cially to the people of the United States of America, and

Whereas, The government of the United States has recognized the importance of scientific investigations and research by the creation of many scientific bureaus, and has appropriated large sums of money for carrying on their work which has been most beneficial to the health, industries and commerce of this country, and

Whereas, Our people should be kept informed promptly and fully of the progress made and results accomplished by the scientific organizations of the government, and

Whereas, The members of the government engaged on scientific activities can only function to the best advantage by having conferences with scientific men of this country not in government service and with such men of other countries, and

Whereas, This contact can only be gotten by attendance at scientific gatherings in this country and abroad; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Washington Academy of Sciences hereby petition and urge the President, the heads of departments of the federal government, and the Congress of the United States to give the welfare of science in the United States their earnest consideration and assistance; and to provide by law and by appropriation of the necessary money for the attendance of such scientists of the government as heads of departments may designate at scientific congresses, conventions and meetings in this country; and for the attendance of such scientists of this country, both in the government and in private life, as may be recommended to the Department of State by competent authority and approved by the head of that department or the official acting for him, as representatives of the United States of America at international scientific congresses, conventions and meetings. These appropriations would be exceedingly small as compared with the returns from them in great benefits to scientific advance in America and hence to the promotion of the national welfare.

PRIZE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

To mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the association has given the sum of one thousand dollars to be awarded as a prize to the author of a paper containing a notable contribution to the advancement of science, presented at the Cincinnati meeting either before the association or before one of the affiliated societies. The award will be made by a committee to be appointed by the council of the association.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE Nobel Prize for chemistry has been awarded to Professor Friedrich Pregl, of Graz. It will be remembered that the Nobel prize in physics has been awarded to Professor R. A. Millikan, and the prize in medicine to Professor J. J. R. Macleod and Dr. F. G. Banting.

SIR CHARLES SHERRINGTON, Waynflete professor of physiology at Oxford, has been nominated by the council of the Royal Society for reelection to the presidency. Awards of medals have been made as follows: Royal Medals to Sir Napier Shaw, F.R.S., for his researches in meteorological science, and to Professor C. J. Martin, F.R.S., for his researches on animal metabolism. The Copley Medal to Professor H. Lamb, F.R.S., for his researches in mathematical physics. The Davy Medal to Professor H. B. Baker, F.R.S., for his researches on the complete drying of gases and liquids. The Hughes Medal to Professor R. A. Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology, for his determination of the electronic charge and of other physical constants.

THE first award of the Thomas Turner gold medal was made on October 30 to Sir Robert Hadfield, Bart., in recognition of his distinguished contributions to metallurgy of steel. The medal is the outcome of a gift to perpetuate the memory of the work done by Professor Turner in the metallurgy of iron.

THE honorary fellowship of the American College of Surgeons was conferred upon Sir William Wheeler, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, at the convocation ceremony in Chicago on October 26.

DR. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, principal of the Faraday House Electrical Engineering College, London, has been elected president of the British Institution of Electrical Engineers.

DR. A. LIPSCHUTZ, professor of physiology at Dorpat, has been elected to honorary membership in the Mexican Biological Society.

OFFICERS of the Cambridge Philosophical Society have been elected as follows: *President,* C. T. Heycock; *vice-presidents,* Professor A. C. Seward, Dr. H. Lamb, J. Barcroft; *treasurer,* F. A. Potts; *secretaries,* Professor H. F. Baker, F. W. Aston, J. Gray; *new members of the council,* F. P. White, E. V. Appleton, J. B. S. Haldane.

PROFESSOR LYMAN C. NEWELL, of Boston University, was delegate from the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Boston University, which occurred on October 25 and 26.

ARTHUR P. DAVIS, whose dismissal as director of the Reclamation Service by Secretary Work caused many protests from engineering and other bodies, has been elected to honorary membership by the Washington Society of Engineers. Mr. Davis is now in England, representing the Department of State on

engineering matters coming before the Pecuniary Claims Commission.

