

of the chemical department, University of Toronto; Charles Moureu, of the Collège de France; Paul Sabatier, of the University of Toulouse; Bohuslav Brauner, of the University of Prague; Guiseppe Bruni, professor of chemistry at the University of Milan; Ernst Cohen, professor of chemistry at the University of Amsterdam; Frederick G. Donnan, professor of general chemistry at University College, London; Sir James Colquhoun Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland; Joji Sakurai, of the Imperial University of Japan; Frederick Swartz, senior professor of chemistry of the University of Ghent, Belgium.

The new honorary members will be present at the Philadelphia meeting of the society. Foreign chemists attending plan to lecture before universities and scientific bodies in various cities of the country.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

SIR ROBERT PHILIP, of Edinburgh, was elected president of the British Medical Association at the annual meeting, which opened at Nottingham on July 20. He succeeds Dr. R. G. Hogarth, senior surgeon of the Nottingham General Hospital.

PROFESSOR PAUL SABATIER, of the University of Toulouse and Nobel prizeman in 1912 for chemistry, has been awarded the Albert Medal for 1926 of the Royal Society of Arts, in recognition of his distinguished work in science and of the services to industry rendered by his researches in physics and chemistry, which laid the foundation of important industrial processes.

M. PIERRE WEISS, formerly director of the Zurich Polytechnic Institute and since its reorganization professor at the University of Strasbourg and director of the institute of physics, has been elected a non-resident member of the Paris Academy of Sciences in the place of the late M. G. Gouy.

DR. RICHARD SCHUMANN, professor of geognosy and spherical astronomy in the University of Vienna, has been elected a foreign member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

DR. RICHARD WILLSTÄTTER, professor of chemistry at Munich, has been elected a member of the Dutch Academy of Sciences at Harlem.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR MATTHEW H. G. FELL has been appointed director-general of the British Army Medical Services, in succession to the late Lieutenant-General Sir William B. Leishman.

DR. WOLFGANG KOHLER, professor of philosophy in the University of Berlin, who recently returned to Germany after having spent a year in the United States lecturing at various universities, has been

invited by Harvard University to lecture there during the year 1926-27.

H. D. MEISER, who has been filling a temporary appointment as state geologist of Tennessee, has been appointed geologist in charge of areal geology of the U. S. Geological Survey, to succeed Sidney Paige, who recently resigned.

DR. H. G. MILLER, biochemist in charge of animal nutrition work at the Oregon Experiment Station, Corvallis, has resigned to accept a position as biochemist for Procter and Gamble at Ivorydale, Ohio.

THE council of the Yu Wang Fu Association (an organization comprising those who have worked at the Peking Union Medical College of the Rockefeller Foundation) has elected the following officers: *President*, A. E. Cohn; *Secretary-Treasurer*, F. C. McLean; *Members of the Council*, F. W. Peabody, H. R. Slack and E. V. Cowdry.

DR. FRANCIS G. BENEDICT, director of the nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, recently left Boston to attend the twelfth International Congress of Physiology to be held at Stockholm in August. He will then make an extended tour of scientific institutions in the different European countries, and will return to Boston about January 1.

DR. N. L. BOWEN, of the geophysical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, is spending the summer in field work on the igneous rocks of the British Isles, in company with several British petrologists.

DR. O. F. COOK, J. W. Hubbard and F. C. Baker have returned to Washington after three months in the West Indies and Central and South America. They report the discovery of new types of cotton that may be valuable to the cotton industry of the United States; and that tapping experiments on 20-year-old Hevea rubber trees on the north coast of Haiti in the last two years have given results comparable to those on the East Indian plantations, which indicates that it is not impossible to produce Para rubber in suitable locations in the West Indies, Central America and Mexico.

AUSTIN H. CLARK returned to Washington on July 28 from Denver, Colorado, where he attended a meeting of the advisory committee on source bed studies which will direct a project for research work to be undertaken jointly by the American Petroleum Institute and the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, in cooperation with the National Research Council. Mr. Clark is a member both of the full committee and of the supervising committee which will have immediate charge of the work.

