

two meetings, and from a personal knowledge of the work now under way by the institute and definitely planned for the immediate future, I am convinced that the committee and institute are playing a useful rôle in the advancement of international intellectual cooperation and hence of internationalism in general. This rôle can be enlarged as time goes on, especially if a larger financial support for the institute can be found.

VERNON KELLOGG

GENEVA, SEPTEMBER 3

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION OF FUEL TECHNOLOGY

At a meeting last spring at the Institution of Civil Engineers it was resolved to found an Institution of Fuel Technology. The work of preparing a constitution was left to an organizing committee. Sir William Larke presided recently over a second meeting to receive the report of the work of the committee.

According to the report in the *London Times* the chairman read a letter from Sir Alfred Mond, who has accepted the office of president, in which, after expressing regret that he was unable to attend, he said: "The work which the institution has set out to do is of the utmost importance to industry, and indeed to the whole commonwealth. Under the conditions in which the country has been existing during the last few months public interest has become more and more concentrated on the problems which the institution has been formed to solve."

A suggestion had been made that the new institution and the Institution of Fuel Economy Engineers should, if possible, combine. The Institution of Fuel Economy Engineers, however, stipulated that the basis of membership should be some technical or professional qualification. So that membership of the new institution should confer a status, it was requested that there should be provided at least one class of definitely qualified members.

Speaking for the organizing committee the chairman stated that: "It could not be too strongly emphasized that the objects of the institution were to promote, foster and develop the general advancement of the various branches of fuel technology as an end in itself. To do that it was considered desirable to enlist the support of all those having any interest in fuel, and not to limit membership by any restrictions as to technical or professional qualifications, but to maintain the prestige and standard of the institution by the character and nature of the papers presented under its auspices and by the election of a strong council representative of all interests. The constitution had been so designed as to secure facilities for

cooperation with all existing institutions having fuel interests. It had been proved conclusively that there was need for an institution which would bring all sections of workers in fuel and fuel problems into a closer relationship."

The following were elected to the offices specified:

President.—Sir Alfred Mond.

Vice-presidents.—Lord Aberconway, Professor Harold Baily Dixon, Sir Robert Abbott Hadfield, Lord Weir and Mr. D. Milne Watson.

Council.—Mr. R. A. Burrows, Sir Philip Dawson, Mr. F. A. Freeth, Sir W. J. Larke, Mr. Rudolph Lessing, Mr. M. Mannaberg, Sir Edward Manville, M.P., Mr. S. McEwen, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Sir Richard Redmayne, Admiral Sir Edmund Slade, Mr. Wallace Thorneycroft, Mr. M. W. Travers, Professor R. V. Wheeler, Mr. W. A. Woodeson, Mr. G. R. Thursfield, Mr. T. Hardie, Mr. A. H. Middleton and Mr. W. M. Selvey.

Honorable Treasurer.—Sir William B. Peat.

Honorable Secretary.—Mr. Edgar C. Evans, Caxton House (East), Tothill-street, S.W.

It was left to the council to fix a date for the autumn or winter meeting at which, it was stated, papers of considerable importance would be read.

A PAN-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

JAPAN is to have a Pan-Pacific Exposition in 1929. On March 25 Mayor Tasaka together with Mr. Beppu, expert in the organization and management of exhibitions, and Mr. Sangu, Vice-Mayor, visited Governor Yamawaki and laid before him the plans for the Pan-Pacific Exposition to be held in Nagoya during the spring and summer of 1929. The exposition will be held under the united auspices of the prefecture and the City of Nagoya. An organization will be formed shortly to handle the business connected with the exposition.

The final plan calls for an expenditure of ¥10,600,000, of which ¥3,000,000 will be contributed by the city and the province. In magnitude the proposed exposition will more than double the Peace Exposition held in Tokyo in 1921. Halls of Industry, Art, Agriculture, Stock, Forestry, Maritime Products, Minerals, Machinery, Electrical Apparatus, Communications, Social Service and Social Culture will be erected. The buildings, including the projected City Hall which will be used for the offices of the exposition, will cover nearly 25 acres.

Between six and seven acres of space will be allotted to foreign exhibits from the shores of the Pacific, and the exhibits of home products will more than double those of the present Osaka Exhibition. About 240 acres will be set aside for the exposition grounds, which will be located in four different districts. Several of the buildings are to be permanent structures and the remainder are to be built in such a

manner that they can easily be converted into substantial warehouses and factory buildings.

