

Maharajah, who provided elephants and coolies for transport and all the supplies necessary.

The Faunthorpe Indian Expedition left the United States on the first of November, 1922, accompanied by Mr. John Jonas, a taxidermist from Colorado. The party included a motion picture operator and an ornithologist. They started on their first *shikari*, or hunt, in February. Letters received from Mr. Vernay and Colonel Faunthorpe last week state that they have also secured fine representative specimens of the swamp deer, including a stag whose horns measure thirty-nine inches from tip to tip, with twelve points. The party has completed the collection of material necessary for the cheetal, nilgai and swamp deer groups, together with an excellent collection of birds. Other animals secured by the expedition are specimens of the Malabar langur. Mr. Vernay writes that these animals are very common in Bopal State where his camp was located, and added that it was with great reluctance that he shot any of these members of the monkey family, because they made no attempt at defence or attack, but that while a number of them were feeding upon the vegetation about the camp, they would post sentries from among their number who would watch for their natural enemies, the tiger and leopard, and the sentry always proved an easy target.

On March 22, it was the intention of the party to leave for Mysore to secure specimens of bison and elephants. They are sparing no efforts to obtain for the American Museum of Natural History the finest series of Indian mammals extant. All the material secured by the expedition is a gift of Colonel Faunthorpe and Mr. Vernay to the American Museum of Natural History and to the city of New York, and will form further definite bonds to cement the friendly relations now existing between England and the United States.

THE EYESIGHT CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF AMERICA

L. W. WALLACE, executive secretary of the Federated American Engineering Societies, has been reelected president of the Eyesight Conservation Council of America, which with the cooperation of engineers and educational authorities is carrying on a campaign to eliminate economic and physical losses due to poor

eyesight in the schools and factories. Defective vision as a source of industrial waste was revealed by the Hoover committee on elimination of waste in industry, of which Mr. Wallace was vice-chairman. The section on conservation of vision was one of the notable features of the waste report.

Additional surveys in factories and in schools have multiplied the evidence, it is stated, that 25,000,000 gainfully employed Americans are thus afflicted. Eliminating these conditions is becoming an increasingly important problem of engineering. Associated with Mr. Wallace as members of the board of directors and of the Board of Councillors of the Eyesight Conservation Council, according to the announcement of the election of officers for the coming year, are several prominent engineers, including:

Professor Joseph W. Roe, of New York University, president of the Society of Industrial Engineers; Dr. Morton G. Lloyd, chief of the safety section of the U. S. Bureau of Standards and vice-president of the American Society of Safety Engineers; G. E. Sanford, of West Lynn, Massachusetts, past-president of the American Society of Safety Engineers.

Professor F. C. Caldwell, of the department of electrical engineering, Ohio State University, who with Secretary of Labor James J. Davis is a recent addition to the governing bodies of the Eyesight Conservation Council, is engaged in important studies in illumination bearing upon the question of eye conservation. Engineering methods will be employed by the council in surveys which are to be conducted in schools and workshops. Guy A. Henry, of New York, has been reelected general director of the council and will actively direct the eye campaign from the council's national headquarters in New York City.

Officially associated with these engineers in the movement are prominent educators, among them Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, president of the College of the City of New York; Dr. Thomas D. Wood, Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education; Dr. Charles H. Judd, director of the School of Education of the University of Chicago; Dr. Arthur L. Day, Washington, director of the geophysical laboratories of the Carnegie Institution; Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin,

Washington, U. S. Public Health Service; Dr. W. S. Rankin, Raleigh, state health officer of North Carolina; Bailey B. Burritt, New York City, general director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; R. M. Little, Albany, director of the Bureau of Rehabilitation of the New York State Department of Education.

Individual industries, as a result of the publication of the waste report, are adopting eye conservation methods to promote efficiency among the workers.

CHARLESTON MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

THE American Association of Museums is to hold its eighteenth annual meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, April 4 to 6, on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the first museum in America. Not alone is this meeting unique in that it marks an event of special interest, but also it is important through the fact that a campaign for the launching of a new nationwide museum movement will be announced at that time.

The institution whose one hundred fiftieth year of service is to be honored is the Charleston Museum founded in 1773. It was established by the Charles-Town Library Society, and after passing through the hands of the Library and Philosophical Society and of the State Medical College it was lodged in 1850 in the building of the College of Charleston under what was probably the first contract by which a museum received municipal subvention. The Charleston museum was incorporated in 1915 and now occupies its own building. The present director is Miss Laura M. Bragg.

The new museum movement, which is to make its first public appearance at Charleston, is the culmination of an effort which has extended over a number of years and which now seems about to come to fruition. A grant of \$30,000 has been made to the association by one of the large educational foundations, contingent upon the raising of an additional \$55,000. There is every indication that the necessary funds will shortly be in hand and it is expected that by autumn the first attempts

will be made to solve some of the general problems which American museums face to-day.

An ambitious program has been drawn up for this new work, and it will be discussed and elaborated at the Charleston meeting. Of course, only a few of the more important projects will be undertaken during the next year or two, but the plan looks well into the future. The funds now being raised will serve as a nucleus of support for three years and by the end of that time it is believed that provisions will have been made for continuance of the work.

The business of the forthcoming Charleston meeting is not its only attraction, for the gathering will be royally entertained. Each afternoon during the three days of sessions is to be devoted to seeing Charleston and to becoming better acquainted with Charleston people. The first evening there will be a series of informal receptions in the old homes and the meeting will be followed by a week-end house-party on the South Santee River. From headquarters at the Santee Gun Club and The Wedge and Harietta plantations, trips will be made into the heron reserves and along the rice field canals.

LAURENCE VAIL COLEMAN
Secretary

COLLOID CHEMISTRY SYMPOSIUM

PRELIMINARY announcements concerning the National Symposium on Colloid Chemistry, to be held at the University of Wisconsin June 12th to 15th inclusive, have already appeared in these columns. Inasmuch as this is the first national symposium on this subject to be held in America, it is desired that the whole field be represented, as far as possible, and the program has been arranged with that end in view. With one or two exceptions the papers will be presented in person by the author and ample time will be afforded for discussions. The papers and discussions will be published in monograph form, according to present plans.

It is hoped that the chemists and others interested in colloids will avail themselves not only of the opportunity to hear the papers presented, but to get acquainted with others in this most interesting and rapidly developing field of science, as well.