usual graciousness, Dr. Welch fell in with the plans, and, after due consideration, it was decided that the purposes and wishes of the group could best be met by the execution of a portrait bust, to be presented to the Johns Hopkins University and ultimately to be placed, if it is deemed wise, at the medical school. The university already possesses a portrait in oil of Dr. Welch, executed by a great artist. The committee, Mr. President, entrusted with the responsibility, believes that in Mr. Konenkov's bust of Dr. Welch a masterpiece of sculpture has been produced. It is the hope of the committee that, in the discretion of the president and board of trustees of the university, this bust may be so exhibited that succeeding generations without end of teachers and students may come to view it. In contemplating its fine features, its strength and its wisdom, they will be reminded of the great teacher and citizen whose long and noble life's work is being devoted unselfishly, generously and kindly, successfully and modestly, to the advancement of knowledge and to the upbuilding of a school of medicine and allied sciences which has become a model for the world; perchance they will be reminded also that in making others strong resides the greatest strength and the most enduring happiness.

SIMON FLEXNER

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE
FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

SITE FOR NEW SOLAR OBSERVATION STATION OF THE SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

ACCORDING to a statement received from the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. C. G. Abbot, assistant secretary of the institution and director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, has found, near Quetta, in British Baluchistan, the most suitable site that he has seen thus far in his search of the Eastern Hemisphere for a place to locate a new solar observation station. This new station, to be erected by the Smithsonian Institution with funds provided by the National Geographic Society, will be the third under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution which makes daily observations of the variable radiation of the sun, the other two being located in Chile and California.

This third station will furnish a needed check on the values from the other two, providing a more dependable daily value of the solar constant. It is hoped that accurate long-range weather forecasting may become possible as a result of this work by the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Abbot has visited the Sahara Desert and India and now is on his way to Southwestern Africa. In a letter from Quetta, received by Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Abbot says:

From Delhi we made a two days' journey through a sandy desert and up into the barren mountains of Baluchistan to Quetta. We had expected to find Arctic weather in view of the accounts of many informants, but Washington winters are far more severe. Unfortunately we arrived on the eve of the first considerable rain they have had since September, and in the five days since we came it has rained or snowed four. The snow was only a half inch or so and is now gone at Quetta but the mountains about are all snow-covered now.

For the observatory site we have fixed upon Khojak Pass over which Lord Roberts' army dragged their guns in the Afghan war. The railroad now tunnels the pass, and a garrison of 2,000 troops holds Chaman about 10 miles beyond. There are detachments at both ends of the 2-mile tunnel. The peak is 7,525 feet high and overlooks Afghanistan deserts for a hundred miles, as well as the great valley to the east.

The location selected is wonderfully accessible. The military road runs over the pass, and a graded path nearly wide enough for autos runs ¾ mile to within a few feet of the peak. It will be possible to widen it at small expense and thus the observers can live at the eastern end of the tunnel in some comfort and ride up to observe in about 20 minutes each morning. In a half hour the boys can ride to Chaman and in 2½ hours to Quetta. A three-days' railroad journey will bring them to the most interesting sights of India.

Quetta has no grass, but many fruit trees. The climate is as fine as anywhere in the world excepting only this week. Neither too hot nor too cold.

THE TULSA MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

THE seventy-first meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in Tulsa, Okla., from April 5 to 8. The preliminary program follows:

MONDAY, APRIL 5

10:00 A. M. Registration bureau opens on sixteenth floor, Mayo Hotel.
10:00 A. M. Meeting of senate of chemical education, sixteenth floor, Mayo Hotel.
2:00 P. M. Council meeting—Mayo Hotel.
8:00 P. M. Smoker and entertainment—Mayo Hotel.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6

10:00 A. M. General business meeting—Mayo Hotel.
11:00 A. M. General meeting—crystal ball room, Mayo Hotel.
Addresses by:
D. W. Moffit, vice-president, Mid-continent Petroleum Co., "Research Opportunity."
Cyrus S. Arney, highway commissioner, "What Oklahoma has to Offer."

