

I have mentioned one situation for the development of curiosity. I hope that next year someone else will give us a better situation for its development, and some other men will give us chemical situations for the development of some other original tendencies. When we get all these situations worked out from a chemical standpoint we can tell what situation to put up to get a certain response from a given original tendency just as the chemist knows that he will get a certain reaction from a given element when he subjects it to a certain situation or condition.

When we all have gone back to the student and begun to develop the teaching of chemistry on original tendencies, the teaching of chemistry will become a science, and nothing will hasten that day more than meeting together in an open forum as we have done this week. It is a pity that the teaching of chemistry is not recognized fully as a profession, but no one is at fault but ourselves. Let us become worthy of the profession by studying the teaching of chemistry in a scientific way, and then people will not hesitate to give the calling of teaching chemistry a proper place and the college professor a living wage.

NEIL E. GORDON

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND,
COLLEGE PARK, MD.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

EARL JEROME GRIMES

THE executive committee of the Association of Virginia Biologists has adopted the following minute:

The executive committee of the Association of Virginia Biologists has heard with deep regret of the death of Earl Jerome Grimes, associate professor of biology in the College of William and Mary. Less than a month ago he was present in our fall meeting and contributed largely to its success. By his death the College of William and Mary has been deprived of a faithful and inspiring teacher; this association of a valued member and counselor; and the science of botany of a young disciple of great promise. To his family and to his college we wish to express our most heartfelt sympathy in their great loss.

This minute we instruct the secretary to spread on the records of the association, to have published in *SCIENCE*, and to communicate it to Mrs. Grimes and to the faculty of the College of William and Mary.

ELECTRIC POWER MAPS

A MAP of New York State showing the location of the power stations and electrical transmission lines used by public utility companies has been published by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. It was originally planned to publish these maps as plates in water-supply papers, which were also to contain tabular information in regard to the equipment of the power stations and the chief characteristics of the transmission lines, but to avoid the expense and delay incident to the publication of such reports the maps will be issued separately and sold. The map of New York State is the first one to be published and may be bought for one dollar from the director of the United States Geological Survey at Washington. The base map used is the Geological Survey's map of the state, 64 inches long and 45 inches wide, scale 1:500,000. The map shows the location of the stations and primary transmission lines and bears a numbered list of the power companies, the numbers corresponding to numbers assigned to the stations on the map. Proof maps were first made and sections of them were sent to the companies for correction or revision. Similar maps of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware are in course of preparation. These maps will be valuable to those who are studying interconnection of power companies and to those who wish to establish manufacturing plants within reach of electric power—in fact, they will be useful to any one contemplating the use of power in any way.

MEDALS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society on November 30, Professor Sherrington presented the medals (we quote from *Nature*) as follows: The Copley medal to