

step out into better positions. In theoretical chemistry the Harvard staff have no superiors in America to-day. It is manifestly difficult, however, to hold a faculty together when such sacrifices are demanded, and new professors from the outside are not attracted to Harvard, which is not a healthy condition for any faculty to be in. How long then must chemistry at Harvard be confined to the narrow, unsuitable, inadequate bounds that restrict and distort its growth?

The present inadequate provision for the study of chemistry is not a matter that concerns only the Division of Chemistry when so large a proportion as thirty-five to forty-five per cent. of the undergraduates is involved. The necessity of the occasion demands that every Harvard man and every friend of Harvard should at once become interested in this most vital need of the university. When the Associated Harvard Clubs and the alumni of Harvard really understand this deplorable and impossible condition of the Division of Chemistry, this committee believes that they will not rest until the situation is cured.

The committee of Harvard graduates which made the report is headed by Edward Malinckrodt, Jr., of Saint Louis. The other members are Dr. William S. Thayer, of Baltimore; Professor Theodore W. Richards, of Cambridge; W. Cameron Forbes, of Westwood, Mass.; Martin H. Ittner, of Jersey City; Eugene DuPont, of Greenville, Del.; Eliot Wadsworth, of Washington; G. Cook Kimball, of Pittsburgh; Isaac P. Hazard, of Syracuse, and Elihu Thomson, of Swampscott, Mass.

CONFERENCE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

THE sixteenth annual conference on weights and measures will be held at the Bureau of Standards on May 21 to 24 inclusive. Invitations have been sent out to all state, municipal and other officials who are interested in weights and measures matters and judging by the replies received the conference will be unusually well attended.

A tentative list of papers which will be presented has been prepared, the titles of some of which are as follows: "Fraudulent practices and how we eliminated them," "The attitude of the Mid-west toward abolition of bushel weights," "Temperature as a factor in the measurement of gasoline," "Cooperation between state and local officials," "Divergence in bread labeling requirements," "Bread weight

regulation from the standpoint of the retail baker," "The organization and conduct of city and county departments of weights and measures," "Problems arising in the supervision of public markets," "Origin and destination weighing of coal in earload lots," "Retail sales of coal and coke," "A standard test method for milk bottles," "Results of the Bureau's investigation of the commercial filling of milk bottles," "Commodity tolerances" and "Sale of service by weight or measure."

Among the reports of committees will be one on bread legislation and another on specifications and tolerances for vehicle tanks and fabric measuring machines.

The first morning of the conference will be devoted to the reports of delegates, while the second day will be "City and County Day," its sessions being devoted entirely to the problems of city and county weights and measures officials.

In connection with the conference the usual exhibit of weighing and measuring appliances will be held in the Industrial Building of the Bureau and it is expected that a large number of firms will avail themselves of this opportunity to set before weights and measures officials the latest improvements in their products.

THE FIRST DECADE OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

THE Rockefeller Foundation was chartered by special act of the New York State Legislature on May 14, 1913. The following statement of contributions and programs during this first decade is made by Edwin R. Embree, the secretary.

While the chartered purpose is broadly stated as "the well-being of mankind throughout the world," the work of the Foundation has become chiefly centered upon public health and medical education.

The expenditures during the first decade, 1913 through 1922, have amounted to seventy-six and three quarters millions (\$76,757,040), roughly divided as follows:

Public health.....	\$18,188,838
Medical education	24,716,859
War relief	22,298,541
All other philanthropic work.....	10,445,628
Administration	1,107,174