Response by:
James F. Norris, president of the American Chemical Society.

2:30 P.M. Divisional general programs by the industrial and petroleum, the physical and inorganic, and the chemical education divisions at Mayo Hotel. These include Symposia on "Lubrication" and on "Orientation and Segregation as applied in Chemical Education."

6:00 P.M. Dinner of petroleum division and other group dinners.

8:30 P.M. Public Address, "The Romance of Carbon," by A. D. Little, of A. D. Little, Inc., Boston.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7

9:30 A.M. Divisional meetings at Mayo Hotel.
2:00 P.M. Divisional meetings, continued.
7:30 P.M. Banquet—Mayo Hotel.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8

Excursions.

All divisions, except the fertilizer, leather and gelatin, rubber and sugar divisions, will meet. The paint and varnish section also will not meet at this time, but is planning a special meeting in May at a regional meeting to be held in Madison, Wis.

The industrial division and the petroleum division will hold on Tuesday afternoon a joint symposium on lubrication, with Robert E. Wilson as chairman. Contributions from some of the best authors on lubrication, both American and foreign, will be presented. Papers on special lubrication problems will also be included, together with a discussion of lubrication theory and practice. Dr. A. E. Dunstan, the eminent English author on lubrication, will be present and will give at least one paper. The symposium will begin Tuesday afternoon and continue through Wednesday.

The divisions of organic chemistry, dye chemistry and the chemistry of medicinal products will meet in joint session, with the opening session on Wednesday morning. A half day of the session will be devoted to a symposium on aliphatic chemistry. One of the features of the session with the division of medicinal products will be an address by Marston T. Bogert, of the National Research Council, on the work of his committee on chemical research on medicinal substances.

Plans for the division of chemical education at the Tulsa meeting include three sessions: First, a symposium on "Orientation and Segregation as applied in Chemical Education"; second, a joint session with the section of the history of chemistry, and, third, a session devoted to topics of general interest to chemistry teachers in all branches of the subject. A special effort is being made to interest the chemistry teachers of the southwest and indications point to a good attendance and an interesting meeting.

The divisions of agricultural and food chemistry, cellulose chemistry and biological chemistry will meet jointly, and on Wednesday morning, together with the division of industrial and engineering chemistry, will hold a symposium under the chairmanship of David Wesson on the topic of "Chemistry of Cotton, Cotton Seed Products and Vegetable Oils."

The group of local section chairmen and secretaries, with H. N. Holmes presiding and E. M. Billings as secretary, will meet at a time to be announced in the final program.

The addresses of the secretaries of the divisions and sections which will hold meetings are as follows:

Agricultural and Food Chemistry, C. S. Brinton, U. S. Food Inspection Station, 134 S. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Biological Chemistry, J. J. Willaman, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Cellulose Chemistry, L. F. Hawley, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

Chemical Education, B. S. Hopkins, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Dye Chemistry, O. E. Roberts, Jr., 813 Ingraham St., Washington, D. C.

Gas and Fuel Chemistry, O. O. Malleis, 333 Melwood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, E. M. Billings, Kodak Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Chemistry of Medicinal Products, A. W. Dox, Research Laboratory, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Organic Chemistry, Frank C. Whitmore, 1812 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Petroleum Chemistry, G. A. Burrell, 120 Ruskin Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, G. L. Clark, Research Laboratory Applied Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Water, Sewage and Sanitation Chemistry, F. R. Georgia, Department of Chemistry, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.

History of Chemistry, L. C. Newell, 688 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

THE MORDEN-CLARK ASIATIC EXPEDITION OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM

JAMES L. CLARK, assistant director in charge of preparation at the American Museum of Natural History, has sailed for London, from which place he will go to Marseilles to join William J. Morden, of Chicago, through whose generosity there has been made possible the Morden-Clark Asiatic Expedition.

Messrs. Morden and Clark will arrive in Bombay about March 19 and will proceed up to Srinagar, Kashmir, where they will secure their guides and