of the chemical industry. The fine chemical group seemed to have had a fairly quiet year. A very strenuous one awaited them. It was to the public, as represented by the House of Commons, that they must now appeal. The Safeguarding of Industries Act expired next year, and it seemed obvious that the government would require to know what progress had been made in the manufacture of fine chemicals and what effect the act had had. The council was expecting to receive a full report from the group in the autumn and would then review the whole situation.

Dr. E. F. Armstrong said that there was difficulty in finding suitable chemists with a broad outlook to initiate new problems. If the association could bring pressure to bear on the universities so to alter their course of training as to produce the better-class chemists they wanted, it would be much to the benefit of the industry. He thought that they all realized as much as he did the rocks ahead, because of German competition. It would be true to say that the penetration of the German into matters chemical was even wider, more rapid, and more serious to-day that it was in 1914. The fight was going to be an arduous one.

Mr. N. H. Graesser said that he had recently returned from Germany. He had been amazed to see what developments had occurred in the last year or two. Apparently there was now no home competition there at all. Everything was coordinated. They had their fine chemical convention, and that consisted of firms working to a common policy. But in the dye industry itself he understood that there was only one group. They had bought up all the smaller firms who used to be independent, or had obtained control over them, and they were working as a national industry, with no competition in their own country and with a national effort for all outside business. He was told that in this process of coordination they had recently made tremendous further steps. One of the directors of a large concern told him that since January they had stopped 4,000 men, simply in the transfer of processes to larger scale and power plants. Every plant that was not absolutely up-to-date was simply left, and on any plant that could be revised they were spending money freely. The one feature that seemed to be causing them any trouble was liquid capital and the competitive nature of the market. The reports on labor were uniformly good.

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE

ACCORDING to information received from the Missouri College of Agriculture, one of the most important and far-reaching laws in the interests of agriculture prepared by the dean of the college, Dr. F. B. Mumford, was approved by President Coolidge on February 24, 1925. This law provides for increased appropriations to the colleges of agriculture of the several states for scientific research in the interest of agriculture. The bill provides for an initial appropriation of $20,000 for the first year and $10,000 additional each year thereafter until the total appropriation shall have reached $50,000 annually. The provisions of the bill limiting the use of these funds are indicated by the following quotation from the bill:

> The funds appropriated pursuant to this act shall be applied only to paying the necessary expenses of conducting investigations or making experiments bearing indirectly on the production, manufacture, preparation, use, distribution and marketing of agricultural products and including such scientific researches as have for their purpose the establishment and maintenance of a permanent agricultural industry; and such economic and sociological investigations as have for their purpose the development and improvement of the rural home and rural life; and for printing and disseminating the results of such researches.

The administrative features of this bill are similar to those of the Hatch and Adams Acts providing funds for agricultural experiment stations, but the uses for which these funds may be expended are broader and place emphasis upon certain phases of agricultural research in agricultural economics, home economics and rural sociology. This increased emphasis upon the business side of farming is a recognition of the importance of world economic conditions in the development of agriculture. The prosperity of the farmer is not alone dependent upon efficient production methods, but is determined by economical methods of distribution and marketing. Investigations in distribution and marketing of farm products will therefore be undertaken by all the stations benefiting from this act. The bill also recognizes that the solution of the rural problem involves rural conditions. It therefore provides for investigations of the rural home and rural living.

This endowment for agricultural research, added to amounts already available, will represent a major endowment of approximately $250,000,000 and an annual income of more than $10,000,000 for the state experiment stations.

RAMSAY MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS

THE Ramsay Memorial Fellowship trustees have made the following awards of new fellowships for the session 1925–26:

A British fellowship of £300, tenable for two years, to Mr. G. A. Elliott, B.Sc., for work at University College, London.

A British fellowship of £300, tenable for one year, to Mr. H. R. Ing, M.A., D.Phil., for work in the University of Manchester.

A Glasgow fellowship of £300, tenable for two years, to Mr. T. C. Mitchell, B.Sc., for work in the University of Cambridge.

