those which have already placed the world under such a debt of gratitude to the profession.

We desire that you should make this announcement at such time and place as you shall deem best, and to take such steps as may be necessary to carry the matter into effect beginning with the year 1923. We assume that a committee, of which you will be chairman, will be appointed by you to consider and suggest the rules governing the selection each year of the chemist who is deemed most worthy.

We also assume that this committee would provide for the appointment of a jury to decide annually who should be the recipient. We would be glad if the committee would arrange the selection of this jury so that this company would have the appointment of two members, it being understood that neither of those members should be connected with the company.

We do not desire to limit the gift to any particular field of chemistry, recognizing as we do the importance of them all.

As the American Chemical Society is by far the largest organization of chemists, and represents every field of the science in its membership, we have thought it better to work through that society, although not limiting the gift to its members. Our sole desire is to encourage chemists everywhere in our country to do even more than they have been doing for the general good.

We have not gone into details, as we value greatly the opinions of those who would naturally be asked to serve on the committee, and do not desire to trammel them in their deliberations.

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Members of the American Medical Association who are not now members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science have been invited to become members without the payment of the usual five-dollar entrance fee. This special invitation has been voted by the executive committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science because of the fact that it is practically impossible for the permanent secretary's office to send an individual invitation offering this privilege to each new member of the American Medical Association each year, as is done in the case of the other scientific societies affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Members of the American Medical Association who are interested in this invitation are requested to write to the permanent secretary's office, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C. They will thus secure a special invitation and a booklet of information regarding the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

BURTON E. LIVINGSTON
Permanent Secretary.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE Association of German Scientific Men and Physicians holds its hundredth meeting at Leipzig from September 18 to 24. One of the public addresses is by Professor Albert Einstein.

THE Swiss Scientific Society held its one hundred and third annual meeting at Berne from August 24 to 27. According to the program as quoted in *Nature,* the general addresses included the following: "The trend of modern physics," Dr. C. E. Buye (Geneva); "The nature of the so-called general neuroses," Professor Sahli (Berne); "The Aar Massif—an example of Alpine granitic instrusion," Dr. E. Hugi (Berne); "The natural form of substances as a physical problem," Dr. V. Kohlschütter (Berne); "Experimental genetics in regard to the law of variation" (illustrated by lantern slides), Dr. A. Pictet (Geneva); and "Investigations into the physiology of Alpine plants," Dr. G. Senn (Bale).

AT the Pittsburgh meeting of the American Chemical Society Dr. C. L. Parsons was unanimously reelected secretary of the society. The editors of the society's journals were unanimously reelected, namely: *Chemical Abstracts:* E. J. Crane. *Journal of the American Chemical Society:* A. B. Lamb. *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry:* H. E. Howe. Dr. W. A. Noyes was elected editor of *Scientific Monographs.* The advisory committee named H. E. Howe as successor to Dr. Johnson, who resigned as editor of *Technologic Monographs.*

SIR CHARLES SCOTT SHERRINGTON, president of the Royal Society and of the British Asso-

ciation for the Advancement of Science, Waynflete professor of physiology at Oxford University, has accepted an invitation to attend the formal opening of the new biological building of McGill University in October.

PROFESSOR F. G. COKER has been presented with the Howard N. Potts gold medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, awarded to him in recognition of his recent work on photo polarimetry. The presentation was made at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel by Dr. R. B. Owens, secretary of the institute.

J. W. GREGG, head of the division of landscape gardening in the College of Agriculture, University of California, has been elected as fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

F. B. TOUGH, United States supervisor of oil and gas operations on leased public lands, has been appointed chief petroleum technologist of the Bureau of Mines, to succeed A. W. Ambrose, who has been appointed assistant director of the bureau.

MR. ERNEST A. SMITH has resigned his position as secretary of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association and accepted an appointment as research metallurgist to the Sheffield Smelting Company.

G. E. SANDERS is returning to Canada this month, to take charge of the manufacture of insecticides and fungicides for the Deoro Chemical Company. For the past year he has been with the Dosch Chemical Company at Louisville, Ky.

DR. A. P. SAUNDERS, professor of chemistry since 1901 and dean of Hamilton College since 1909, has been given a year's leave of absence and will travel in Europe with his family during the coming winter. His address is care of Morgan, Harjes & Co., Place Vendôme, Paris.

WE learn from *Nature* that Professor J. W. Gregory, of Glasgow University, reports his safe arrival at Talifu, Yunnan, after a successful journey in Tibet. Professor Gregory and his son, Mr. C. J. Gregory, left England for Rangoon at the end of March last with the object of investigating some features in the mountain structure of northwestern Yunnan and western Szechuan.

