

Additional experiments involving the influence of different animal protein feeds on hatchability bring out some very interesting and valuable results. Sour skim milk has proved especially valuable. Pens getting sufficient vitamins rarely give poor hatchability when the birds are getting unlimited sour skim milk. It is necessary, of course, that other conditions be right.

The extensive experiments in the feeding of poultry at the University of Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station show conclusively that reproductive disorders in poultry can not be remedied by simply adding wheat, yellow corn, oats or other feeds which have been found to contain Vitamin E. From the nutritional viewpoint, a combination of factors is necessary for maximum hatching power. In addition to the feeds that the breeding stock are given, there apparently are many other important influences.⁴

RAYMOND T. PARKHURST

IDAHO AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT STATION

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

THE twenty-second annual meeting of the American Association of Museums was held in Washington, D. C., from May 23 to 25. The marked feature of the conference was the extent to which the program was in the hands of members and delegates rather than of scheduled speakers. This circumstance, and the almost complete absence of questions of business, which, during the recent years of association growth have so absorbed attention, produced a meeting of unusual profit.

Coming at the end of the fourth year of the association's work since permanent headquarters were established, the meeting gave opportunity for an appraisal of progress. The reports of officers indicated that the organization has now emerged from the class of experiments and has taken its place squarely in the ranks of established institutions. Its progress has been partly in the nature of financial development, accompanied by increased service, and partly of broadened outlook attendant upon the growth of projects. Among the undertakings completed are the Yosemite Museum—erected by the association and now turned over to the Federal Government; an important traveling exhibit of industrial art objects brought from the recent International Exposition of Decorative and Industrial Arts and circulated to the

larger art museums of the country; reports of two surveys of European museums; a field study of small museums in this country, and a report of this work in the form of a "Manual for Small Museums."

The report of the treasurer showed total income for all purposes to be \$56,277.41 and total disbursements to be \$41,915.98.

Among new projects undertaken during the meeting were an effort in cooperation with the National Education Association to secure the services of a specialist on school museum relations, and establishment of a demonstration small museum. A course of training for museum work, which has been under contemplation for some time, was announced for next fall, and progress was reported in the development of a clearing-house service for exchange and redistribution of museum collections.

The general sessions of the conference were held on three successive mornings—at the Smithsonian Institution, the American Red Cross National Headquarters—where the Red Cross Museum is located—and the Corcoran Gallery of Art, respectively. One principal paper on each morning was followed by a full discussion and a series of committee reports. There was an outdoor afternoon session following luncheon at the Great Falls of the Potomac; an evening devoted to simultaneous sessions on art, science and history problems, and a final banquet at which the speakers were: Dr. E. E. Lowe, of Leicester, England, representative of The Museums Association of Great Britain; Lorado Taft, of Chicago, and Dr. L. O. Howard, of Washington, D. C. The presidential address was delivered by Chauncey J. Hamlin, president of the Buffalo Museum of Science.

The free discussion, which figured so prominently in the meeting, was responsible for two impromptu sessions devoted to educational work—a subject of outstanding importance to museum workers at the present stage in the development of their technique. The ranks of museum educational workers were supported by a number of school representatives, whose presence indicated a new tendency on the part of school boards to inquire actively into museum cooperation.

Officers were elected for the coming year as follows:

President, Chauncey J. Hamlin, Buffalo.

Vice-presidents, Fiske Kimball, Philadelphia; Arthur C. Parker, Rochester; Charles R. Richards, New York, and George H. Sherwood, New York.

Secretary, William deC. Ravenel, Washington.

Treasurer, George D. Pratt, New York.

LAURENCE VAIL COLEMAN,

Director

⁴ "The Feeding and Management of Breeders," R. T. Parkhurst, Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 44, April, 1927.