A Glasgow fellowship of £300, tenable for one year, to Mr. J. D. Fulton, M.A., B.Sc., for work in the University of Manchester.

A Canadian fellowship to Mr. D. McKay Morrison, M.Sc., Ph.D., for work in the University of Cambridge.

A Japanese fellowship of the value of £370, to Dr. Seisi Takagi, for work at University College, London.

The trustees have renewed the following fellowships for the same session:

Mr. S. W. Saunders, B.Sc., Ph.D. (British fellowship), for work at University College, London; Mr. Kai J. Pedersen (Danish fellowship), for work in the University of Bristol; M. M. Mathieu (French fellowship), for work in the Davy Faraday Laboratory, Royal Institution, London, and Dr. Nicolas Oeconomopoulos (Greek fellowship), for work at University College, London.

Sir Robert Waley-Cohen has been appointed a trustee of the Ramsay Memorial Fellowship Trust, in place of the late Sir George Beilby.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

PROFESSOR NEILS BOHR, of Copenhagen, has received the Barnard gold medal for meritorious service to science from Dr. John D. Prince, American minister to Denmark, acting on behalf of Columbia University, where he was once a professor. The medal was awarded to Professor Bohr in recognition of his researches in the structure of atoms by the trustees of Columbia University in April, on the nomination of the National Academy of Sciences.

A MEDAL for archeological research has been instituted and attached to the Board of Archeology in the University of London. The first presentation was made at University College on July 7 to Sir Flinders Petrie in recognition of his half-century of work for archeology.

THE honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred by the University of Aberdeen on Dr. J. J. R. MacLeod, professor of physiology at the University of Toronto.

THE degree of doctor of laws has been conferred by Wabash College on Dr. J. N. Rose, research associate in botany of the Carnegie Institution. Dr. Rose graduated from the college in 1885 and received the Ph.D. in 1889.

ARTHUR LOWENSTEIN, chemist and vice-president of Wilson and Company, has received the honorary degree of doctor of science from the University of Cincinnati.

THE Walker prize of $100, awarded annually by the Boston Society of Natural History for the best essay in the field of natural history, has been given this year to Edward F. Holden, of the University of Michigan, for his manuscript entitled "The pigment of amethyst."

THE Comet Medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has been awarded to Professor Max Wolf, of Heidelberg, Germany, for the discovery of an unexpected comet on December 22, 1924.

THE Spanish Achúcarro prize for distinguished work in the histology of the nervous system has been awarded to Professor K. Schaffer, chief of the Budapest Institute for Research on the Brain. This prize is awarded every two years alternately to a Spanish and a foreign histologist.

DR. RAPHAEL ISAACS, instructor in medicine at the Harvard Medical School, has won the Alvarenga prize of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, which is given annually for the best essay on a medical subject. Dr. Isaacs' subject was "The nature of the action of Roentgen rays on living tissue."

DR. TRUMAN W. BROPHY, of Chicago, was awarded the Miller prize for dental research at the opening session of the annual meeting of the International Dental Federation in Geneva. He also was made an honorary member of the Swiss Odontological Society.

DR. CHEVALIER JACKSON, of Philadelphia, has been honored by the French government with membership in the Legion of Honor. Dr. Jackson is now in France lecturing at the University of Paris on bronchoscopic work.

AT the recent meeting of the International Research Council in Brussels, the reelection of M. E. Picard as president was proposed by Professor Lorentz and was unanimously agreed to. Dr. George E. Hale and M. Lecointe being unable for reasons of health to serve on the executive committee, Dr. Vernon Kellogg and M. P. Pelseneer were elected to fill these vacancies.

AT the annual meeting of the American Society for Clinical Investigation, held in Washington, Dr. Charles C. Bass, dean of the School of Medicine at Tulane University, was elected president.

SIR ST. CLAIR THOMSON, M.D., has been reelected president of the Royal Society of Medicine.

HUGH D. MISER, of the United States Geological Survey, has been appointed state geologist of Tennessee, to succeed Wilbur A. Nelson, who goes to Virginia to become state geologist and head of the department of geology in the University of Virginia.