Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the John M. Stillman Memorial Meeting held on February 29, 1924, and that a copy be sent to the secretary of the society, Washington, D. C.

EXPEDITION TO MEXICO OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

THE National Geographical Society will send an expedition to Mexico to uncover the oldest structure yet found on the American continent. The ruins of Cuicuilco, south of Mexico City, have been called the Pompeii of the Western World. They have disclosed an artificial mound 412 feet in diameter and 52 feet high, according to observations made by Professor Byron Cummings, leader of the present expedition. Skeleton remains of the Americans of 7,000 years ago, specimens of their emblems and idols and pieces of their earthenware were found at Cuicuilco by Dr. Cummings.

The mound was sealed and preserved by lava from the Crater Xitli. The Aztecs of Mexico were preceded by the Toltecs, and the Toltecs were preceded by a primitive people whose traces were embalmed in lava. But the volcanic forces in the Valley of Mexico have performed a more amazing feat of preservation than did Vesuvius at Pompeii, for under the present surface blanket of lava, known as the Pedregal, there is another and much earlier lava blanket. It is this earlier lava flow which encases the relics of Americans of 8,000 years ago, and which, it is hoped, will disclose remains of a civilization that existed even before the primitive predecessors of the Toltecs invaded the historic valley. The lava-covered plain known as the Pedregal, or Stony Place, is 15 miles in length and about 3 miles wide.

The expedition will begin work early in June, with the aid of three assistants, and peon laborers provided by the Mexican government. Nelson H. Darton, of the U. S. Geological Survey, will join the party later to make a special study of the lava flow and thus determine the precise age of the ruins.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

ACCORDING to a summary issued by the Foundation during the year 1923 the International Health Board, the China Medical Board and the Division of Medical Education of the Rockefeller Foundation:

Supplied fellowship funds for 636 individuals in 29 different countries;

Supported through the League of Nations interchange institutes for 54 public health officers from 27 nations;

Arranged international visits of one commission and of 24 visiting professors;

Furnished emergency relief in the form of medical literature or laboratory equipment and supplies to institutions in 15 European countries;

Sent scientific materials to Japan after the earthquake and invited a group of Japanese medical scientists to use the laboratories of the Peking Union Medical College as guests of the institution;

Continued to contribute to schools or institutes of hygiene at Harvard, London, Prague, Warsaw and Sao Paulo, Brazil;

Cooperated in nurse training at Yale University and in France, Belgium, Brazil, China and the Philippines;

Accepted an invitation from Brazil to participate in a comprehensive attack upon yellow fever;

Had a share in demonstrations of malaria control in 12 American States and conducted malaria surveys or studies in the United States, Brazil, Australia, Nicaragua, Porto Rico, Salvador, the Philippine Islands and Palestine;

Either continued or began antihookworm work in conjunction with 20 governments in various parts of the world;

Contributed to 183 county health organizations in the United States, New Brunswick (Canada) and Brazil;

Continued a study of the medical schools of the world by visits to Belgium, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Turkey, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, Siam, Canada, England, Scotland, Wales, the Netherlands, Mexico and Colombia;

Offered to contribute 280,750 pounds sterling to the development of medical education in certain universities in the British Isles;

Gave $500,000 to the University of Alberta, and pledged $250,000 to the University of Pennsylvania toward buildings for anatomy and physiological chemistry;

Continued to support a modern medical school and teaching hospital in Peking;

Aided two other medical schools and 25 hospitals in China;

Assisted premedical education in several institutions in China and agreed to do this also in Bangkok, Siam;

Lent representatives to governments and institutions for various types of counsel and service;

Continued to support a disease reporting service of the Health Section of the League of Nations;

Contributed to mental hygiene projects, demonstrations in dispensary administration, organization of dispensary work in France, and to other undertakings in the fields of public health and medical education.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE Pennsylvania Academy of Science was organized at a meeting held in Harrisburg on April 18. Representatives of the faculties of various universities and colleges, officials of certain state departments and high-school instructors adopted a temporary constitution and elected officers for the current year. The aim of the organization, according to the constitution, is to "promote scientific research and the diffusion of

knowledge concerning the various departments of science; to promote intercourse among men engaged in scientific work, especially in Pennsylvania; to assist by investigation and discussion in developing and making known the material, educational and other resources and riches of the commonwealth; to arrange and prepare for publication such reports of investigation and discussion as may further the aims and objects of the academy." Three classes of membership were provided for in this constitution: active, for those actually engaged in scientific work; associate, for those interested in science who are not qualified for active membership; and honorary, for those who have attained special prominence in science. A meeting will probably be held in November and an annual meeting next spring. Officers for the academy were elected as follows:

President: Dr. O. E. Jennings, University of Pittsburgh.