THE LOWELL LECTURES

EIGHT courses of Lowell lectures on various subjects will begin in Boston on October 18 and will continue until April. Three of the lecturers are from England, one from France and four are from Harvard. The British visitors are Sir Frederick Whyte, K.C.S.I., LL.D., first president of the Indian legislative assembly; George Gilbert A. Murray, LL.D., D.Litt., F.B.A., regius professor of Greek in the University of Oxford, and George Peabody Gooch, M.A., D.Litt., well-known economist and publicist. The French visitor is Charles Diehl, member of the Institute of France and professor in the University of Paris. The Harvard lecturers are E. Leon Chaffee, M.A., Ph.D., professor of physics; William H. Weston, Jr., Ph.D., assistant professor of botany; Professor Roger Bigelow Merriman and Professor Archibald Davison.

The courses concerned with the sciences are as follows:

"Electric Waves"

By E. LEON CHAFFEE, M.A., Ph.D.

- 1.—Characteristics of Wave Motion Illustrated by Water Waves and Sound Waves. Electric Waves. The Electromagnetic Spectrum.
- 2.—Light. Types of Spectra. Absorption. Reflection. Color Phenomena.
- 3.—Infra-Red Light. Ultra-Violet Light. Fluorescence. Phosphorescence.
- 4.—Interference of Light Waves. Diffraction. Polarized Light.
- 5.—X-Rays. Cosmic Rays. Hertzian Waves.
- 6.—Radio Waves. Propagation of Radio Waves. Fading. Short Waves.

Mondays and Thursdays at eight o'clock in the evening, beginning Monday, January 3.

"Certain Diseases of Plants in Relation to Man's Affairs"

By WILLIAM H. WESTON, JR., Ph.D.

- 1.—The General Nature and Activities of Plant Diseases. Their Origin. Their Methods of Spread and the Growth of Our Knowledge and Control of Them.
- 2.—The Potato Blight, its Travels and Devastation in Their Relation to Famines and to Human Migrations.
- 3.—The Bud-rot of Palms, and Certain Scientific and Human Aspects of its Destructive Activities in the Orient and in the West Indies.
- 4.—The Oriental Downy-Mildews of Corn and Related Crops: Their Remarkable Nocturnal Activity, Their Probable Origin and the Problem of Preventing Them from reaching the Western Hemisphere.
- 5 and 6.—Certain Diseases of Sugar Cane and Their Influence on the Growth of the Sugar Industry and the Development of the Tropics.

Tuesdays and Fridays at eight o'clock in the evening, beginning Tuesday, January 13.

"Folk Songs of the British Isles"

By PROFESSOR ARCHIBALD DAVISON

Six lectures illustrated, additional announcement to be made later.

Mondays and Thursdays at eight o'clock in the evening, beginning Monday, April 4.

THE SYMPOSIUM ON CANCER CONTROL

As we go to press the symposium arranged by the American Society for the Control of Cancer is opening at Lake Mohonk, N. Y. The meeting is attended by a hundred specialists in the study of cancer, including sixteen of the leading authorities of Europe, who are guests of the association. The object of the symposium is an attempt to express in concise language the fundamental ground-work of fact and opinion upon which the collective effort now being made in the United States for the control of cancer should be continued and extended.

"The truth is that there are many things which physicians and surgeons can agree upon with reference to cancer, and if these agreements can be expressed in simple, concise and graphic language the results will be of incalculable value. They will be helpful not only to America but throughout the world."

Foreign specialists in attendance include:

Dr. Raffaele Bastianelli, Rome, professor of surgery at the University of Rome.

Dr. Leon Berard, Lyons, director of Anti-Cancer Center of Lyons, professor of surgery at the University of Lyons.

Dr. Robert Bierich, Hamburg, director of Institute for Cancer Control at Hamburg, lecturer on cancer research at Hamburg University.

Sir John Bland-Sutton, Bt., London, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, vice-chairman of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

Professor Ferdinand Blumenthal, Berlin, director of Cancer Institute at Berlin, professor of Internal Medicine at the University of Berlin.

Professor H. T. Deelman, Groningen, director of the Institute of Pathology and Pathologic Anatomy at the University of Groningen.

Dr. William de Vries, Amsterdam, president of the Netherlands Cancer Institute, professor of pathologic anatomy, University of Amsterdam.

Dr. W. Sampson Handley, London, surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.

Professor Henri Hartmann, Paris, professor of surgery at the University of Paris, director of Anti-Cancer Center at the Hotel Dieu.

Dr. Archibald Leitch, London, director Cancer Hospital Research Institute.