

to be 41 inches in diameter. Whatever might be the differences between peoples, whether temporary or not, science, like art, literature or music, was international. They could not place any boundaries upon it. There could be no distinction between scientific work carried on in one part of the world or another as scientific work. The position of scientific workers as citizens was quite another matter. It was independent of the results achieved in scientific investigation. They were present purely in that spirit of intellectual cooperation between men working for the advancement of knowledge in Russia and in this country, and for no other reason but to offer, as it were, a message of strength and encouragement to those in Russia to carry on the work there.

Professor A. N. Kriloff, a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences; Professor P. I. Schmidt, curator of the Zoological Museum of the Russian Academy, and Mme. Z. Vengerova gave addresses on the work of the academy.

Sir A. Smith Woodward proposed:

That this meeting of members and friends of the Society for Cultural Relations between the Peoples of the British Commonwealth and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics sends cordial greetings and congratulations to scientific workers in the U.S.S.R., on the celebration of the bicentenary of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and in high appreciation of the great work by which the Academy has enriched the knowledge and culture of the world during the past two centuries, looks with confidence to the future for further contributions to promote the intellectual unity of mankind.

Dr. T. R. Parsons, of the University of Cambridge, seconded the resolution. He said he had recently visited some of the Russian scientific institutions, and any mention of Russian science would be incomplete without a reference to its physiology. The resolution was carried unanimously.

### THE CONGRESS OF CLIMATOLOGY

DR. LEONARD HILL, of the National Institute for Medical Research, London, writes in the *London Times* that so successful was the Congress of Climatology just held at Davos that it has been decided to organize future congresses, one to be held in a different country every third year. Most distinguished scientific men have attended the recent congress, which has devoted itself to the study of climate and meteorology as applied to biology and preventive and curative medicine, but unfortunately the English and French members have been very few in number, and the English Foreign Office, by some oversight, failed to reply to the invitation to send an official representative, an invitation which was accepted by several

other nations. The general secretary appointed for the organization of future congresses is Dr. Vogel-Eysern, of Davos, who has organized the recent one. The chairman of the organizing committee is Geh. Professor Abderhalden.

Davos offered three great centers of interest—first, the observatory of Dr. Dorno, famous for his application of the study of meteorology to biology and medicine; secondly, the new Swiss Institute under Professor Loewy for the study of physiology and tuberculosis treatment at high altitudes; and thirdly, the climatic conditions and sanatoria of Davos, famous for the treatment of tuberculosis. The proceedings of the congress, when published, will show the importance of the communications made to it in regard to meteorology, botany, physiology and hygiene and curative treatment.

### THE SCIENCE NEWS CONFERENCE

A LUNCHEON-CONFERENCE was held at Southampton (England) on August 28 to discuss the advisability and feasibility of establishing a British Science News Service along the general lines of the existing American Science News Service. There were present at the conference: Professor J. H. Ashworth, University of Edinburgh; Sir John Biles, president of the Federation of Engineering Societies; Major A. G. Church, secretary of the National Union of Scientific Workers; E. N. Fallaize, secretary of the Royal Anthropological Institute; Sir Richard Gregory, editor of *Nature*; Dr. E. H. Griffiths, University of Cambridge, treasurer of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; Dr. A. C. Haddon, Christ's College, University of Cambridge; Sir A. Daniel Hall, director general of the intelligence department, Ministry of Agriculture; Professor Horace Lamb, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, secretary of the Zoological Gardens and scientific editor of the *London Times*; Professor J. L. Myres, secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; Sir Richard Paget, barrister, London; Joseph John Robinson, editor of the *Journal of the British Science Guild*, also a local newspaper in the provinces; Sir Arthur Schuster, past president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; F. E. Smith, head of Admiralty research work; Professor D'Arcy W. Thompson, St. Andrews University; J. David Thompson, formerly director of the research information service of the American National Research Council; Dr. Vernon Kellogg, chairman of the executive committee, and Mr. Watson Davis, managing editor of the American Science Service.

President Lamb, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, presided at the conference