

5:30 P.M. Delegates and citizens assemble at Elks' Hall.

6 P.M. Academy banquet.

8:15 P.M. Public session of the academy in the Washington school and auditorium. Address by the president, "Alaska and its Riches." (Illustrated by lantern.)

9:30 P.M. Informal reception.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21

9 A.M. General scientific session for the reading of papers.

1:30 P.M. Business session. Election of officers.

The Indiana Academy of Science has been invited to participate and will send a number of delegates as well as contribute to the program. The South American expedition conducted jointly by the University of Indiana and the University of Illinois will be discussed by the director, Dean C. H. Eigenmann, of the University of Indiana.

Amendments to the constitution providing for the affiliation of the academy with the American Association for the Advancement of Science and creating two classes of members, viz., national members and local members, have been unanimously accepted and will come up for final adoption.

GIFT OF THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION TO THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

THE Carnegie Corporation of New York has announced its purpose to give \$5,000,000 for the use of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council. It is understood that a portion of the money will be used to erect in Washington a home of suitable architectural dignity for the two beneficiary organizations. The remainder will be placed in the hands of the academy, which enjoys a federal charter, to be used as a permanent endowment for the National Research Council. In announcing this gift the report from the council says:

This impressive gift is a fitting supplement to Mr. Carnegie's great contributions to science and industry.

The council is a democratic organization based

upon some forty of the great scientific and engineering societies of the country, which elect delegates to its constituent divisions. It is not supported or controlled by the government, differing in this respect from other similar organizations established since the beginning of the war in England, Italy, Japan, Canada and Australia. It intends, if possible to achieve in a democracy and by democratic methods the great scientific results which the Germans achieved by autocratic methods in an autocracy while avoiding the obnoxious features of the autocratic régime.

The council was organized in 1916 as a measure of national preparedness and its efforts during the war were mostly confined to assisting the government in the solution of pressing war-time problems involving scientific investigation. Reorganized since the war on a peace-time footing, it is now attempting to stimulate and promote scientific research in agriculture, medicine, and industry, and in every field of pure science. The war afforded a convincing demonstration of the dependence of modern nations upon scientific achievement, and nothing is more certain than that the United States will ultimately fall behind in its competition with the other great peoples of the world unless there be persistent and energetic effort expended to foster scientific discovery.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. BURTON E. LIVINGSTON has been elected permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to succeed Dr. L. O. Howard, elected president of the association. Dr. Livingston will retain the professorship of plant physiology at the Johns Hopkins University, and the office of the association will remain at the Smithsonian Institution.

DR. W. A. NOYES, head of the department of chemistry of the University of Illinois, has been elected president of the American Chemical Society.

At the Cincinnati meeting of the Federation of Societies for Experimental Biology, presidents of the constituent societies were elected as follows: The American Physiological Society, Professor Warren P. Lombard, of the University of Michigan (reelected); the American Bio-chemical Society, Professor Stanley J. Benedict, of Cornell University;