

tion of subjects for research we may safely follow the successful European practice, since only in this way may the morale be maintained.

EUGENE C. BINGHAM

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY

HITHERTO there has existed in Great Britain no journal which served specifically for the publication of researches in experimental biology lying outside the confines of genetics on the one hand, and traditional human physiology on the other. American workers who have created a powerful impetus to experimental inquiry in biological science will, it is hoped, welcome the announcement that a *British Journal of Experimental Biology* will appear in September, 1923, issued by Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, from the Animal Breeding Research Department at Edinburgh. While a primary object of the journal will be to promote in Great Britain the extension of inquiry along experimental lines, it is the earnest hope of the editorial board that American and continental scientists will give their support not only by subscribing but also by offering contributions for publication. All communications should be addressed to the Managing Editor, the Animal Breeding Research Department, the University, Edinburgh, Scotland.

F. A. E. CREW,
W. J. DAKIN,
J. HESLOP HARRISON,
LANCELOT T. HOGGEN,
JULIAN S. HUXLEY,
J. JOHNSTON,
F. H. A. MARSHALL,
GUY C. ROBSON,
A. M. CARR SAUNDERS,
J. MACLEAN THOMPSON.

FELLOWSHIPS IN MEDICINE¹

"THE Rockefeller Foundation, New York, has entrusted the Medical Research Council with a fund to be used in providing fellowships in medicine in the United States. Fellowships will be awarded by the council, in accordance with the desire of the foundation, to graduates who have had some training in research work in the primary sciences of medicine or in clinical medicine or surgery and are likely to profit by a period of work at a university or other chosen center in the United States before taking up positions for higher teaching or research in the United Kingdom. A fellowship will be of the value of not less than £315 a year for a single fellow, or £470 for a

married fellow, payable monthly in advance. Traveling expenses and some other allowances will be made in addition. A fellowship will be tenable for one year, which will as a rule begin in September. Applications for fellowships tenable for the academic years 1923-24 should be made not later than July 20th next. Full particulars and forms of application are obtainable from the Secretary, Medical Research Council, 15, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. It is understood that similar medical fellowships provided by the Rockefeller Foundation will be awarded by the National Research Council at Washington to American graduates desiring to work for a time at selected centers of research work in this country. Both announcements are of great interest. It is of course a commonplace to say that science is international and knows no boundaries; but the practical application of the principle frequently encounters difficulties, to the detriment of progress. Some of these difficulties are removed when scientific workers know those of other countries and their methods of work. The United States now possesses many first-rate laboratories and research institutes, and it will be a great advantage to the British fellows to work in them."

THE INFLUENCE OF MODERN SCIENCE ON HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION

DR. EDWIN E. SLOSSON, director of "Science Service," Washington, D. C., delivered a series of five lectures before teachers attending the summer session in the University of Pittsburgh. Schedule of these lectures follows:

July 16, "Gasoline";
July 17, "Refrigeration";
July 18, "Photography";
July 19, "Sugar";
July 20, "Coal-tar Products."

These lectures clearly illustrated the possibility of bringing to the layman a realization of his debt to science. Not only did Dr. Slosson show how we were indebted for conveniences, but he intimated how gasoline and other modern fuels had a tendency to spread civilization toward the poles, while the application of the principles of refrigeration made it possible to advance into tropical climates. In his talk on coal-tar products, he referred to Bayer 205, which Germany offered for her lost African colonies. He told how the discovery of a single chemical product might render it a medium of exchange in international relations.

In the talk on photography, applications of the four dimensions and Einstein's principle of relativity in our every-day motion picture were cited.

Dr. Slosson is to be commended for the compelling evidence which he has gathered to show that science is

¹ From the *British Medical Journal*.