Some bird observations in Cleveland County in 1924: MARGARET M. NICE and L. B. NICE.

Notes on migratory birds in Oklahoma: D. W. OHERN.

CHEMISTRY-PHYSICS SECTION

(This section met in joint session with the Oklahoma Branch of the American Chemical Society. Papers were presented by members of both organizations.)

The analysis of some proprietary remedies used in the treatment of animal distemper: GUY Y. WILLIAMS.

Beet and cane blackstrap molasses as a source of vitamine: V. G. HELLER.

Theory and operation of the "Dodge design" rheostat: H. L. DODGE.

Chemists in Oklahoma: O. M. SMITH.

Extent and applicability of unit coal: JOE E. MOOSE.

The measurement of small capacities by the condensers-in-parallel method: WILLIAM SCHRIEVER.

On the theory of the photo-electric effect: J. RUD NIELSON.

Some interesting Oklahoma minerals: A. C. SHEAD.

A theorem on the energy dissipation in branched electric circuits: J. RUD NIELSON.

Preliminary report on space charge in electrolytes: D. E. ROLLER.

Theory and practice of application of oil to roads: F. W. PADGETT.

An inexpensive electric hot plate: SYLVAN WOOD.

The trend of radio development: J. C. KOSITZKY.

Color tests: I. H. GODLOVE.

GEOLOGY SECTION

A preliminary division of Oklahoma into provinces and districts on the basis of rainfall adequacy: C. J. BOLLINGER.

The eastern boundary of the Great Plains in North Central Oklahoma: C. J. BOLLINGER.

Some stalactitic forms of Marcasite: H. C. GEORGE.

Lateral migration of North Fork of Red River: A. J. WILLIAMS.

Preliminary report on the Comanchean of Northwestern Oklahoma: R. L. CLIFTON.

The occurrence of Caliche in Oklahoma: JOHN T. LONSDALE.

Unsolved geological problems in Oklahoma in 1925: CHARLES N. GOULD.

Oklahoma's rank in the United States in the value of new wealth: CHARLES N. GOULD.

Geology and oil fields of the Mid-Continent Area: CHARLES N. GOULD.

Finding of celestite in Oklahoma: CHARLES N. GOULD.

Lichens as weathering agents of limestone: S. WEIDMAN.

Some processes in the formation of the stream valleys of Oklahoma: O. F. EVANS.

Correlation of Whitehorse sandstone: R. L. CLIFTON.

GENERAL SESSION

A scientific study of cross-word puzzle vocabularies: M. R. CHANCEY.

Testing a true-false test: GEORGE F. MILLER.

Formulas for scoring mental tests in which the maximum amount of chance is known: GEORGE F. MILLER.

At the annual dinner the president delivered his address upon "National conservation from a biological standpoint." President J. S. Buchanan, of the University of Oklahoma, Professor F. W. Padgett, president of the Oklahoma Branch of the American Chemical Society, and Dr. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina, also gave brief addresses. Moving picture reels were exhibited, showing the habits of the sea horse, the salmon industry and the heat treatment of steel.

At its annual business meeting provision was made for a reorganization of the academy, based upon four sections: Biology, geology, chemistry-physics and social sciences. This reorganization involving a reconstituting of the officers and executive council, a committee on constitutional changes was ordered to work out the necessary changes and revisions so that at the meeting to be held at Thanksgiving, 1925, the new plan may be put in full operation.

Resolutions were passed requesting the State Board of Education to adopt, in addition to its present criteria of accrediting high schools, a quality standard by which schools will be graded upon the preparation of the teachers of special subjects.

Thirty-eight new members were elected.

Officers elected for the coming year are: *President,* H. L. Dodge; *vice-presidents,* L. B. Nice and C. N. Gould; *secretary,* A. Richards; *treasurer,* F. G. Brooks; *curator,* J. H. Cloud.

