America, the award of the medal of 1923 was made to Dr. Ferdinand Canu, paleontologist and paleographer, of Versailles, France, for his volume on "North American Later Tertiary and Quaternary Bryozoa." The address was made by Secretary Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

The monograph of "North American Later Tertiary and Quaternary Bryozoa," a quarto volume published by the U. S. National Museum in 1923 with two similar volumes on the Early Tertiary Bryozoa issued in 1920 marks the culmination of the scientific work of Monsieur Ferdinand Canu in the fields of biology and paleontology. This work undertaken at the beginning of the war, at the request of the United States Government, was carried on by Monsieur Canu during the years of the war and thereafter, under most trying circumstances, and at personal sacrifices until its completion was accomplished and his obligations were fulfilled. It was ever his thought that the successful completion of the work would redound to the honor of France and would promote the entente cordiale. Monsieur Canu is therefore that type of scientific man who not only accomplishes results for science at personal sacrifice but also feels that it is his patriotic duty to carry on under untoward conditions.

The value of his work upon fossil and recent bryozoa lies in the fact that, unlike most students, who described these animals mainly from the exterior patterns they secreted, he determined the relationship between the anatomy of the living animal and these outer calcified structures. In doing this he has been able to build up a natural classification in place of the wholly artificial one formerly employed. These studies have led also to new principles of classification, evolution, ecology and other broader aspects of the subject so that a fragmentary bryozoan, fossil or recent, may now reveal to the experienced student many more facts than its position in the scheme of classification. This result of Monsieur Canu's work has proved of great stratigraphic benefit, especially since the smallest fragment from drillings, for example, can be correctly classified and thus used to determine the underground stratigraphy. His work, therefore, is not only valuable to the biologist and paleontologist but also to the practical geologist.

THE NATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

THE Board of National Research Fellowships in the Biological Sciences met on April 23 and made the following appointments and reappointments for the year 1924–25:

Reappointments	*New Appointments*
E. G. Anderson, botany	E. F. Adolph, zoology
L. R. Cleveland, zoology	J. A. Faris, botany
Herbert Friedmann, zoology	Marie A. Hinrichs, zoology
R. T. Hance, zoology	N. D. Hirsch, psychology
Melville J. Herskovits, anthropology	J. Q. Holsopple, psychology
Leigh Hoadley, zoology	J. H. Hoskins, botany
E. F. Hopkins, botany	C. R. Hursh, botany
Marian Irwin, botany	Carney Landis, psychology
A. J. Riker, botany	H. S. Liddell, zoology
A. A. Roback, psychology	Wm. Siefriz, botany
F. B. Wann, botany	Lee Travis, psychology
A. Weinstein, zoology	R. H. Wetmore, botany

A second meeting of the board to consider additional applications for the year 1924–25 will, in all probability, be held the first week in September. Applications for action at this meeting should be filed by August 1. Information and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Board of National Research Fellowships in the Biological Sciences, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

These fellowships are supported by a contribution of the Rockefeller Foundation and are administered by a special Board of National Research Fellowships in the biological sciences, appointed by the National Research Council. The fellowships are open to citizens of the United States and Canada who possess a Ph.D. or its equivalent. They are intended for candidates in the earlier years of post-doctorate work, and are designed to recruit men and women as leaders of research in the universities and research establishments of the United States and Canada.

The basic stipends awarded are $1,800 for unmarried fellows and $2,300 for married fellows per annum. These stipends may be increased when there are other dependents or for other cogent reasons.

The fellowships are not granted to any institution or university, but the choice of place to work is left to the fellow, subject to the approval of the fellowship board. The appointments are for full time and no other remunerative or routine work is permitted, except that during the college year the fellows may, by written permission of the board, give a portion of their time, in general not more than one fifth (outside preparation included), to teaching of educational value to themselves, or to attendance on advanced courses of study.

The particular individual with whom a fellow wishes to work should, ordinarily, have agreed to accept him, prior to the consideration of his application by the board. It is further required that the fellow be charged no fees or tuition by the institution where he chooses to work.

