and not wait for our milennial anniversary before establishing a great American Museum of Agriculture.

F. LAMSON-SCRIBNER

WASHINGTON, D. C.
OCTOBER 21, 1921

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE WILLIAM BARTON ROGERS SCIENCE HALL OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

AN advisory committee of prominent men, most of whom are trustees or alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been formed in the interests of a movement to provide for the erection at the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, of the William Barton Rogers Memorial Science Hall, in honor of the William and Mary graduate who founded the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The members of the committee are T. Coleman DuPont, Wilmington, Del., Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.; Samuel Morse Felton, Chicago, Ill.; Francis Russell Hart, Boston, Mass.; Charles Hayden, New York, N. Y.; Otto H. Kahn, New York, N. Y.; Hugh MacRae, Wilmington, N. C.; Eliakim Hastings Moore, Chicago, Ill.; James P. Munroe, Boston, Mass.; Henry Smith Pritchett, New York, N. Y.; Charles Augustus Stone, New York, N. Y.; Gerard Swope, New York, N. Y.; Elihu Thomson, Swampscott, Mass.; Charles Doolittle Walcott, Washington, D. C.; Edwin Sibley Webster, Boston, Mass.

The College of William and Mary is the second oldest college in the United States, yielding only to Harvard University in this respect. President Harding, on a visit to the college on October 19 last, in company with Secretaries Hughes, Hoover, Mellon and Weeks, of his cabinet, was greatly impressed with the traditions and present progress of the venerable institution. He referred to the college as 'the Spartan of American universities," having in mind, no doubt, the successful effort of William and Mary to endure after its burning in the Civil War, in 1862, shortly after Dr. Rogers had established in Boston the great technical school.

William Barton Rogers was one of four brothers, who were educated at William and Mary, each in later life achieving great distinction in a chosen field of science. He, himself, as a geologist, was noted in Virginia long before he went to Boston. He was the introducer of the laboratory method of teaching science in this country, according to Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who was one of his original faculty at the Institute of Technology. The three other brothers were Henry D. Rogers, who became regius professor of natural history in the University of Glasgow, Scotland; James Blythe Rogers, professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania; and Robert Empie Rogers, professor of toxicology in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

The sum of $200,000 has been set as the amount needed for building the Science Hall, which is designed to commemorate the bond of friendship between the South's oldest college and the North's foremost institution of technology. Contributions may be sent to E. B. Thomas, alumni director, 331 Madison Avenue, New York City.

RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR ALBERT W. SMITH OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

THE following minute has been adopted by the University Faculty of Cornell University on the occasion of the retirement of Professor Albert W. Smith:

In the retirement from his academic functions of Albert William Smith, dean of Sibley College and acting president of the university, this faculty suffers a heavy loss. Few have been so universally, so deeply, so deservedly loved. An alumnus of Cornell in the first decade of her career, he was from early in his undergraduate days a leader both in study and in manly sports, and one whom his fellows delighted to honor. Returning to Cornell in 1886 for graduate study, he was not again suffered to depart from academic life. From 1887 to 1891 he taught engineering at Cornell, in 1891-1892 at the University of Wisconsin, from 1892 to 1904 was head of the work in mechanical engineering at Stanford. Since 1904, when he was called back to Cornell to succeed Dr. Thurston in the headship of Sibley College, he has remained with his alma mater, adding to his directorship the chair of power engineering; and in 1920, at the retirement of Dr. Schurman, he became acting president of the university.

With what loyalty and efficiency he has dis-

charged these functions is known to us all. As an engineer he has stood high in his profession, and, in conformity with a principle which he has urged on his colleagues, he has never allowed himself to fall out of touch with its practical side. As a teacher and a writer on technical subjects he has had the power to make intelligible and clear the abstrusest of problems, and outside the class room he has not lost touch with his pupils. As an administrator even his colleagues know his promptitude, his patience, his considerateness, his remarkable sympathy with the students.

But behind and above all these activities has been to us ever the loftiness of his character and the exceptional breadth of his culture. He has been not more engineer than poet; and his love of literature, his sensitiveness to art, his fine ethical enthusiasm, his rare modesty and courtesy, have set their mark on all his work, on all his views. In his teaching there has been nothing of the pedagogue, in his administration nothing of the martinet. We shall remember him, as do his students, primarily as man, as friend; and, while we lose him with regret, we rejoice with him in the new freedom to which he brings such rich resources.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF PREHISTORIC STUDIES IN FRANCE

THIS school enters on its second year of activity in July, 1922, under the joint auspices of the Archeological Institute of America and the American Anthropological Association. It makes its appeal for students on the same footing as the American schools at Athens, Rome, Jerusalem and Santa Fé.

Both men and women are admitted either for the period of one year or for a shorter one. The work is divided into three parts: excavations in a Paleolithic site given the school by Dr. Henri-Martin, of Paris, to last about three months; excursions in fall and spring to the most famous caves, rock-shelters and neolithic sites of France. These include the Dordogne, the Pyrenees and the megaliths of Brittany. The last six months or so of work in Paris include lectures freely offered by the Ecole d'Anthropologie, museum excursions under the lead of the director of the school and library research.

For those who enter for the whole year, two scholarships are offered for competition, one of five thousand and one of two thousand francs; the former will suffice to keep a student through the year in France, if he can pay his way thither and back. There may be established a small loan fund, and there are occasional opportunities of earning money abroad while continuing work, but this method is not advised. At the end of the year a certificate is awarded, and a thesis should be written and presented by the student.

The excavations have this advantage that the students get into the ground themselves and do their own picking, for it is this rather than digging. Their duty is to learn what they are looking for and to understand it when found.

Flint implements, bones of the reindeer, horse, bison and mammoth occur, and many of them bear marks of contemporary work with flint implements; this is rather a "specialty" of the site of La Quina, where the American site is situated.

It is hoped that many will take advantage of this offer, and apply for entry to the school. All such applications as well as those for the scholarships should be sent as soon as possible to

CHARLES PEABODY
CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD,
PEABODY MUSEUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AT THE ST. LOUIS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR the third consecutive year the subject of the history of science received the attention of the members of the American Historical Association at their recent annual meeting at St. Louis. The session especially devoted to the subject took the form of a luncheon conference at which Professor Lynn Thorndike of Western Reserve University presided. Interesting informal addresses were given by Professor James H. Breasted, director of the Haskell Oriental Museum of the University of Chicago, on the state of research concerning the science of ancient Egypt; by Professor Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard University, on the opportunities for research in the history of