A. RICHARDS
Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA,
NORMAN, OKLA.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

GENERAL AIMS

THE chief work of the special committee on Philological Sciences in the Association has been carried on during the past two years in the interest of a closer cooperation between those philologists whose methods and aims are scientific and other groups of scientific workers, in order that the study of language and related subjects may as instrumentalities of culture be better harmonized with our modern scientific ideals and educational methods. The committee has found that a number of the older and more seasoned scholars in the various societies devoted to philological

studies are convinced of the advisability of such cooperation; but they also find that these organizations contain many members whose interests are especially literary and pedagogic and who, for one reason or another, do not wish that the traditional literary classifications of these subjects be disturbed. The committee has therefore relied chiefly upon the philological membership of Section L of the association to carry on its work. This group of association members is steadily growing in numbers and now contains some 80 persons who expressly profess themselves as interested in philological studies. The recent Washington meeting of the section was evidence of the high scholarship and enthusiasm of this membership.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

The committee has also attempted to take steps toward the organization of scientific research in philology with a view to the cooperation they have been seeking. The Cincinnati meeting therefore took the form of a conference on philological research. Almost a score of different projects were there presented, several of them involving the expenditure of millions of dollars. The committee deemed it wise to select for recommendation those projects which were most urgent, were well within the possible resources available and would be of the most practical value to the largest number of students of language. They were unanimous upon two which met these conditions, (1) a project for a new edition of DuCange's Dictionarium of Medieval Latin, and (2) a project for the establishment of a National Phonetic Laboratory. The former of these has received the endorsement of various learned societies. The latter, *viz.*, a National Laboratory for Phonetic Research, is a new project and one of great importance to science, in view of the fact that the new scientific knowledge which the perfecting of instruments of precision for acoustic measurements and the present activity prevailing in the field of acoustic physics are now bringing to light will have the effect of changing our current conceptions of the fundamental aspects of all language phenomena.

The committee is therefore unanimous in recommending to the attention of the council of the association the importance of making these new resources and their new data accessible to trained phoneticians and psychologists as well as to physicists, so that the two groups of investigators shall work hand in hand, each supplementing the work of the other. Thus this new knowledge may be brought to bear not only upon the improvement of methods of speech transmission, but also upon the improvement of methods of education as they affect this, the most vital function of our intellectual development. The new precision instruments for acoustic measurement are too expensive for college and university laboratories to purchase and require expert mechanicians to operate them. They are now accessible, and at great inconvenience, only in the commercial research laboratories. The proponent of this project, Dr. Knight Dunlap, of Johns Hopkins University, recommends a National Laboratory of Phonetics, centrally located, fully equipped with the most modern instruments of physical measurement, and under the control of a director and resident staff. The committee on philological sciences thinks the same or better results could be secured at less expense by associating this laboratory with the United States Bureau of Standards, which is already fully equipped with the most efficient instruments for acoustic investigation and manned by a competent resident staff to operate them. Such a coordination, if feasible, would save the expense of duplicating the more expensive instruments, and the salaries of resident director and staff. Indeed the Bureau of Standards, in accordance with its normal functions as a federal agency, is already working upon problems of speech acoustics in connection with industrial organizations. If the question of determining physically the standards of American speech as a basis for a more scientific system of language training in our high schools and colleges could be regarded as of equal importance with the improvement of the telephone, radio-telephone transmission and the phonographic reproduction of speech, this whole problem of bringing the recent progress in acoustic science to bear upon phonetics would take care of itself without much additional expense.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee on the Philological Sciences in the American Association for the Advancement of Science would recommend that its work be continued substantially as at present, the special committee being perhaps reorganized so that its membership will be still more representative of the scientific aspects of linguistic science throughout America.

The committee would also express its deep appreciation of the sympathy and patience with which the executive officials of the association have aided them in their work. Indeed, the most encouraging sign that Renaissance conceptions of these studies and of their relation to education are at last giving place to attitudes of mind that accord with the advance of science as a whole is to be found in the cordial cooperation of men of science in the efforts which the committee has been making.

W. A. OLDFATHER, *Chairman,*
The Committee on the Philological Sciences