

the Bureau of Standards, on Saturday, April 23. If the length of the program requires it, there will also be sessions on Friday, April 22. Other meetings for the current season are as follows: August 4, 5, Pacific Coast Section at Berkeley; November 25, 26, Chicago, December 27-31, Toronto, annual meeting.

PENIKESSE ISLAND, Buzzards Bay, was abandoned as a leper colony on March 10. The thirteen lepers on the island with three from Bridgeport, Conn., and two from Richmond, Va., were transferred to the federal leprosarium recently established at Carville, La.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

A BUILDING plan for its medical school in Chicago has been adopted by the University of Illinois in cooperation with the state department of public welfare. What was formerly a ball park, just south of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, is to become the campus. The buildings now under construction are a clinical institute, a new building for the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, a psychiatric institute and an institute for crippled children. Later, the clinical institute and the orthopedic institute will be enlarged and additional buildings will be erected for infectious diseases, venereal diseases, a research institute, a library, class rooms, research laboratories and a dental institute. The Elizabethan style of architecture has been selected.

THE Senate of the University of London has adopted a resolution to continue the physiological laboratory at South Kensington until the end of 1923.

DR. L. EMMETT HOLT, Carpentier professor of the diseases of children at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, has resigned this chair and the administrative conduct of the department, and has been appointed chemical professor of the diseases of children.

At the Harvard Medical School Dr. Philip Drinker, of the Buffalo Foundry and Machine

Co. and Dr. Douglas A. Thom have become instructors of applied physiology and psychiatry, respectively. Dr. Frederick L. Wells, director of the Psychological Department of the Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, has been given an appointment as instructor in experimental psychopathology.

MR. F. C. THOMPSON, Sorby research fellow of the Royal Society, has been appointed to the chair of metallurgy in the University of Manchester.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE POSITIVE RAY ANALYSIS OF LITHIUM

APPLYING the method of positive ray analysis previously used¹ to the element lithium, I have recently found that it is composed of two isotopes. With positive ions from heated lithium salts G. P. Thomson and F. W. Aston have also obtained two components.² In my experiments the metal itself was evaporated in a small iron capsule, heated electrically. The two rays corresponding to atomic weights 6 and 7 were widely separated and appeared simultaneously as the heating current was increased. The absolute atomic weights could be checked by comparison with hydrogen atoms which were driven off from the metal; the setting on the maxima of the two components was so accurate that assuming a molecular weight of exactly 6 for the lighter, the heavier atomic weight was 7.00 within 2 units in the second decimal place, thus excluding the possibility of a simple element with the chemical atomic weight 6.94. Any further isotopes at 4, 5, 8 or 9 must be less than 2 per cent. of that at 7.

It was also observed that the proportion of the two components varies with the experimental conditions. The lighter at 6 is sometimes one quarter as strong as that at 7, but under other conditions of heating and pressure, it appears weaker and sometimes is only one twelfth as strong. To obtain a mean atomic weight of 6.94 the lighter should be only one sixteenth as strong as the heavier,

¹ SCIENCE, December 10, 1920.

² *Nature*, February 24, 1921.