

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS OF THE A. A. A. S.

State	Per million population	Total enroll- ment
Connecticut	192.6	266
New York	208.1	2,161
Massachusetts	218.3	841
Arizona	248.5	83
Nevada	259.7	20
California	268.2	919
District of Columbia	1,383.6	606

What characteristics of our membership and of the various state populations may be disclosed by this array of figures and what may be the geographic, historical and cultural reasons for their arrangement may be left to the reader's judgment. The accompanying chart of the United States is the result of plotting the index values in four groups or ranges—*high* (unshaded), *high-medium* (horizontal hatching), *low-medium* (double hatching) and *low* (black). The District of Columbia presents a special case (with its very great association enrollment and its small population) and its membership index should not be considered as at all coordinate with the others. It is consequently left out of account in the plotting.

High membership indices (over 200 members per million of population) occur for two separated areas: (1) the area of California, Nevada and Arizona, and (2) that of New York and Massachusetts. High-medium indices (100 to 200 members per million of population) are shown for Oregon, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire. Connecticut and Maryland are almost within the high range. Low-medium indices (between 50 and 100 members per million of population) represent Alaska, Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Iowa, Missouri, Louisiana, Michigan, Indiana, Virginia and Maine. Low indices (less than 50 members per million of population) are shown for Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. At the time these calculations were made the total enrollment of the association in the United States was 11,709, which gives an average association membership index of 110.7. The average is closely approximated by the index for Ohio (111.1).

With regard to the enrollment numbers themselves (the last column of the table), only three members reside in Alaska and only 20 in Wyoming and in Nevada. The largest enrollment (2,161) is for New York, which is followed by California (919), Pennsylvania (872) and Illinois (854).

Due partly to special invitation letters sent out from the permanent secretary's office and doubtless partly to the great success of recent meetings and the

increasingly representative publicity given to the association by the daily press, the membership roll has been greatly increased during the last year. At the close of the fiscal year 1922-23 (September 30, 1923) the total association enrollment was 11,704. On September 30, 1924, it was 12,887. During the fiscal year just closed there have been 121 recorded deaths among the members and 670 members are shown to have resigned or have allowed their membership to lapse by non-payment of dues for two years.

The special arrangement in celebration of the passing of the seventy-fifth year since the founding of the association, an arrangement by which any member of an affiliated organization may join the American Association for the Advancement of Science without payment of the usual five-dollar entrance fee, will remain available until next January 1.

BURTON E. LIVINGSTON

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

NEW COLLECTION OF PALEOLITHIC MATERIAL AT THE LOGAN MUSEUM OF BELOIT COLLEGE

THE Logan Museum of Beloit College has secured, through the efforts of Mr. Alonzo W. Pond, a large collection of Paleolithic and Neolithic materials from Europe. Some of the more important portions of the collection are as follows:

Thirty-six carvings on stone from Limeuil, France. These are of the Magdalenian period and were the first portable carvings on stone to be discovered in the Paleolithic stations of Europe. Later, search was made in the débris of La Madeleine and similar work discovered. The carvings from La Madeleine and those from Limeuil are all in the National Museum at Paris except this collection now in the Logan Museum. The carvings represent the typical animals of the Magdalenian period, such as the horse, reindeer, bison and the ur. This important collection was secured through the courtesy of Dr. Frank G. Logan, of Chicago, who financed the special purchasing expedition sent out by the Logan Museum during the past summer.

In addition to the carvings on stone, the expedition obtained the well-known Didon necklace. This necklace is Aurignacian in age, and is composed of bone, stone and ivory beads from the Abri Blanchard in France. There are 143 beads, including an ivory fish pendant and four other pendants of bone. Each piece is carved from a bone or ivory baton and many are shaped like tiny baskets. They range in size from less than three millimeters in length to two or three centimeters. Each one has a hole drilled through each side with a tiny drill. The collection

contains over half of all the beads of this type and period so far discovered.

The other material collected this summer for the Logan Museum illustrates every type of European prehistory from the Eolithic to the Bronze Age, and was gathered in England, France, Switzerland and Denmark. It includes eoliths from the Harrisonian collection of East Anglia, early paleoliths from Dr. Balfour, of Oxford, and Dr. Lewis Clark, of Cambridge, also Cromer flints from Messrs. Maynard and Reid Moyre, of Ipswich. From France, Mousterian material was obtained from La Quina through Dr. Henri-Martin, from Haute Roche through L. Didon, also from Le Moustier, Le Placard and Le Miquoc. The Aurignacian flints came from Laussel, George d' Enfer and La Blanchard.

The Solutrean collection came from Laugerie Haute and La Placard. Neolithic and bronze material was obtained through the National Museum at Zurich, Switzerland, also Neolithic objects from Denmark, obtained through collectors, but passed upon by Inspector Kjør of the National Museum at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Magdalenian artifacts from Limeuil, La Madeleine and Laugerie Basse were secured through the efforts of Abbe Bouyssonie. Some very interesting objects, including an urn from a dolmen burial, were obtained from Tebessa, Algeria, through the kind offices of M. Reygasse, a governor in the province of Constantine, Algeria.

All who are interested in this collection are cordially invited to inspect it and to study not only the materials on exhibition, but those duplicates which are placed in storage, but which will be made accessible, at any time, to those who wish to study them

GEORGE L. COLLIE,
Curator

LOGAN MUSEUM

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON STANDARDIZATION

THE Peruvian government has invited the twenty-one republics in the Pan-American Union to a conference on standardization to be held at Lima, Peru, beginning on December 23 of this year. The conference is called by the Pan-American Union at the request of the Fifth International Conference of American States which met at Santiago, Chile, in 1923. The Peruvian government will act as host.

Sixty technical and trade organizations in this country have been invited to send representatives and there will be representatives of similar organizations from other countries.

The general purpose of this conference will be to study the possibilities of developing inter-American and international standards for raw and finished ma-

terials as well as standardized classifications and nomenclature and to make recommendations with regard to the steps to be taken by the states looking toward the development of these objectives.

The Peruvian government has sought the cooperation of the Pan-American Union and the Inter-American High Commission in the development of plans and agenda, and these departments in turn have sought the advice of representative organizations and individuals. The preparatory work in questions relating to agricultural products and raw materials are being handled by the U. S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture. The American Engineering Standards Committee has assumed an important part in preparing for the work among the manufacturing industries of this country and at the request of Director General Rowe has organized an advisory committee.

No attempt will be made to adopt actual standards at this meeting, but it is hoped that a substantial basis for inter-American standardization can be laid, first, through the development and encouragement of standardization work in the various states and, second, through the designation of some organization which will act as a central agency for the development of inter-American standardization. It is expected that plans will be made for a second conference within a couple of years.

The Peruvian government has not yet published the final agenda. The advisory committee to Director General Rowe of the Pan-American Union is, however, engaged in getting papers together for the conference. These will deal not only with the broad principles of standardization both national and international, but with practical economic conditions and there will be a number of papers of a popular nature dealing with particularly notable achievements in the field of standardization. Since the field of raw materials is more nearly ready for immediate cultivation and is of special interest to many of the American states, emphasis at this first conference will be laid upon this side of the undertaking.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD

THE Highway Research Board will hold its fourth annual meeting on December 4 and 5 in the new building of the National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, will present a paper on the "Financial value of highway research as applied to road construction."

The various committees of the board will make their reports which will include the following subjects: The economic theory of highway improvements, structural design of roads, character and use of road