INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED IN THE MELLON INSTITUTE, 1912–20 (*Concluded*)

Names of Institutions	Degrees		
	B.S. and A.B.	M.S. and M.A.	Ph.D. and Sc.D.
University of California	1		
University of Chicago	1	1	9
University of Colorado	1		
University of Göttingen			2
University of Halle		1	1
University of Heidelberg		1	1
University of Illinois	6	5 2 E.E.	1
University of Kansas	28	10	2
University of Kentucky	1		
University of Leipzig			2
University of London	2		
University of Missouri	2	1	
University of Nebraska	3	4	
University of North Carolina	1	1	1
University of Oklahoma	1	1	
University of Paris	1		
University of Pennsylvania	3		
University of Pittsburgh	14	14	13
University of Southern California	1	1	
University of Tennessee	1		
University of Toronto	3		2
University of Washington	2	2	
University of Wisconsin	3	6	2
Victoria University	1	1	1
Wabash College	4	2	
Wake Forest College	2		
Washburn College	1		
Washington & Jefferson College	2	1	
Wesleyan University	1		
Westminster College	1		
Wooster College	2		
Yale University	2	1	6

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UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH,
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SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE CARDIFF MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

ACCORDING to an article in the London *Times* the arrangements for the 1920 meeting of the British Association, which opens at Cardiff on August 24, are well advanced. The inaugural meeting will be held in the Park Hall on the evening of the opening day, when Professor W. A. Herdman, ex-general secretary, will assume the presidency in succession to Sir Charles Parsons.

Professor Herdman in his presidential address will give a general survey of the subject of oceanography, dealing in detail with certain special problems and recent investigations with particular reference to sea fisheries. On Thursday evening, August 26, an address will be delivered by Sir Richard T. Glazebrook, who recently retired from the post of Director of the National Physical Laboratory. The subject has not yet been fixed. The second evening discourse is to be delivered by Sir Daniel Hall, permanent secretary of the Board of Agriculture since 1917, whose subject will be "A grain of wheat from the field to the table."

The president of the mathematical and physical science section will be Professor A. S. Eddington, who recently came prominently before the public as a leading protagonist in the discussion on the Einstein theory of relativity. Dr. F. A. Bather is to be the president of the geological section, and his address will discuss the general problems of paleontology, especially in their relation to zoology. The presidents of the other sections, the subjects of whose addresses are not yet fixed are: Zoology, Professor J. S. Gardiner; geography, Mr. J. McFarlane; economics, Dr. J. H. Clapham; engineering, Professor C. F. Jenkin; anthropology, Professor Karl Pearson; physiology, Mr. J. Barcroft; botany, Miss E. R. Saunders; education, Sir Robert Blair; and agriculture, Professor F. W. Keeble.

The citizens' lectures, which developed out of the single lecture which used to be given to the operative classes of the towns visited by the association, are now arranged in collaboration with the local branch of the Workers' Educational Association. The lecturers this year will be Professor Boulton, of Birmingham, Professor Lloyd Williams, of Aberystwyth, Professor A. W. Kirkaldy, of Nottingham, and Dr. Vaughn Cornish. The president of the Conference of Delegates of Corresponding Societies will be Mr. T. Sheppard, curator of the Municipal Museums at Hull.

THE ENGLISH DEEP-SEA FISHERIES

A SPECIAL correspondent of the London *Times* who has visited some of the chief fish-

ing ports of the country has shown in a series of articles that trawler owners are losing money owing to the low prices realized for the catches of their boats.

The difficulties of the industry appear to be due to the greatly increased cost of labor, coal, gear and repairs, to the very large quantities of fish recently landed, and to the lack of facilities for transporting fish from the ports to the inland markets. Working costs can not easily be reduced under existing conditions, and the only remedy for the situation would seem to lie in better distribution and an increase in the consumption of fish. The help of the government is sought to improve the means of distribution, but the trawler owners complain that the government takes no interest in deep-sea fishing as an industry.

The view taken by the National Sea Fisheries Association is that more would be done for the fisheries if the ministry of agriculture and fisheries were organized in two divisions, each with its own secretariat and each with its own vote. The association suggests that a fisheries division of the ministry should be developed, with three branches, dealing respectively, with administrative, executive and research affairs, and that the functions to be distributed among these branches should include the administration of the fisheries vote, the promotion of fisheries legislation, matters relating to international fishery conventions or agreements, executive work bearing on the catching, preparation, marketing, and distribution of fish, and researches into the natural history of fish and their treatment as food after capture.

A further proposal is that England and Wales should be divided into seven fishery areas, and that each area should be in charge of a commissioner of fisheries with a staff of inspectors and fishery officers sufficient to enable him to deal with all problems of catching and the distribution of fish in his jurisdiction. Each commissioner would act as the connecting link between the government and the industry, between capital and labor within the industry, and between the producer and the distributor. The staff, it is proposed, should give assistance in matters affecting the safe dispatch, transport, and delivery of fish from port to market at reasonable rates, in improving conditions at existing markets and inaugurating new markets, in the daily telegraphic publication of wholesale prices at port and market, and in the improvement of fast lateral railway traffic for the carriage of fish from the coasts to the main centers of population.

THE SIXTH NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

The National Exposition of Chemical Industries returns to the Grand Central Palace in New York, where it will be given during the week of September 20 to 25, 1920, inclusive. *The Journal of Industrial Chemistry* states that this year's exposition will be the largest distinctly industrial exposition ever held. In 1915 the first exposition was composed of 83 exhibitors, the second increased to 188, the third to 288, the fourth to 334, and the fifth, in which the available space was much restricted and exhibitors were held to a minimum, admitted 351 exhibitors. The present number of 358 can not be much increased because of the limited amount of space remaining. Another floor has been added, giving four floors of the Grand Central Palace, each of which covers a city block. To the first exposition there came 63,000 visitors, to the second 80,000, and this has steadily increased till at the last the attendance exceeded 111,000.

This year there will be three special sections: the Electric Furnace, the Fuel Economy and the Materials Handling Section. The two latter are new sections. The first will, as its name implies, be one of electric furnace exhibits; the Fuel Economy Section will consist of exhibits of machinery and apparatus, furnaces, producers, stokers and all devices for the economic utilization or more efficient combustion of fuel. The possible exhaustion of our fuel reserves in the not far distant future and the present high cost of fuel make this section one of much interest to all industrial plants. The Materials Handling Section will be a series of exhibits of machinery and equipment for the handling of material, such as