Vice-president: Dr. C. E. McClung, University of Pennsylvania.

Secretary: Mr. Joseph Illick, State Department of Forests and Waters.

Assistant Secretary: Dr. T. L. Guyton, State Department of Agriculture.

Treasurer: Dr. Frank D. Kern, Pennsylvania State College.

Editor: Dr. George H. Ashley, state geologist, Department of Forests and Waters.

Press Secretary: Mr. J. P. Kelly, Pennsylvania State College.

The executive committee is to consist of the officers and former presidents. Since there are no former presidents to serve, the following names were added to the executive committee: Dr. J. B. Miller, Lehigh University (4 years); Dr. W. V. Bingham, Carnegie Institute of Technology (3 years); Dr. John A. Miller, Swarthmore College (2 years), and Professor S. H. Derrickson, Lebanon Valley College (1 year).

JOHN SCOTT MEDAL AWARDS

AT a special meeting of the American Philosophical Society held on Friday, May 2, the City of Philadelphia through its Board of Directors of City Trusts made the annual presentation of the John Scott Medal Awards as follows:

TO FREDERICK G. BANTING, M.D., physiologist, of London, Ontario, who in 1920 and 1921 succeeded in preparing a potent extract of the experimentally atrophied pancreas; a condition produced by ligating the pancreatic duct. The injected extract increased materially the life of depancreatized dogs by enabling them to retain larger amounts of sugar. In these researches there were associated with Dr. Banting, Drs. Macleod, Best and Callip.

TO WILLIAM W. COBLENTZ, Ph.D., physicist of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, for his unsurpassed skill in the design and construction of thermopiles and radiometers of the highest sensitivity with which he has actually measured the radiation of the fainter stars.

TO ELMER VERNER MCCOLLUM, Ph.D., Sc.D., professor of biochemistry, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, who demonstrated in 1913 a growth promoting vitamin in butter fat, the first of a long series of researches by him and his collaborators on the presence in various foods of other similar substances, promoting growth and maintaining health.

TO RALPH MODJESKI, D.Eng., of New York City, for his skill in bridge designing, having designed and built the Columbia and Williamette River bridges in Oregon, the McKinley bridge at St. Louis, the Broadway bridge at Portland, Oregon, the Cherry Street bridge at Toledo. He is now chief engineer of the Delaware River bridge.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

AT the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences held in Washington on April 30 new members were elected as follows: Arthur Byron Coble, University of Illinois, mathematician; Charles Edward St. John, Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory, astronomer; Harlow Shapley, Harvard College Observatory, astronomer; Karl Taylor Compton, Princeton University, physicist; Arthur Becket Lamb, Harvard University, chemist; William Crowell Bray, University of California, chemist; Frederick Belding Power, Bureau of Chemistry, chemist; Andrew Cowper Lawson, University of California, geologist; Charles Elmer Allen, University of Wisconsin, botanist; Lorande Loss Woodruff, Yale University, zoologist; Stanley Rossiter Benedict, Cornell Medical College, physiological chemist; Frederick George Novy, University of Michigan, pathologist; Hans Zinsser, Harvard Medical School, bacteriologist; George Sumner Huntington, Columbia University, anatomist; Raymond Dodge, Wesleyan Univresity, psychologist.

MEDALS of the National Academy of Sciences have been presented as follows: The Agassiz medal to Otto Sven Pettersson, of Sweden; the Henry Draper medal to Arthur S. Eddington, of the University of Cambridge; the Watson medal to C. V. L. Charlier, of Sweden; the Daniel Giraud Elliot medal, for 1921, to Bashford Dean, of Columbia University; for 1922, William Morton Wheeler, of Harvard University, and for 1923, to Ferdinand Canu, of Versailles, France.

FUNERAL services in memory of Ernest Fox Nichols were held at St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, on the afternoon of May 3. The pallbearers, representing the National Academy of Sciences, were: Dr. George E. Hale, Mount Wilson Observatory; Professor William Duane, Harvard University; Professor M. I. Pupin, Columbia University; Dr. David Fairchild, the Department of Agriculture; Professor