tematically gone over year after year by collectors from the Argentine museums.

Such a field could not be expected to yield a rich collection. The Field Museum Expedition was rewarded, however, by finding some good articulated skeletons of the great ground sloths, Scelidodon, Glossotherium and Megatherium, as well as less complete specimens of the great saber-tooth tiger, Smilodon, and the South American Mastodon. All of these specimens of well-known animals were permitted to be exported to North America.

The expedition at latest reports was continuing the search for Pleistocene mammals in other fields.

THE BARTOL FOUNDATION

DR. W. F. G. SWANN returned on September 1 from a summer in England and France to take up his new work as director of the Bartol Foundation.

Eight research fellows will work in the foundation's laboratories, at 127 North 18th Street, Philadelphia, where it will be housed for the coming year, pending completion of the building now to be built for its use on the Swarthmore campus, as was announced recently by Dr. W. C. L. Eglin, president, and Dr. Howard McClenahan, secretary, of the foundation.

Dr. Swann announced the plan of inviting distinguished physicists, men of achievement in research and of international standing, to visit the foundation for a month at a time—not for the mere giving of a lecture, but to spend weeks in the laboratories, in conference with the staff regarding their investigations and regarding the unsolved problems, in general, of physics and of physical chemistry.

There are but few places in the world where research on the fundamental problems of physics, as distinguished from research regarding applications of scientific discovery, are going on under such conditions of undisturbed freedom for uninterrupted investigation as prevail at the Bartol Foundation.

Most closely akin are the Royal Institution, in London; the physical institutes at some of the great German universities, the Institute of Physics at the University of Leiden, in the Netherlands and the laboratory of Dr. Niels Bohr in Copenhagen.

The research fellows now at work at the foundation are Dr. Henry A. Barton, trained at Harvard and recently a fellow of the National Research Council; Dr. Arthur Bramley, from Princeton University; Dr. E. O. Frivold, from the University of Oslo, Norway; Dr. Thomas Hope Johnson, recently a Sterling fellow at Yale University; Dr. Wayne B. Nottingham, from Princeton University; Dr. Cassimiro del Rosario, formerly a Sterling fellow at Yale University; Dr. L. R. Maxwell, a guest at the foundation as holder of a research fellowship of the National Research Council, and Dr. Mildred Allen, who worked in physics at Yale University under Dr. Swann and now is a guest investigator. Andrew Longacre has also come from Yale University as a research assistant.

THE NEW BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS

DR. HENRY G. KNIGHT, dean of the college of agriculture and director of the experiment station of the University of West Virginia, has been appointed chief of the new Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture by Secretary W. M. Jardine. Dr. Knight is a man of broad training in chemistry, soils and agronomy, and of extensive experience in directing research in these fields. He will assume his new duties about October 1.

The new Bureau of Chemistry and Soils which Dr. Knight is to direct combines three important research fields in the department—chemistry, soils and fixed nitrogen—formerly represented by the old Bureau of Chemistry, the Bureau of Soils and the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory. The new bureau was provided for by the last Congress at the request of Secretary Jardine, and took form at the beginning of the present fiscal year on July 1.

While each of these three groups maintains its identity in the new organization, they will be associated in such a way as to facilitate the fullest cooperation and coordination of the research work. The fields covered are closely related and vitally important to agricultural development.

The research work in chemistry and chemical technology embraces fifteen divisions, taking in the research units of the old Bureau of Chemistry. This work in chemistry will be headed by Dr. C. A. Browne, who has been chief of the former Bureau of Chemistry, assisted by Dr. W. W. Skinner, who was assistant chief. Dr. Browne will also act as associate chief of the new bureau, but will, at his own request, devote his major energies to research work in chemistry.

Dr. F. G. Cottrell, who has been head of the fixed-nitrogen and fertilizer research group of divisions, continues as head of this work in the new bureau.

Dr. A. G. McCall, formerly professor in geology and soils of the University of Maryland and also formerly connected with the old Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture, was recently appointed head of the soils work of the new Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. He was executive secretary of the First International Congress of Soil Science, which was held in Washington, D. C., in June.