DEAN JULIAN PARK, of the University of Buffalo, is spending the month of August in Geneva, Switzerland. He will give some lectures at the Geneva School of International Studies, of which he is a member of the board of trustees.

MISS CATHERINE LUCAS, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, has been awarded the traveling scholarship of London University. She will spend the school year 1926-1927 in research in protozoology with Dr. R. W. Hegner at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health.

DR. T. A. JAGGAR, director of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory of the U. S. Geological Survey, recently gave an illustrated lecture at the Interior Department on "The Recent Eruption of Mauna Loa."

DR. ST. JOHN, physicist of the Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory, is in residence at the University of Michigan for four weeks, to lecture on the various experimental tests of the Einstein theory, and also upon the contribution of the modern ideas of atomic structure to the solution of problems of cosmic physics.

DR. F. A. BATHER, president of the British Geological Society, unveiled a mural tablet to William Smith, on July 10, at 29 Pulteney Street, Bath. After the unveiling ceremony, there was a luncheon at the Guildhall, followed, in the afternoon, by an address by Dr. Bather at the Royal Literary Institution on William Smith and his work.

DR. WILLIS T. LEE, geologist of the United States Geological Survey, died at his home in Washington on June 17, in his sixty-second year.

THE death is announced of M. Albert Frouin, who for twenty-six years has been director of the physiological laboratories of the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

A TRANSLATION from the Portuguese of Alexandre Herculano's "History of the Origin and Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal," made by the late John Caspar Branner, professor of geology at Stanford University, from 1891 to 1915 and from 1898 to 1915 vice-president and president of the university, has been issued by the Stanford University Press. The translation was made during the interval between Dr. Branner's retirement from the presidency in 1915 and his death, which occurred in 1916.

DR. R. M. COURTAULD, a Cambridge medical graduate, has given an endowment to Pembroke College for the purpose of establishing a studentship in mathematics or physics. The student appointed will be called the "Stokes student," in memory of Sir George

Gabriel Stokes, the distinguished mathematician, formerly master of the college. No distinction of sex will be made in awarding the studentship, but if a man is appointed he will be required to become a member of the college. The value of the studentship will be between £400 and £450 a year, and the tenure will be for three years, with possible renewal for a further five years.

FOR reasons of economy the government of New South Wales has practically abolished Sydney Observatory. Mr. W. E. Cooke, who has been the director for many years, retires on account of age at the end of August, 1926. Mr. Raymond, chief assistant, will be the only official who will remain at the observatory, all the other members of the staff being transferred to other departments of the government. Mr. J. Nangle, superintendent of technical education, will hereafter be in charge, but it is understood that all research now ceases.

THE next International Congress of Agriculture, which met in Germany last April, will be held in Russia in the year 1930.

THE thirty-sixth French Congress of Surgery will be held at the Paris faculty of medicine, under the presidency of Professor J. L. Faure, from October 4 to 9.

THE U. S. Public Health Service is arranging the program for the First Pan-American Health Conference to be held in Washington, D. C., September 22-29. An official call for the conference has been made by Surgeon-General Hugh S. Cumming, of the U. S. Public Health Service, who is director of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau. The conference is in a measure preparatory for the Eighth Pan-American Sanitary Conference, to be held at Lima, Peru, in 1927. Among the subjects for discussion will be malaria, hookworm, public health measures and administration. The conference will be held by directors of health in the various South and Central American countries. Among the suggestions already received for consideration at the conference are health administration and organization, pure water supplies, safeguarding milk, disposal of sewage, infant mortality and registration of communicable diseases, births and deaths, yellow fever, bubonic plague and smallpox.