C. E. HALSTEAD, of the Research Laboratories of the Ward Baking Co., New York, is returning to Syracuse University after a two years' leave of absence.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Danish Government, the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, was enabled to send Samuel G. Gordon to southern Greenland for mineralogical research. Camps were established at Narsarsuk and the various localities on the Tunugdliarfik and Kangerdluarsuk Fiords. Mr. Gordon left England on the S. S. *Lom* on July 1 and returned to Philadelphia on November 11.

A DESPATCH from Berlin to the daily papers reports that Professor Albert Einstein, who left Germany largely because of outbursts of anti-Jewish sentiment, is residing in Leyden, The Netherlands, where he holds a chair of physics in the university and where he plans to stay until conditions in Germany improve sufficiently to allow of his return to Berlin.

DR. W. T. BOVIE, of the Harvard Medical School, gave a lecture before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia on November 8 on "The electro-mechanics of cell growth."

SIR JAGADIS BOSE, director of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, will deliver a lecture at the Royal Society of Medicine, London, on "Assimilation and Circulation in Plants," on December 6. It will be illustrated on the epidiascope with the apparatus in operation.

DR. A. V. HILL'S inaugural lecture as Jodrell Professor of Physiology at University College, London, on "The present tendencies and the future compass of physiological science," will shortly be published by the University of London Press.

DR. ARTHUR L. DAY, director of the geophysical laboratory and chairman of the advisory committee in seismology, Carnegie Institution of Washington, gave an illustrated lecture before the institution on November 27, on "Cooperative earthquake studies in California."

AT the quarterly meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland on November 22, Professor D. C. Winckler gave an address on the psychiatrical and neurological teaching at the Dutch universities, especially at the University of Utrecht, where he is the director of the psychiatric-neurological clinic.

THE Thomas Vicary Lecture before the Royal College of Surgeons of England will be delivered on December 7, by Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., the conservator. The lecture will be on the life and times of William Clift, first conservator.

A MEETING will be held at Clark University on the evening of December 7, in memory of Arthur Gordon Webster. President W. W. Atwood will preside, and Dr. A. P. Wills, of Columbia; Dr. Edwin H. Hall, of Harvard; Dr. M. I. Pupin, of Columbia, and Dr. G. Stanley Hall will speak.

JAMES SULLY, formerly professor of mind and logic at University College, London, known for his publications on psychology, died on November 2, at the age of eighty-one years.

EDMOND KNOWLES MUSPRATT, honorary president of the United Alkali Company and long associated with the English alkali and acid industry, a former pro-chancellor of the University of Liverpool, at which he endowed the laboratory of physical chemistry, has died at the age of ninety years.

DR. W. P. LATHAM, formerly Downing professor of medicine at the University of Cambridge, died on October 29, in his ninety-second year.

DR. T. H. GREEN, formerly physician to Charing Cross Hospital and author of a text-book of pathology well known to many generations of students, died on November 5, in his eighty-first year.

DR. JEAN PAUL LANGLOIS, professor of physiology in the University of Paris and editor of the *Revue Générale des Sciences,* died recently at the age of sixty-two years.

THE British Empire Exhibition at Wembley will include, as we learn from *Nature,* a pure chemistry exhibit, organized by a committee representing the relevant scientific societies, supported by the cooperation of the Royal Society. The following have agreed to organize the various sections of the chemical exhibit: Sir Ernest Rutherford (structure of the atom), Professor J. C. McLennan (spectroscopy), Sir Henry Miers (crystallography and crystal structure), Dr. A. Lapworth (valency theories and theories of chemical combination), Dr. T. Slater Price (photography), Professor F. G. Donnan (general physical chemistry), Dr. Alexander Scott (atomic weight determination), A. Chaston Chapman (analysis: hydrogen ion concentration), Professor E. C. C. Baly (general inorganic), Professor A. Smithells (flame, fuel and explosion waves), Dr. Henry and Prof. F. L. Pyman (organic chemistry), J. L. Baker (biochemistry), Sir John Russell (agricultural chemistry), Principal J. C. Irvine (sugars), Professor G. G. Henderson (terpenes), Professor I. M. Heilbron (plant coloring matters), Dr. J. T. Hewitt (coal-tar coloring matters), Professor J. F. Thorpe (general organic chem-

istry), C. F. Cross (cellulose), Dr. E. F. Armstrong (catalysis), W. F. Reid (explosives), Dr. W. R. Ormandy (plastics), Commander R. E. Stokes-Rees (apparatus), Professor J. W. Hinchley (chemical engineering), R. B. Pilcher (historical).

