named for John Ray and in its windows appear effigies of Morrison, Ray, Tournefort, De Jussieu, Linnaeus, Robert Brown, etc. The advanced laboratory is named for Charles Darwin. The research laboratory bears the name of Robert Brown, while the first-year laboratory is named after Sir Joseph Banks, two names so signally connected with the beginnings of Australian botany.

The library and reading rooms provide abundance of space, but the shelves are as yet meagerly lined with books. It is hoped that this shortcoming may, before long, be remedied in view of the great interest which the public in Sydney has begun to take in botanical science.

A physiological laboratory is also among the rooms in the botany school and it supplies excellent facilities for the prosecution of that important side of the science. Numerous research rooms for the staff and advanced students are included in the plan of the building and last, but not least, the lecture theater is capable of seating 200 students.

The building was formally opened on November 6, in the presence of the governor of New South Wales, the vice-chancellor of the university and Professor Anstruther Lawson, the head of the school. Professor E. C. Jeffrey, of Harvard University, was present as guest of honor to deliver an address and also the formal felicitations of Harvard University.

The opening of the new botany school in Sydney University is a scientific event of the first magnitude because it supplies an equipment in the Southern Hemisphere in every way adequate for the carrying on of botanical investigation. The facilities provided by the botany school, in fact, compare most favorably with those which are offered by the larger universities in the Northern Hemisphere. In his remarks the guest of honor referred to the great advantages which Australasia presents to the students of plants, combining as it does, a great variety of environment with healthful conditions of existence and a stable and well-organized government. Australasia, in fact, unites to to a large extent the advantages of the tropics with the comfort and salubrity of temperate regions. The flora of Australia is quite as interesting as its fauna, but not nearly as well known. It was suggested, further, that it would be a great advantage if every student of botany in the Northern Hemisphere could some time or other visit Australasia. Professor Lawson, in the name of the university, offered the full hospitality of the botanical laboratory to visiting botanists and expressed the hope that more and more of these would feel encouraged to make the journey to Australasia, with the knowledge that there they would find facilities equal to those of the best tropical gardens.

The botany school of the University of Sydney is a monument to the zeal, capacity and artistic sense of its head, Professor Anstruther Lawson. It is to be hoped that he may live long to preside over the department which he, himself, has created and that botanists in numbers from other parts of the world may have the opportunity of enjoying the delightful hospitality of Sydney and its university. It has already a large and growing body of students and a highly creditable list of published researches.

E. C. J.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

FORMATION of the Institute of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society, which, beginning this year, will bring together every summer at a center of technical education chemists from the nation's laboratories of industry and education, has been announced following action by the executive committee of the society.

George D. Rosengarten, president of the society, has made the following statement:

The American Chemical Society has approved the suggestion that an Institute of Chemistry be held annually as one of its projects for the promotion of the science in America.

The Chemical Foundation, Inc., and the Pennsylvania State College have agreed to furnish the funds to put the plan in operation for the first session, to be held during July, 1927, at Pennsylvania State College. Northwestern University has requested the privilege of being the second university to cooperate with the society and the session of 1928 is to be held at Evanston. Places for the third and subsequent sessions remain to be chosen.

The purpose of the Institute of Chemistry is to offer a series of lectures and demonstrations whereby those in attendance may be brought quickly up to date in fields both within and outside their own specialty, and to afford facilities for teachers to acquire the latest information in chemical science as well as to benefit from the contacts with the industrial and consulting professional chemists.

It is planned that teachers and others desiring to do so can take the stated courses in chemistry throughout the summer school and receive credit therefor, so that in a combination of the Institute of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society and the regular summer school courses of Pennsylvania State College the requirements will be met.

The contacts between groups of individuals we consider an important factor in the attractiveness of the plan. There are very few chemists, whether they be in industry or academic life, who have not longed for such an opportunity to meet the leaders of their profession. The most profitable contacts are those formed during periods of leisure and relaxation, provided by the institute plan.

Arrangements have been made to house the members of the institute in convenient groups, and all will come together at meal time. In a new fraternity section, twelve modern houses—none more than three years old and all attractively furnished—will be reserved for institute members. Experience has shown that these details, as developed by the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, are highly beneficial.

