canisters. (2) The history of starting a government-owned factory at Long Island City, which on the day of the armistice covered a million square feet of floor space and had 12,500 employees. (3) The problem of manufacturing the chemicals for gas masks, with mention of the fact that 50 tons a day were necessary and with emphasis of the part played by the peach pit campaign in furnishing some of the 400 tons a day of coconut shells and peach pits necessary to produce the gas mask charcoal. (4) Mention of the manufacture of one half million horse masks and miscellaneous gas defense protective apparatus, other than horse masks. (5) A description with lantern slides showing some of the work done by the Field Testing Section, digging trenches and fighting miniature battles in gas in order to work out the characteristics of gas masks.

The usual banquet on Saturday evening was given at the Bellevue Stratford with about seventy-five members and guests present. Toasts were responded to by Honorable George Gray, Professor E. G. Conklin, Professor J. W. Bright and Dr. J. W. Holland.

ARTHUR W. GOODSPEED

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