Laboratory in the University of Utrecht. He has published many chemical memoirs through the Amsterdam Academy of Sciences and in the *Zeitschrift für physikalische Chemie*. He is distinguished for his researches on the allotropic states of the chemical elements. As a pupil and follower of Van't Hoff, chemists owe much to him for methods by which sound foundations have been laid for physico-chemical theory. Professor Cohen recently was elected president of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

PROFESSOR WILLEM EINTHOVEN

Born at Semarang, Java, on May 21, 1860, and educated at Utrecht, Professor Einthoven has been, since 1886, professor of physiology in the University of Leyden. Early in his career he was an assistant of Donders. He is LL.D., Aberdeen, and in 1924 was the recipient of the Nobel Prize for Medicine. Professor Einthoven has devised instruments specially adapted to the study of physiology, as well as those suitable in high degree for physical researches. Important papers have illustrated and illuminated his procedure. One memoir of his may be cited, namely, "On the Theory of Lippmann's Capillary Electrometer" (1900).

PROFESSOR KARL E. RITTER VON GOEBEL

Born at Billigheim, Baden, in 1855, von Goebel was educated at the universities of Tübingen, Würzburg and Strasbourg. He is a foreign member of the Linnean Society. Elected to the chair of botany at Strasbourg in 1881, he later occupied posts at Rostock and Marburg, down to the time when he became professor of botany at the university and director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Munich. An authority on the mosses and liverworts (Bryophyta), some of his work has appeared in English under the title "The Organography of Plants" (Oxford, 1905). He is an honorary LL.D. of the University of St. Andrews.

PROFESSOR HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

Born at Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1857, Professor Osborn graduated at Princeton University, U. S. A., holding there (1880–91) the assistant professorship of comparative anatomy. Afterwards (1891–1910) he occupied the chair of zoology in Columbia University, New York, and is now research professor of zoology there. Professor Osborn is among the most distinguished paleontologists of our time. His first publication (1883) dealt with the structure of the brain in amphibia; later memoirs dealt mostly with fossil vertebrates. One of the results of his work is the more precise determination of the relative ages of the extinct mammals of North America. As director of the American Museum of Natural History, Professor Osborn has made the institution world-famous. He has had distinctive influence in establishing a school of younger paleontologists. In 1918 he was Darwin medallist of the Royal Society. In our recent special issue relating to the centenary of Huxley (May 9, 1925), Professor Osborn contributed an interesting article entitled "Enduring Recollections."

PROFESSOR MAX PLANCK

Professor Max Planck was born at Kiel in 1858. Formerly a professor in the University of Kiel, he is now professor of mathematical physics and director of the Institute of Theoretical Physics in the University of Berlin. His outstanding achievement has been the foundation of the quantum theory—Planck's constant is now considered to be one of the fundamental constants in nature. Planck first discovered the true law of black body radiation; then showed how this could be satisfactorily explained in terms of a system of dynamics. From this the modern quantum theory has grown, with all its far-reaching developments.

PROFESSOR ARNOLD SOMMERFELD

Professor Sommerfeld was born at Königsberg in 1868, and was educated there and at Göttingen. Formerly holding professorships at Claustal and Aachen, he is now professor of theoretical physics in the University of Munich. His book "Atomic Structure and Spectral Lines" (English edition) contains an account of mathematical work on the structure of the atom, his own contributions being of very high value.

THE WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

THE World Forestry Congress meeting in Rome, from April 29 to May 5, formulated recommendations for the establishment of a Bureau of Forestry Statistics in the International Institute of Agriculture. It is proposed that the bureau shall be headed by a forest economist of recognized experience and ability, and that it shall cooperate with the statistical organizations in the different countries, with the object of getting fairly uniform, world-wide statistics on forest resources, production and trade.

Other resolutions urged public action to bring about increased production in privately owned forests; more attention to increasing production, in forest management plans; large increases in the area of public forests; official international action to insure regular supplies of reliable forest tree seed at reasonable prices; research in forestry genetics in all countries; more research in tropical forestry. It was recommended that all grazing lands be handled under systematic working plans, preferably by foresters, and that forest research stations study problems of range management and forage production. Regulation of grazing and of shifting cultivation and the control of burning in all tropical and sub-tropical countries were favored.

The next congress is to be called by the International Institute of Agriculture, probably in 1929 or 1930, and is expected to be held in some tropical country.