STUDENTS completing their work at Washington University for the doctorate of philosophy in the graduate laboratory in June, 1923, have been appointed to positions as follows: Dr. H. C. Young, chief in botany at the Ohio Experiment Station; Dr. A. F. Camp, plant pathologist to the Florida State Board of Agriculture and assigned to the Agricultural Experiment Station at Gainesville; Dr. L. J. Klotz, assistant professor in botany with special reference to physiology at the New Hampshire State College, and Dr. Grace E. Howard, curator of the botanical museum and instructor in botany, Wellesley College. Dr. S. G. Lehman has returned to his position as assistant plant pathologist at the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. F. S. Wolpert continues his work as instructor in science, Principia Academy, St. Louis; and Dr. Adele Lewis Grant has resumed her work as instructor in botany at Cornell University. Dr. Young formerly held the National Research Council (Crop Protection Institute) Fellowship for the investigation of the toxicity of sulphur; Drs. Camp, Klotz and Lehman were Rufus J. Lackland Research Fellows, and Miss Howard held a Jesse R. Barr Fellowship in Washington University. Upon the resignation of Dr. H. C. Young, Mr. L. E. Tisdale was appointed to the unexpired term of the National Research Council Fellowship, under the auspices of the Crop Protection Institute, to pursue further investigations on the use of sulphur as a fungicide.

THROUGH the good offices of Professor T. D. A. Cockerell, of the University of Colorado, who has recently returned from a trip to the East, the Department of Agriculture has received an interesting collection of seeds of cereals, forage plants, vegetables and fruits from the Maritime Provincial Agricultural Bureau, Vladivostok. The collection contains more than 250 local varieties collected in Siberia. Since the climate of the section in which these seeds were obtained is quite similar to that of certain parts of the United States, it is believed that many of the varieties will prove of considerable value to the agriculturists of this country. The department has sent an assortment of cereals to the Maritime Agricultural Bureau in exchange for the seed supplied by them.

THE establishment of a Sears-Roebuck agricultural research foundation to determine essential facts relating to the farming industry is announced by Julius Rosenwald, president of the Sears-Roebuck Company. He said the foundation will be headed by "the most capable men to be found in the agricultural research field." A field force also is contemplated. The announcement set out that every phase of agricultural economics will be studied.

A GIFT of $2,500 a year, for three years, for a research fellowship in connection with the newly organized Institute of Meat Packing at the University of Chicago has been made by Mr. Arthur Lowenstein, vice-president of Wilson and Company. This research will be carried on under Professor E. O. Jordan, chairman of the department of bacteriology of the university. Mr. Lowenstein is one of the special lecturers in the Institute of Meat Packing at the university as well as chairman of the committee on scientific research of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

THE following resolutions were passed by the National Research Council at the meeting of the Interim Committee held on October 3:

"*Whereas,* An accurate knowledge of thermal effects connected with chemical processes is of the highest importance to the chemical and metallurgical industries, and whereas there does not exist in this country at the present time any bureau, laboratory or other organization devoted to investigations in this field; therefore, be it

"*Resolved,* That the National Research Council, acting upon the recommendation of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, direct the secretary to bring this matter to the attention of the director of the Bureau of Standards and urge him to create within the Bureau of Standards a laboratory which shall be devoted primarily to research in this field; and further, be it

"*Resolved,* That the National Research Council assist and support the director of the Bureau of Standards in any efforts which he may make in this direction."

WE learn from *Nature* that at a meeting of the Linnean Society of New South Wales held on August 29, a proposal for the reservation of all areas in New South Wales with altitude greater than 4,000 feet was discussed, and it was resolved "that this society desires to advocate the reservation from alienation and the more conservative administration of the Crown Lands of New South Wales on which grow the upland forests at the sources of the principal rivers for the following considerations: (1) The quality and regularity of river supply, (2) the preservation of undergrowth and timber, and (3) the preservation of the fauna and flora of scientific value; and that the terms of this resolution be conveyed to the state government for consideration."

