

ber 23, under the chairmanship of the minister of public instruction, although that department did not contribute toward the realization of the project, the actual donor preferring to remain unknown. It is generally assumed, however, that a retired professor of the Faculty of Medicine furnished the funds.

### THE PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE GEODETIC WORK OF THE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

BILLS to authorize the transfer of the geodetic work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey from the Department of Commerce to the Department of the Interior have been introduced into both houses of the Congress. The bill, introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Sinnott and referred to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that effective sixty days from the approval of this act, and thereafter, the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior shall be responsible for the execution of geodetic surveys required by the Federal Government in the interior of the United States, including federal, boundary and state surveys, exact levels, triangulation and transverse, the determination of field astronomic positions and variations of latitude, and gravity observations, precise triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, and all seismological observations in the United States including the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

SEC. 2. That such civilian employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, both in Washington and in the field, as may be engaged in work relating to the geodetic and other activities enumerated in Section 1, shall be transferred, without change in classification or compensation, from the Department of Commerce to the Department of the Interior, as the heads of the respective departments may decide: *Provided*, That any commissioned officer now engaged on this work may be detailed by the Secretary of Commerce to duty in the Geological Survey under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for such period, not exceeding two years from the time when this Act shall take effect, as the Secretary of the Interior may deem advisable, and any officer so detailed shall be entitled to receive the traveling and other allowances authorized by law for the commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

SEC. 3. The unexpended balances of appropriations, or allotments therefrom, available to the Coast and Geodetic Survey for said activities, including the appropriations for the salaries of the civilian personnel involved, shall be transferred, in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce, to the Geological Survey, and shall become available for expenditure under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. That after this Act becomes effective, the

Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce shall be known and designated as the United States Coast Survey.

SEC. 5. That all power and authority conferred by law upon the Department of Commerce, or the secretary thereof, in relation to the work hereby transferred, shall, immediately when said transfer becomes effective, be fully conferred upon and vested in the Department of the Interior, or the secretary thereof, as the case may be.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTHWEST SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION

THE fourth annual meeting of the Northwest Scientific Association was held at Spokane, Washington, in the Davenport Hotel on Wednesday and Thursday, December 28 and 29, under the presidency of Mr. L. K. Armstrong, consulting engineer of Spokane. There was a noticeable increase in the number of members attending the sessions and in the number of guests and visitors over former years.

There were three general sessions in addition to the annual business meeting. One of the general meetings was devoted to medicine and surgery, the second to forest problems and the third to scientific research in history. There were also section meetings of the following sections: Botany, zoology, chemistry, physics, education, engineering, forestry, geology, geography, plant pathology and social science.

The annual dinner of the association was held on Wednesday evening in the Elizabethan Room, Davenport Hotel. On this occasion the address of the retiring president, President Chas. H. Clapp, University of Montana, was delivered. His subject was "National Resources and World Problems."

The following officers were elected for the year 1928:

*President*: Dr. E. A. Bryan, president emeritus of Washington State College, Pullman, Washington.

*Vice-president*: Dean Ivan C. Crawford, State University, Moscow, Idaho.

*Secretary-treasurer*: J. W. Hungate, State Normal School, Cheney, Washington.

At the business meeting the report of the committee on facilities for research and publication was adopted. This report carried the recommendation that the association take steps to form a corporation jointly with the Eastern Washington Historical Society, the resulting body to be known as The Northwest Institute of Arts and Science. A committee will be appointed by the incoming president for the purpose of conferring with a committee from the Eastern Washington Historical Society, this committee to report to the association for confirmation of the terms of cooperation. The association also passed a resolution favor-

ing the enactment of the forest research bill now pending in congress.

J. W. HUNGATE,  
*Secretary-Treasurer*

### RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF DR. FRANCIS W. PEABODY

THE following resolutions on the death of Dr. Francis Weld Peabody have been passed by the trustees of the Boston City Hospital:

By the death of Dr. Francis Weld Peabody the Boston City Hospital has lost a distinguished member of its staff. As director of the Thorndike Laboratory, which was established to prove that the study of disease and research into its causes was as necessary a function of a municipal hospital as of one privately endowed, his success has become a part of the hospital's history and the Thorndike Laboratory, under his guidance, has occupied a foremost place among institutions of its kind. His scientific imagination, intellectual capacity, mental balance and persevering zeal brought him fame as an investigator, while his generous encouragement of his assistants and his appreciative support of their efforts created an organization which would reflect credit on any hospital. His brief seven years of service not only demonstrated the wisdom of the experiment, but it founded a tradition whose effect can not be lost. His interest never flagged during his long illness, and through it all he remained the directing force. He never lost his sense of values in his enthusiasm for research, and in his relations with his patient he was preeminently the good physician. He healed when it was possible, but always he comforted. He was an eminent teacher for he sensed the difficulties of his students. Never didactic, he showed them the way to solve their own problems. Meanwhile he instilled the highest ideals of the art of medicine. His life was one of steady growth, and ever widening influence. His attractive personality and forgetfulness of self, his sympathy and understanding helpfulness, bound his colleagues to him with the strongest ties of affection. Young men found in him an inspiration, while the older leaders of the profession, in which he had become a master, saw in him the bearer of the torch which they were laying down. His life must be measured not by the number of his years, but by the record of his accomplishments, and by the heritage of his example. His character combined the strong qualities of his New England ancestry, softened by tolerance and charity, and nowhere was it better shown than in the courage with which for months he faced the inevitable end.

The trustees of the Boston City Hospital, in placing on record their appreciation of the high qualities of the man, and of his work, wish to express their realization of the great loss which the community has suffered. They share the sorrow of the multitude of his friends, and extend to his family their heartfelt sympathy.

### THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY

AN International Congress of Psychology will be held at Yale University, New Haven, in the late summer of 1929. After eight European congresses, beginning in Paris in 1889, it has been decided to meet in America, following an invitation extended by the American Psychological Association at the time of the Philadelphia meeting a year ago. This having been accepted by the international committee, plans for the conduct of the congress were drawn up by a committee of the association, and these were finally adopted at the recent Columbus meeting.

The control of the arrangements for the conduct of the meeting has been delegated to a national committee of twenty-one psychologists, eighteen of whom, including the three principal officers, were elected by a nominating committee and a formal ballot from members and associates of the Psychological Association. Three further members were coopted by the elected committee and eighteen of the twenty-one members were present at the meeting for organization at the Ohio State University.

At that time other officers were elected, and the general plans for the congress were considered and in part decided. The possibility of meeting consecutively in Cambridge, New Haven and New York with a visit to Princeton was considered, and the relative advantages of different universities, including Cornell and Chicago. Yale University was selected owing to its convenient location, the social advantages of meeting in a smaller city and the recent notable development of psychology in that institution.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance of foreign delegates from all parts of the world. Plans have been initiated by which as many exchange and other professorships and lectureships, summer-school positions, etc., as possible will be filled that year by foreign psychologists, and it may be possible to arrange lectures and conferences in different cities. This will have the advantage of increasing appreciation of scientific psychology and in the promotion of international information and good-will, while at the same time assisting to defray the cost of travel for foreign members.

The American Psychological Association now has about 600 members and 200 associates, all of whom are professional psychologists. Election to membership requires an advanced degree or its equivalent, the publication of research work of some consequence and under ordinary circumstances a permanent position in psychology. All members and associates of the association are invited and expected to become members of the congress. Others from North America can become