will yield rich collections in all branches of science.

The material will be exhibited in the proposed Hall of Asiatic Life in The American Museum of Natural History, which it is hoped the city will add to the museum buildings in the near future, and it is hoped that this expedition will make New York the center of Asiatic scientific activity.

The scientific results of the Third Asiatic Expedition will be embodied in a series of volumes that should be, for many years to come, the standard work on the natural history of Central and Eastern Asia, and also in popular books written in non-technical language. Furthermore, the public will be regularly informed of the whereabouts and the activities of the members of the expedition, for articles written in the field will be published in *Asia Magazine*.

Those responsible for the expedition desire to make it a factor in the development of the educational life of the Chinese Republic. China has no institution wherein natural history objects can be studied and exhibited by modern methods and where the scientific work of her own people can be encouraged and directed. It has therefore been decided to invite the Chinese government to cooperate with the expedition in carrying on its work in the Orient. China will be invited to delegate to the expedition certain men who have had already preliminary instruction in various branches of science; under specialists these men, while in the field, will receive training in modern methods of scientific exploration and study.

When the expedition has been completed, it has been agreed to deposit in Peking a duplicate set of the collections, which will form the basis of the Chinese Museum of Natural History. The proposed institution will then have a valuable nucleus of specimens for exhibition and study and a staff of expert Chinese to carry on the work. It will remain for the government to set aside a suitable building where the collections can be housed.

THE THOMAS A. EDISON PRIZE

THE most meritorious research on "The effects of music" submitted to the American Psychological Association before June 1, 1921, will be awarded a prize of $500.

This sum has been placed at the disposal of the association by Thomas A. Edison, Inc. It is the wish of Mr. Edison and his associates to direct attention toward the importance of research in the psychology of music. They point out that we have to-day all too little scientific understanding of the effects, both affective and volitional, which contrasted sorts of musical selections produce on listeners of differing native endowments and training, under varying conditions of mood, season and physical condition.

Researches brought to completion during the present academic year may be submitted in competition for the Thomas A. Edison prize. Manuscripts may be sent at any time before May 31, 1921, to the undersigned, who will transmit them, without the names of the authors, to the members of the committee of award, to be designated by the American Psychological Association. Manuscripts should be submitted in form for publication.

The following topics are suggested as suitable, but the choice of subject is not limited to this list. The committee will welcome any research bearing directly on the nature of music and the way it influences people.

Classification of musical selections according to their psychological effects.
Individual differences in musical sensitivity.
Types of listeners.
Validity of introspection in studying affective responses to music.
Modification of moods by music.
Effects of familiarity and repetition: Emotional durability of various types of selections.
Effects of contrasting types of music on muscular activity.
Other objective (physiological) measurements of effects of musical stimuli.
An experimental study of music as an aid in synchronizing routine factory operations.

The problems proposed for investigation are indeed complex, the conditions extremely vari-

able and difficult of control. But the outcome of painstaking research is promising, both for general psychological theory of the affective processes, and also for our understanding of behavior as influenced by music.

For the Research Department, Thomas A. Edison, Inc.,

W. V. Bingham

Carnegie Institute of Technology,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
October 13, 1920

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

The Bureau of the Census has announced the population of the United States in 1920 as 105,683,108, exclusive of colonial possessions. This shows an increase of 13,710,842 since 1910, or a percentage gain of 14.9. The increase in the previous decade, between 1900 and 1910, was from 75,994,575 to 91,972,266, a percentage gain of 21 and a numerical increase of 15,977,691. The population of outlying possessions will be made public as soon as the figures for Alaska and the military and naval units abroad have been compiled. With these figures included, it is estimated that the colonies have 12,250,000 inhabitants, making the total population of the nation approximately 118,000,000.

The ranking of the states in 1920 and 1910 and their populations for these years, follow:

1920 Rank	State	1920 Pop.	1910 Pop.	1910 Rank
1	New York	10,384,144	9,113,614	1
2	Pennsylvania	8,720,159	7,665,111	2
3	Illinois	6,485,098	5,638,591	3
4	Ohio	5,759,368	4,767,121	4
5	Texas	4,661,027	3,896,542	5
6	Massachusetts	3,851,615	3,366,416	6
7	Michigan	3,667,222	2,810,173	8
8	Missouri	3,463,547	3,293,335	7
9	California	3,426,536	2,377,549	12
10	New Jersey	3,155,374	2,537,167	11
11	Indiana	2,930,544	2,700,876	9
12	Georgia	2,893,955	2,609,121	10
13	Wisconsin	2,631,839	2,333,860	13
14	North Carolina	2,556,486	2,206,287	16
15	Kentucky	2,416,013	2,289,905	14
16	Iowa	2,403,630	2,224,771	15
17	Minnesota	2,386,316	2,075,708	19
18	Alabama	2,347,255	2,138,093	18
19	Tennessee	2,337,459	2,184,789	17
20	Virginia	2,306,361	2,061,612	20
21	Oklahoma	2,027,564	1,657,155	23
22	Louisiana	1,797,798	1,656,388	24
23	Mississippi	1,789,182	1,797,114	21
24	Kansas	1,769,185	1,690,949	22
25	Arkansas	1,750,995	1,574,449	25
26	South Carolina	1,683,662	1,515,400	26
27	West Virginia	1,463,610	1,221,119	28
28	Maryland	1,449,610	1,295,346	27
29	Connecticut	1,380,385	1,114,756	31
30	Washington	1,356,316	1,141,990	30
31	Nebraska	1,295,502	1,192,214	29
32	Colorado	930,376	799,024	32
33	Florida	866,296	752,619	33
34	Oregon	783,285	672,765	35
35	Maine	767,996	742,371	34
36	North Dakota	645,730	577,056	37
37	South Dakota	635,839	583,888	36
38	Rhode Island	604,379	542,610	38
39	Montana	547,593	376,053	40
40	Utah	449,446	373,351	41
41	New Hampshire	443,083	430,572	39
42	Dist. of Columbia.	437,571	331,069	43
43	Idaho	431,826	325,594	45
44	New Mexico	360,247	327,301	44
45	Vermont	352,421	355,956	42
46	Arizona	333,273	204,354	46
47	Delaware	223,003	202,322	47
48	Wyoming	194,402	145,965	48
49	Nevada	77,407	81,875	49

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

The autumn meeting of the National Academy of Sciences will be held in Princeton on Monday and Tuesday, November 15 and 16.

Dr. Harmon Northrop Morse, professor of chemistry and director of the chemical laboratory at the Johns Hopkins University, has died at his summer home on Chebeague Island, Me. Dr. Morse was born at Cambridge, Vt., in 1848, and became associate at the Johns Hopkins University in 1876.

King Albert of Belgium has conferred upon Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, the honor of "Officer of the Order of the Crown."

Mr. Arthur Gibson has been appointed Dominion Entomologist, and head of the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Depart-