AGE distribution of Prussia's population has recently been reported to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, as follows: The number of children in the 0–15 age group, in 1910, amounted to

35 per cent. of the population. In 1920 this percentage had decreased to 29, in spite of the loss of men in the war. The number of men in the 20–50 age group was, in 1913, almost 8,500,000, but in 1920 only 7,700,000. The number of children in the 6–15 age group fell from 5,100,000 to 2,770,000. If this rate of decrease continues, five years from now, the percentage of children in the 0–15 age group will scarcely exceed 20, and will doubtless fall below 20 during the years following. On the contrary, as compared with 1917 and 1920, the mortality of children under 6 and of school children has risen for both sexes, and measurements of school children and of minors who have left school prove that there has been a downward trend of bodily health.

THE work which the Bureau of Standards is carrying out on a dictionary of specifications has made good progress. During the past month existing specifications have been collected from more than 75 per cent. of the important national technical societies, trade associations and governmental publishing agencies that have issued specifications. A fairly accurate estimate can now be made of the total number of available specifications for use in preparing the dictionary. Leaving out all duplications, it would appear that about 5,000 specifications are available from the above sources. However, not all of these specifications can properly be classed as related to commodities purchased by the federal, state and municipal governments and public institutions. It is believed that about 20,000 commodities do come within this class and of these more than 75 per cent. of all commodities purchased for government consumption are not covered by available specifications.

THE following resolution was passed at the recent St. Louis meeting of the American Fisheries Society:

WHEREAS, The attention of the American Fisheries Society has been drawn to the very important work on fish diseases and parasites now being conducted by the New York State Conservation Commission; and,

WHEREAS, This society recognizes that such work is fundamental to the future conduct and policy of fish culture; and,

WHEREAS, The rapid growth of population and increase of travel are placing a special drain on fish life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this society commends especially this research work and expresses the hope that the State of New York, through legislative enactment and financial assistance, when necessary, will continue to carry on this work, which is recognized to be of great benefit to the entire country.

THE *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* reports that the largest sale of pulp timber ever made by the United States Forest Service was announced recently. The transaction involves 334,000,000 cubic feet of timber in the Tongass National Forest, Alaska. The buyer, the firm of Hutton, McNear and Dougherty, of San Francisco, has agreed as part of the consideration for the timber to build a pulp manufacturing plant of not less than 100 tons daily capacity, and ultimately with a daily capacity of 200 tons, at the Cascade Creek water-power site on Thomas Bay, 20 miles from Petersburg, Alaska, within the Tongass National Forest. It is understood that the firm plans to install a complete newsprint plant with a daily capacity of 200 tons. According to the plans of the Forest Service for this sale unit, as well as for all pulp timber developments in Alaska, the timber will be cut on a perpetual supply basis, enough seed trees being left to insure complete natural reproduction. The volume of pulp timber and the area of timber-growing land within the unit, reserved from other disposition, are sufficient to afford a permanent source of raw material for this enterprise. Under the perpetual timber supply plan at least 1,500,000 tons of paper can ultimately be produced in Alaska every year. This amount is more than one half of the newsprint now consumed annually in the United States and nearly 20 per cent. of the total consumption of all kinds of paper and wood fiber products. As each new unit of timber and water power is developed in Alaska, the manufacturing capacity will be gauged to the timber supply and growing power of the land so that there will be no depletion of raw material. The Cascade Creek sale is in line with the policy for the development of the national forest in Alaska, which was a subject of special study by President Harding during his trip to the Territory and which received his endorsement.

WE regret that through an error made in the office of SCIENCE a letter from Henry B. Ward, of the University of Illinois, printed in the issue for November 9, was dated from the University of Nebraska.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that the Johannesburg town council has given $100,000 to the University of Johannesburg Medical School, South Africa, and $25,000 to the Victoria Hospital. Bids have been received for the erection of the new medical school at Grotte Schuur, near Cape Town, South Africa, at an approximate cost of $500,000.

DR. ERNEST ANDERSON has resigned as head of the general chemistry division at the University of Nebraska to become head of the department of chemistry at the University of Arizona, Tucson.