F. R. LILLIE, *Chairman,*
Board of National Research Fellowships in the Biological Sciences

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION AND THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

AT the April meeting of the National Academy the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That, on the occasion of the removal of its offices from the Smithsonian Institution to its new building, the National Academy of Sciences gratefully expresses its obligations to the Secretary and the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the courtesies extended for over half a century through the housing and care of the academy records and library, through its cooperation in the conduct of academy business, and through its effective aid in promoting the objects of the academy; and

Resolved, That, the academy expressly acknowledges its high esteem and thanks to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Charles Doolittle Walcott, for his personal interest in the welfare of the academy, his unfailing interest in and attention to the work of the academy in the advancement of science, and his distinguished services as treasurer, vice-president, acting president, president and member of the council and committees, both official and unofficial, in its behalf.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. WILLIAM F. DURAND, professor of mechanical engineering at Stanford University, has been nominated for president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

FARLEY OSGOOD has been elected president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

DR. L. R. JONES, professor of plant pathology of the University of Wisconsin, has been chosen an honorary member of the British Association of Economic Biologists.

PROFESSOR ROBERT A. MILLIKAN, director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology, arrived on May 25 at Stockholm, where he went to deliver the lecture in connection with the award of the Nobel prize in physics.

THE University of Arizona conferred the degree of doctor of science on Dr. J. McKeen Cattell after he made the commencement address at Tucson on May 28.

PROFESSOR HANS OSCAR JUEL (Upsala), Dr. Hans Spemann (Freiburg) and Dr. Johannes Schmidt (Copenhagen) have been elected foreign members of the Linnean Society of London.

DR. LUDWIG BIEBERBACH, professor of mathematics at the University of Berlin, has been elected a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences.

THE council of the British Institution of Civil Engineers has made the following awards in respect of papers read and discussed at the ordinary meetings during the session 1923–24: A Telford Gold Medal to Professor C. E. Inglis (Cambridge), Watt Gold Medals to Mr. H. N. Allott (Manchester) and Mr. S. L. Pearce (Manchester), Telford premiums to Mr. A. J. Martin (London), Dr. H. E. Hurst (Cairo) and Mr. D. A. F. Watt (Cairo), Dr. H. Remfrey (Calcutta) and William Burnside (Glasgow); a Crampton Prize to Mr. T. R. Nolan, B.E. (Chittagong), and a Manby Premium to Mr. H. T. Tudsbery (London) and Mr. A. R. Gibbs (London).

PROFESSOR E. MELLANBY, professor of pharmacology in the University of Sheffield, has been awarded the Stewart Prize of the British Medical Association for his discoveries on the relation between rickets and dietetic deficiency.

THE Austrian Anti-Cancer Society has awarded its 1923 prize to Dr. Lipschütz for research into the origin of experimental tar cancer of the mouse, and to Dr. Nather, of the surgical clinic in Vienna, for research into the pathology and therapy of carcinomatous diseases.

A COMMITTEE is collecting funds to publish the monographs of Professor E. Pinerúa, who retires from the chair of chemistry at the University of Madrid this month, having reached the age limit.

DR. C. D. PERRINE, director of the Argentine National Observatory at Cordoba, has been appointed delegate of the Argentine Government to the third Pan-American Scientific Congress which convenes in Lima on November 16.

DR. NILS H. HEITMAN, chief tuberculosis officer of the Norwegian government, and Dr. Germund Wirgin, professor of hygiene, University of Upsala, Sweden, recently arrived in the United States, at the invitation of the Rockefeller Foundation, to study public health work in various cities.

PROFESSOR REGAUD, of the Radium Institute of the University of Paris and of the Curie Foundation, will be the guest of honor with Drs. Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore, and James Ewing, New York, at the banquet of the American Radium Association on June 9.

DR. GILBERT WALKER is retiring from the director-generalship of Observatories of the Indian Meteorological Department, which he has held for twenty years. He will be succeeded by Mr. J. H. Field.

PROFESSOR DIETRICH, of the University of Berlin, has been appointed director of the medical department of the Prussian Ministry of Public Welfare.

THE Committee on Scientific Research of the American Medical Association has awarded a grant of $200 to Dr. Reynold A. Spaeth, associate professor of physiology at the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University, to further his investigation of the relation between physical condition and natural resistance to infection.