in accordance with Osler's expressed preference for "a combination of biography with bibliography," *viz.*: "To be of value to the full-fed students of to-day, a bibliography should be a catalogue raisonné, with judicious remarks and explanations." (1918.) The anecdotes, reminiscences and biographical notations in the memorial volume will thus supplement, in a manner, the Cushing biography, which has attracted such widespread interest among the laity as well as among the medical profession. The present edition of 1,500 volumes is supported by private advance subscriptions and by a publication fund, inaugurated in January, 1921, by initial contributions from the National Research Council (Washington), the late Sir Edmund Osler (Toronto) and others. Advance subscriptions ($10) may be made by check, made payable to the *International Association of Medical Museums* (*Osler Memorial Volume*) and addressed to Dr. Maude E. Abbott, permanent secretary, International Association of Museums, The Medical Museum, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

A NEW WISCONSIN STATE PARK

BIOLOGISTS who seek suitable territory for out-of-doors summer research would do well to investigate the possibilities of the newly created Northern Forest Park in Vilas county, Wisconsin. This new game refuge, containing approximately 92,000 acres, 76,000 of which are state owned, lies nearly in the heart of the "land-o'-lakes" country of northern Wisconsin, one of the most attractive areas in the middle west. It is a country of forests, lakes, rivers and swamps, abundant in wild life. The forests are mostly second growth, but the trees are of large size, and the shrubs and wild flowers plentiful. Fire has not marred the country for many years, and the vegetation is in consequence luxuriant. Animal life is abundant, varying in size from protozoa to black bear. The lakes, all alive with fish, are mostly of the Manitowish system, and number over forty. In size they range from Trout lake down to sphagnum encircled ponds, all having an astonishing assortment of aquatic life. A few of the larger lakes have been surveyed by Juday (Bull. XXVII, Wis. Geol. & Nat. Hist. Surv.) from whom the accompanying data are taken.

From the point of view of the scientist, the new park is particularly happily situated. Auto roads transect the region, and it is pierced by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, with trains stopping at Sayner (15 hours from Chicago), the only town in the park. Hotel accommodations are plentiful and well scattered, and for those who would camp out, 76,000 acres are available. For aquatic investigations facilities are especially good. Boats may be rented on almost any lake, and out-board motors are usually available. Those who would carry on deep water dredging or bottom fauna investigations will find to their advantage that Mr. Bert Warner, of Forest Home resort on Plum lake, has a large, heavy launch admirably adapted to this kind of work. Local electric light plants at many of the resorts make microscope work possible. As the waters of the region are unpolluted, the conditions are admirable for a study of the smaller aquatic organisms. The writer has been over the territory involved many times and will gladly furnish any information, as will the Wisconsin conservation commission at Madison.

Lake	Length Miles	Area Acres	Max. Depth: Feet
Trout	4.50	4,160	115.0
Star	2.12	1,152	26.2
Plum	4.20	1,088	50.8
White Sand	1.65	793	67.2
Laura	1.50	640	39.4
Ballard	1.50	537	16.4
Clear	1.75	505	26.2
Upper Gresham	1.25	358	26.2
Razor-back	1.10	352	31.1
Allequaw	1.50	352	24.6
Diamond	.70	76	29.5

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THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

AS was announced in an earlier number of SCIENCE, it was resolved at the Washington meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to reorganize the Committee of One Hundred on Research, a body that was in active operation before the war. This committee was merged at that time with other agencies in the synthesis out of which grew the National Research Council. It was felt that the field occupied by the Research Council still left important work for the American Association to do. The Research Council has devoted itself broadly to the securing of support for research projects. The reorganization of the Committee of One Hundred has been practically completed and a program of work has been developed in connection with the organization of several active subcommittees. This program concerns itself not so much with definite scientific problems to be investigated as with the broader questions dealing with the conditions of the research. Rather those factors and influences that aid or limit the researcher are to become themselves objects of careful attention.

Until the subcommittees are completely organized and have had time to undertake their investigations, the Committee of One Hundred can report only organization information. However, the executive committee of the American Association has considered and approved the plan for the presentation of a number of addresses at the Kansas City meeting in which some of the problems at present affecting the success of research will be dealt with from several points of view.

This program will be presented in an auditorium, to be announced later, at 2:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, December 31. It is expected that President Pupin will preside.

Dr. William MacDonald, of New York, the well-known historian and author, will speak on "The Intellectual Worker and his Work." Dr. MacDonald has been giving close personal attention to the status of intellectual workers since the great war, and in his book (Macmillan, 1923) bearing the above title, has dealt with conditions found by him to exist in Europe. Dean Byron Cummings, the distinguished archeologist, of the University of Arizona, in an address on "Problems of the Scientific Worker" will discuss some phases of the present status of the American researcher and deal with conditions that affect his success. Dr. Frank E. E. Germann, of the department of physical chemistry at the Colorado School of Mines, will speak on "Cooperation among College and University Workers." At the present time, the importance of united effort whether in prosecuting complicated scientific investigations or in securing conditions favorable to the development of science, is generally conceded.

It is hoped that this program may contribute to the interest that is felt to be necessary to the successful prosecution of the work of the Committee of One Hundred on Research.

RODNEY H. TRUE,
Secretary

THE NEW VISITING PROFESSORSHIP OF CHEMISTRY AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

As was announced in a recent number of SCIENCE, Cornell University has received an anonymous gift of $250,000, the income of which is to be used by the university for the benefit and advancement of teaching and research in chemistry and allied fields. The gift is made to enable the university to carry out a plan formulated by Professor L. M. Dennis, head of the department of chemistry. Under this plan the university will invite eminent men of science to come to Cornell, each for one or two semesters, to present the most recent advances and the methods and results of their own investigations in the branches in which they have won distinction. The endowment provides for the printing of the lectures, and these publications will form a series of authoritative monographs of peculiar interest and value.

Professor Ernst Cohen, professor of physical and inorganic chemistry in the van't Hoff Laboratory at the University of Utrecht, Holland, who will be the first to lecture on this foundation, will be in residence at Cornell during the second semester of this academic year, from February 1 till June 1, 1926.

The lectures on this foundation will always be open to members of the staffs of instruction of sister institutions, and they are cordially invited to avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded. A private research laboratory will be put at the disposal of each non-resident lecturer, who will thus be enabled to instruct a limited number of qualified students in methods of outlining and carrying on investigations in his special field. It is planned to choose the lecturers so that different branches of chemistry and of allied sciences will be represented from term to term.

Persons familiar with modern advances in chemical science and particularly in physical chemistry, will at once recognize the significance of Professor Cohen's visit to America. He is the author of many books and pamphlets comprising lectures and texts in the fields of inorganic and physical chemistry for the use of physicians and biologists, and of biographical studies of several distinguished scientists, including his famous predecessor, the late J. H. van't Hoff.

The original investigations of Professor Cohen and his co-workers cover a wide range of topics along the lines of thermodynamics, thermochemistry, electrochemistry, piezochemistry, and other branches within the fields of physical and inorganic chemistry. Their results have been published in some two hundred articles in the leading Dutch, French, German and English scientific periodicals. Professor Cohen's researches upon metastable and allotropic forms of the elements have attracted particularly wide attention.

Professor Cohen is this year president of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, which will meet in this country next summer.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

AMONG the general lectures arranged for the Kansas City meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is a lecture by Dr. R. A. Millikan, of the California Institute, on "The Stripped Atom."

DR. HARRIS J. RYAN, professor of electrical engineering at Stanford University, has been awarded the Edison medal for the year 1925 by the Edison medal committee of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers "for his contributions to the science and the art of high-tension transmission of power."