THE first session of the School of Tropical Medicine of the University of Porto Rico, under the auspices of Columbia University, in San Juan, will begin on October 1. At the opening exercises to be held in the school's new building on September 22, there will be addresses by the Honorable H. M. Towner, governor of Porto Rico, the Honorable An-

tonio R. Barceló, president of the Porto Rican Senate and chairman of the board of trustees of the University of Porto Rico, and Dr. William Darrach, dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. The representatives of Columbia University at these exercises will include, besides Dean Darrach, Professor James C. Egbert, director of university extension, Dr. James W. Jobling, professor of pathology, and Mr. Frederick Coykendall, of the board of trustees.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The International Society for Photogrammetrie will have its general meeting at the Technische-hochschule of Berlin-Charlottenburg, from November 22 to 25. The importance of photogrammetrie for surveying, and particularly in the form of stereo-photogrammetrie for surveying mountainous regions or hydraulic projects, has been proved. Its methods are also used for criminological measurements, for Röntgen ray measurements, and for the measurement of ocean waves, etc. This congress shall have a general exhibition showing the various applications of photogrammetrie, and to have papers presented wherein will be given the results of the more recent research. Particular attention will be paid to photogrammetrie in connection with surveying by means of photographs taken from airplanes. Any one interested in attending the congress, having papers to present, or exhibiting instruments, can secure further information by corresponding with Regierungsrat Koerner, Berlin-Halensee, Karlsruher Str. 1."

A CONGRESS of chemists, arranged by the Society of Chemical Industry in connection with its forty-fifth annual meeting, was held in London, from July 19 until July 23. A joint meeting of the Biochemical Society with the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, was held on July 20, devoted to a discussion on hormones; it was opened by Dr. H. H. Dale, F.R.S., with a paper on the experimental study and use of hormones. He was followed by Dr. H. W. Dudley, who dealt with the chemistry of the pituitary gland and of insulin; by F. H. Carr, who discussed the commercial production of hormones; by Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, who spoke on the history of adrenalin; by Professor G. Barger, F.R.S., whose subject was recent progress in the chemistry of thyroxin; and by Dr. J. W. Trevan, who explained the biological assay of hormones.

IN reply to a question by Mr. H. Williams in the British House of Commons, it was stated by Mr. Ormsby-Gore, under-secretary for the colonies, that arrangements had been made by the Department of

Scientific and Industrial Research for communicating regularly published and other information as to the work done under its auspices to Dominion Government research organizations and to the principal unofficial research centers. Similar communications are sent to the governments of India and the colonies. In return valuable information is being received by the department from the oversea parts of the empire. As regards agricultural research somewhat similar arrangements for the exchange of information between organizations in this country and overseas are in force; and it is proposed that a conference on the subject of inter-imperial cooperation in agricultural research should be held in the autumn of 1927. Invitations to this conference were issued last year to the governments of the dominions, colonies and protectorates.

HARLAN I. SMITH, accompanied by T. B. Campbell, of the engineering department of the Canadian National Railways, is at present at Kitwanga, B. C., where he is in charge of the preservation of Gitksan Indian totem poles in what may be termed an out-of-doors museum. This is both a place of anthropological interest and a tourist attraction. There are seventeen totem poles and two totem figures at Kitwanga. The work of preservation is carried on for the Department of Indian Affairs under the direction of Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, F.R.S.C., deputy superintendent general. The actual work is done by the Canadian government museum, which is represented by Mr. Smith, who is in charge of field operations. This work was begun at Kitwanga in 1925 and will probably be finished there this season. Next year it is expected the totem poles of Gytsegyucla will receive attention and later those of Hagwelget, Kispiox, Hazelton, Kitselas and Kitwancool. In all there are about thirty-three which can be viewed from passing trains of the Canadian National Railway or a total of over one hundred within fifteen miles automobile ride of stations on that line, which is probably the only line in the world from which totem poles may be seen.

THE American Institute of Chemists will hereafter require a minimum of six years of collegiate and graduate training with five years of professional practise for admission to the rank of fellowship in the institute. This restriction will not be applicable to those who received their training prior to 1926. These will be admitted on four years of collegiate training.

THE Royal Observatory of Belgium, which was founded by the Dutch government in 1826, celebrated its centenary on June 8.