ROBERT T. AITKEN has returned from about two years spent in Tahiti and various islands of the Society and Austral groups. His work is to supplement the investigations of the Bayard Dominick Expedition, which is making an intensive study of Polynesian origin and migration. Mr. Aitken collected material objects illustrative of the life of the present-day people, and a few that date back to the early inhabitants of these islands. He also brought back a few folk tales in fragmentary form, physical measurements of the inhabitants and photographs of the majority of the people of the island of Tubuai in the Austral group.

THE American Society of Mechanical Engineers has appointed a committee to report on a standard smoke ordinance to apply to all cities of the country. It consists of O. P. Hood, chief mechanical engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines as chairman, Henry Kreisinger, P. J. Dougherty, Lloyd R. Stowe, Everett L. Aillard and Osborn Monnett.

DR. WILLIAM S. HALSTED, since 1889 professor of surgery in the Johns Hopkins Medical School, died in Baltimore on September 7, aged seventy years.

DR. HAROLD C. ERNST, professor of bacteriology in the Harvard Medical School from 1891 to 1921, and editor of the *Journal of Medical Research*, died on September 7, aged sixty-six years.

DR. EDWARD ANTHONY SPITZKA, specialist in the anatomy of the brain, died at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on September 4, at the age of forty-six years.

ALEXANDER RIGHTER CRAIG, secretary of the American Medical Association since 1911, died on September 2, aged fifty-four years.

W. H. HUDSON, the distinguished English ornithologist and writer on natural history, died in London on August 18 in his eighty-first year.

THE Brigham Young University, of Provo, Utah, has just closed its first annual Alpine summer school. The school was housed in tents

at a point about 7,500 feet above sea level at the base of Mt. Timpanogos with an elevation of 12,000 feet. Courses were offered in botany and geology.

THE Rockefeller Foundation, through Dr. Platt W. Covington, state director of the International Health Board of the Foundation, has agreed to donate the sum of $5,000 yearly for three years toward establishing a laboratory in San Bernardino County, California, for research work. A condition is made that the county provide a like sum for the three-year period and furnish the laboratory and an experienced physician and chemist to be placed in charge of the work. San Bernardino is one of three counties in the state to receive the offer. The object of the proposal is to better health conditions and provide means for lowering the heavy death rate.

AN effort is being made in England to raise $100,000 for the construction of an airship to fly to the North Pole. Captain Charles Frobisher, formerly a war pilot, is the leader. His idea is to start with an airship from London and fly by way of Christiana and North Cape and Bear Island to Spitzbergen, where the airship would be overhauled for the final 700-mile dash. His estimate is that it would not be necessary for the ship to attain a speed of more than fifty miles an hour in order to reach the goal, and that a crew of ten and supplies could be easily carried. Another advantage of the airship over the airplane is the proposed installation of a powerful wireless in order to maintain communication with the outside world.

DURING October the following public lectures will be given at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden:

October 7—"A Garden Pilgrimage in England": Mr. Montague Free, horticulturist, Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

October 14—"The Origin of Cultivated Plants": Dr. Orlando E. White, curator of plant breeding, Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

October 21—"Four Seasons in the Garden": Mr. Leonard Barron, editor of *The Garden Magazine*, Garden City, L. I.

October 28—"Health and Disease in Plants": Dr. Arthur Harmount Graves, curator of public instruction, Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

ACCORDING to a dispatch to the London *Times*, the opinion was expressed at the meeting of the Association of Tropical Medicine, which is holding its conference at Hamburg, attended by scientists from Holland, Java, Turkey, South America and Germany, that Germany has made a discovery of considerable importance. "Beyer 205," the discovery of the Bayerische Farbwerke, is said to be a cure for sleeping sickness, both for human beings and animals. This drug kills the microbe causing sleeping sickness in man and animals without injuring the patient. The Bayerische Farbwerke has supplied the Belgian colonial minister, on his request, with a quantity of "205" for research purposes to be used in the laboratories at Leopoldsville in the Congo, and the Belgian technical schools for tropical diseases. German scientists expect, owing to the latest development, that this discovery will point the way to a cure for malaria and also coast fever in animals.

A REPORT was presented to the French Academy of Sciences on August 21 which gave the results of an examination by Professor Louis Boutan, of Bordeaux, of a "cultivated" pearl made by Mr. Mikimoto's method. Professor Boutan's conclusion is that the Mikimoto pearls are apparently identical with natural ones. M. Boutan says that the apparatus, by means of which MM. Galibourg and Rysiger disclose the artificial nucleus which is to be found in the ordinary cultivated pearls, is of no use in distinguishing those of the Mikimoto variety, as these have no nucleus. M. Louis Joubin, who presented the report to the academy, made the interesting point that as the "culture" process is applied to oysters which produce pearls spontaneously, Mr. Mikimoto himself can never be sure that his "cultivated" pearl is not an ordinary natural one. One effect of the report would appear to be that the authenticity of "real" pearls now depends entirely on the word of the man who sells them.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

THE will of the late Frederick Bertuch bequeathes, to take effect on the death of Mrs.