THE ELLA SACHS PLOTZ FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION

DURING the third year of the Ella Sachs Plotz Foundation for the Advancement of Scientific Investigation thirty-eight applications for grants were received by the trustees. Fourteen of these came from eight different countries in Europe and Asia, and the others came from the United States. The total number of grants made was thirteen, two of these being to investigators to whom aid had been promised for two and three years respectively. Seven of the new grants were made to scientists in countries outside of the United States.

In the three years of its existence thirty-five grants have been made, and investigators have been assisted in the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and Esthonia. The list of investigators and of the researches which have been aided in the current year is as follows:

Dr. L. H. Newburgh, University of Michigan, $1,250 a year for three years for a study of the production of chronic nephritis with high protein diets and amino acids.

Dr. William deB. MacNider, University of North Carolina, $1,700 a year for two years for research in chronic experimental nephritis.

Dr. Henry G. Barbour and Dr. Glenn R. Spurling, University of Louisville, $500 for investigation of operative and anesthetic shock.

Dr. Robert Chambers, Cornell University, $500 for the continuation of the study of problems in cell physiology.

Dr. James E. Dawson, Edinburgh, Scotland, $250 a year for two years, for investigation on the pathology of the breast.

Dr. Paul Hari, Budapest, Hungary, $1,000 for study of diseases of the metabolism with special reference to diabetes in animals and man.

Dr. Warfield T. Longcope, Johns Hopkins Hospital, $750 for studies upon the etiological relationship of streptococcus infections to acute and subacute nephritis.

Dr. David Marine, Montefiore Hospital for Chronic Diseases, $1,200 for study of the inorganic salts of the body and their excretion following suprarenalectomy.

Dr. J. K. Parnas, University of Lwow, Lwow, Poland, $500 for study of ammonia in blood.

Dr. Charles Richet, Paris, France, $1,000 for research on tuberculosis.

Dr. Paul Saxl, Vienna, Austria, $250 for research in immunity from infectious diseases.

Prof. Dr. Schlayer, Berlin, Germany, $250 for studies on renal function and its relation to blood and tissue.

Prof. H. Siegmund, Koln-Lindenthal, Germany, $250 for studies on the relation of antibody formation to the reticuloendothelial system.

Applications for grants to be held during the year 1927–28 should be in the hands of the executive committee before May 15, and should be sent to the secretary, Dr. Francis W. Peabody, Boston City Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. IRA REMSEN, professor-emeritus of chemistry and president-emeritus of the Johns Hopkins University, died on March 4, aged eighty-one years.

THE degree of doctor of medicine, *honoris causa*, was conferred upon Dr. John J. Abel, professor of pharmacology at the Johns Hopkins University, by a vote on November 4, 1926, of the faculty of medicine and academic senate of the John Casimir University of Lwow, Poland.

DR. HUBERT LYMAN CLARK, curator of echinoderms in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, and professor of biology at Olivet College from 1899 to 1905, delivered the Founders' Day address at Olivet College on February 24, the eighty-third anniversary of the founding of the institution. At the close of the ceremonies the honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred upon Dr. Clark.

THE president and Council of the Royal Society decided at their meeting on February 17 to recommend for election into the society the following 15 candidates: Professor Edward Victor Appleton, Professor Thomas Graham Brown, Mr. Richard Higgins Burne, Dr. James Chadwick, Dr. Gordon Miller Bourne Dobson, Dr. Sebastian Ziani de Ferranti, Professor James Kendall, Professor Patrick Playfair Laidlaw, Professor Abercrombie Anstruther Lawson, Dr. Joseph William Mellor, Mr. Otto Rosenheim, Professor Meghnad Saha, Professor John Sebastian Bach Stopford, Dr. Herbert Henry Thomas and Mr. Charles Morley Wenyon.

D. W. BRUNTON, mining engineer of Denver, has been awarded the Saunders medal of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in recognition of his contributions to engineering. On January 7 Mr. Brunton was given a dinner in Denver which was attended by more than two hundred engineers.

PORTRAITS of Dean Frederick E. Turneaure and the late Professor Storm Bull were presented to the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin