

- II. Aims of Mathematical Instruction—General Principles.
- III. Mathematics for Years Seven, Eight and Nine.
- IV. Mathematics for Years Ten, Eleven and Twelve.
- V. College Entrance Requirements in Mathematics.
- VI. List of Propositions in Plain and Solid Geometry.
- VII. The Function Concept in Elementary Mathematics.
- VIII. Terms and Symbols in Elementary Mathematics.

It will also include a brief synopsis of the remaining chapters of the complete report. It is expected that this summary will appear late in November or early in December.

It was the original intention of the Committee to publish its complete report also through the U. S. Bureau of Education. It was found, however, that this would involve a delay of two or three years in view of the fact that it would have been necessary for the Bureau of Education to issue the report in parts extending over a considerable period of time. It is hoped at present that sufficient funds will be obtainable to print the report during the winter and to distribute it free of charge to all who are sufficiently interested to ask for it. The complete report will constitute a volume of about five hundred pages. In addition to the chapters listed in the summary, it will contain an account of a number of investigations instituted by the Committee. Among these may be mentioned:

The Present Status of Disciplinary Values in Education.

A Critical Study of the Correlation Method Applied to Grades.

Mathematical Curricula in Foreign Countries.

Mathematics in Experimental Schools.

The Use of Mental Tests in the Teaching of Mathematics.

The Training of Teachers of Mathematics.

There will also be included an extensive bibliography on the teaching of mathematics.

#### HENRY WOODWARD

We regret to record the death of Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., which occurred on Sep-

tember 7 at his home in Bushey, England. Dr. Woodward was in his ninetieth year and in his long life had achieved very great distinction for his labors in the sciences of geology and paleontology. Dr. Woodward spent the early years of his life in business, but in 1858 he entered the British Museum, and in 1880 was made keeper of geology, a position which he held for 25 years. Though he was a profuse writer on various geological and paleontological subjects, his special interest lay in the study of the fossil crustacea, and perhaps his most keenly analytical work was in the field of the fossil merostomes. He was the president of the Palæontographical Society and had been the president of the Royal Microscopical Society as well as of the Geological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Geological Society of London. He was the president and founder of the Malacological Society and had been the president of the British Museums Association. In 1862, with the late Professor T. Rupert Jones, he founded the *Geological Magazine*, of which he remained the editor until the time of his death.

Doctor Woodward kept his intellectual vigor and his interest in his science up to the last and passed away peacefully after a very brief illness.

J. M. C.

#### PROFESSOR PAWLOW

PROFESSOR W. B. CANNON, of the Harvard Medical School, writes to the editor of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association as follows:

In *The Journal*, September 3, there is a letter from Budapest, dated July 12, 1921, in which it is stated that Pawlow, the great Russian physiologist, had died in January, 1921. You may know that several years ago there was a rumor that he had died, which proved to be incorrect. Apparently the statement from Budapest is likewise incorrect. I have a copy of a letter from Dr. Edward W. Ryan, commissioner of the American Red Cross to western Russia and the Baltic States, written from Riga, March 23, 1921, to Col. Robert E. Olds, commissioner of the Red Cross in Europe.

Dr. Ryan declares that the Red Cross was sending Professor Pawlow food and states that Pawlow's two sons, Victor and Vsevolod Ivanovitch, had not been heard from for two years and that he was very desirous of obtaining information regarding them. Again, April 24, Dr. Ryan reported that he had been able to send to Pawlow certain definite supplies which are listed. Furthermore, I have a letter from Professor Carl Tigerstedt of Helsingfors, Finland, dated July 30, 1921, in which he acknowledges the receipt of money collected from friends of Pawlow in the United States and sent to him for Pawlow's aid. The Finns have official representatives in Petrograd. Dr. Tigerstedt reports that he has been sending a consignment of food of all kinds twice monthly to Pawlow through the Finnish commission, and that he is thus not suffering any more from lack of nourishment. Nevertheless, I am sending to Dr. Tigerstedt the report from Budapest and asking for specific information regarding Pawlow's welfare.

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. C. S. SHERRINGTON, professor of physiology at Oxford University and president of the Royal Society, will be elected president of the British Association for the meeting to be held at Hull in 1922. It is expected that the meeting of 1923 will be at Liverpool and the meeting of 1924 at Toronto.

THE International Eugenics Congress has been holding a successful meeting in New York City. We hope to publish next week the addresses given at the opening session by Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Major Leonard Darwin and Professor Charles B. Davenport.

THE thirteenth course of lectures on the Herter Foundation at the Johns Hopkins University will be given by Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., conservator of the Museum and Hunterian professor of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. The lectures will be given on October 5, 6 and 7, the subject being "The differentiation of modern races of mankind in the light of the hormone theory."

At the recent meeting of the American Astronomical Society, held at Middletown, Conn., Professor C. V. L. Charlier was elected an honorary member. Professor J. C. Kapteyn and Sir Frank Dyson are the only other living astronomers who have been thus honored.

PROFESSOR ROBERT W. HEGNER, of the department of medical zoology, school of hygiene and public health, Johns Hopkins University, has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London, England.

DR. HEBER W. YOUNGKEN, professor of botany and pharmacognosy in The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science was elected chairman of The Scientific Section of The American Pharmaceutical Association at its sixty-ninth annual convention held in New Orleans, from September 5-9.

WILLARD ROUSE JILLSON, director and state geologist of the Kentucky Geological Survey with offices at Frankfort, Kentucky, received the doctorate of science from Syracuse University at its fiftieth commencement last June.

PROFESSOR J. J. THORNBURGH has been appointed director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Arizona, at Tucson, and began his work on September 1. Professor Thornburgh has completed twenty years' continuous service as head of the department of biology in the College of Letters, Arts and Sciences, University of Arizona, and henceforth will devote his time to administrative work and investigation.

PROFESSOR R. J. TERRY, of the department of anthropology of Washington University, Saint Louis, has been appointed anthropologist to the Barnes Hospital and Saint Louis Children's Hospital.

DR. MICHAEL F. GARDNER has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases and director of the bacteriological laboratory of the U. S. Public Health Service.

THE Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, together with about a half million dollars from the original appropriation made for the investigation of nitrogen fixation, was transferred on June 30 from the jurisdiction of the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. The laboratory is now an independent unit of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Dr. Richard C. Tolman, who has the assistance of an advisory committee