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

Sir Joseph Larmor, who has long held a leading position in the British school of mathematical physics. It may fairly be said that his preliminary work was of the utmost value in paving the way to the modern developments of the theory of relativity. A Royal medal to Dr. Frederick Frost Blackman, distinguished for his contributions to plant physiology, and especially to knowledge of the process of photo-synthetic assimilation of carbon dioxide. A Royal medal to Sir Frank Dyson, who has devoted special attention to investigations of the movements and distances of the stars and of the bearing of these upon the structure of the stellar universe. It was mainly to his foresight and organizing ability that we owe the successful observations of the deflection of light by the sun's gravitational field during the eclipse of 1919. The Davy medal to Prof. Phillipe Auguste Guye, in recognition of his work on optically active organic substances, on molecular association, and on atomic weights. The Hughes medal to Prof. Niels Bohr, the author of the conception to which the name "Bohr-atom" has been attached. This conception gave a solution of the long-standing puzzle of the Balmer series of hydrogen, and appears likely to provide a complete explanation of the spectra of the various elements.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. L. O. HOWARD, chief of the Division of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gave at Toronto on the evening of December 27 the address of the retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is printed in the present issue of SCIENCE. We hope to print in subsequent issues the addresses of the chairmen of the sections and other addresses and proceedings that are of general interest.

AT the last meeting of the Indiana Academy of Science held at Indianapolis, Indiana, Dec. 1 and 2, 1921, the following officers were elected:

President: F. M. Andrews, Indiana University.

Vice-president: C. A. Behrens, Purdue University.

Secretary: W. N. Hess, De Pauw University.

Assistant Secretary: H. T. Dietz, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Treasurer: W. M. Blanchard, De Pauw University.

Editor: F. Payne, Indiana University.

Press Secretary: F. B. Wade, Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, Indiana.

THE recent election of the Optical Society of America resulted in the choice of the following officers for terms beginning January 1, 1922:

President (2 year term): Leonard T. Troland, Harvard University.

Vice-president (2 year term): Herbert E. Ives, Western Electric Company, New York.

Secretary (5 year term): Irwin G. Priest, National Bureau of Standards.

Treasurer (5 year term): Adolph Lomb, Bausch and Lomb.

Members of the Executive Council (2 year term): Adelbert Ames, Jr., Dartmouth College, W. E. Forsythe, Nela Research Laboratories, Henry G. Gale, University of Chicago, Ernest Merritt, Cornell University.

The retiring president, Professor J. P. C. Southall and all of the above-named officers are ex-officio members of the Executive Council.

AT its 1921 meeting at New Orleans, the American Pharmaceutical Association awarded the 1921–22 grant from the A. Ph. A. Research Fund to Dr. David I. Macht, of the Johns Hopkins University, for pharmacological work on the benzyl compounds found in certain galenicals. The first grant made in 1919 was awarded to Dr. George D. Beal, of the University of Illinois, for work on alkaloidal assays, while the 1920 award was made jointly to Dr. Herber W. Youngken, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Sciences, for work on aconite varieties and Dr. E. Kremers and Miss Lila Winkelblech, of the school of pharmacy of the University of Wisconsin, for work on derivatives of guaiacol.

R. L. AGASSIZ, of Boston, was elected president of the Copper and Brass Research As-