(at three dollars each) are all turned over to the respective publishers of the journals and the work of handling these is a definite contribution from the association toward the support of the journals and toward the popularization of science. About eight per cent. of the new members joining between October 1 and December 20, 1927, subscribed for one or the other of the extra journals and these are equally distributed between the two journals, four per cent. to each. For the same period 2,796 subscriptions were received from old members for one or the other of the extra journals, two thirds of these being for the *News-Letter* and one third for the *Monthly*.

The Agassiz Bust fund ($1,310) was raised by personal subscriptions from members of the biological and geological sections. The cost of circularization for this fund amounted to $362.33, which was not charged against the fund, consequently the association actually contributed this amount. The fund itself ($1,310) has been transmitted to the Hall of Fame, New York University, as a contribution from members of the American Association toward the cost of a bust of Louis Agassiz, which is to be unveiled in the Hall of Fame probably next May.

The accounts for the expenses of the Philadelphia meeting are not as complete as they should be, for no final report has been received from the local committee for that meeting, but they are presumably nearly correct as shown in the permanent secretary's report, where the total extra expense on account of that meeting appears as $8,229.35, omitting the cost of the exhibition. Aside from exhibition receipts, the income from the meeting was $1,303.00 from registration fees and $435.50 from advertising and sale of the program, or $1,738.50 in all, leaving a deficit for that meeting amounting to $8,229.35—$1,738.50, or $6,490.85. Of this deficit $4,027.25 is shown to have been covered by locally raised funds, and consequently the real deficit for the Philadelphia meeting was $2,463.60, paid from the current funds of the permanent secretary's office.

The annual exhibition at Philadelphia is shown by the report to have cost $3,841.50 and the gross income therefrom is shown to have been $4,091.50, with a net income of $250.00. An advance fund of $500 had been appropriated for initial expenses of the exhibition, of which only $250 had been expended, and this expenditure was offset by the net gain. Therefore the exhibition was really a source of neither gain nor loss.

For the year considered the association paid $42,610.75 for membership journal subscriptions and $17,062.42 for the regular expenses of the Washington office and it contributed $3,086.75 toward the expenses of its divisions and local branch and of the affiliated academies of science. It is interesting to note that the amount contributed to divisions, branch and academies is a little larger than the appropriation ($3,000) for individual grants for research, derived from the treasurer's funds.

At the beginning of the year 1926–27 there was available for general purposes $2,025.68 in the permanent secretary's hands. At the end of the year this balance is shown as $3,416.02 ($21.14 in the checking account and $3,394.88 in the savings account), the gain being $1,390.34, or about 2 per cent. of the total income on account of all memberships for the year.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PLACE OF SCIENCE IN EDUCATION

Following is the summary report of the Committee on the Place of Science in Education (Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, *chairman*), which was accepted by the council at its session on December 29. In connection with this summary report, the reader is referred to paragraphs 24 and 25 of the section on "Legislative and Executive Proceedings," in this issue of SCIENCE.

REPORT

The Committee on the Place of Science in Education has prepared a report for the council which it now submits. This report summarizes the work of the committee up to the present time. The committee has considered the whole subject of the relations and uses of science, of which science teaching in schools and colleges is but a part. Outlines and suggestions have been published as the work progressed, these resulting in much correspondence and in local conferences, and the conclusions are included in the report.

The committee also reports that a more complete statement of its work is nearly ready for publication, and requests authorization to proceed with publication when that statement is completed. The manuscript will consist of about fifty typed pages. It should be published in such a way as to secure wide circulation. It is expected that special funds will be secured by the committee to cover the cost of publication.

Three further needs have become recognized by the committee, through its conferences. To meet these needs the council is requested to approve the following recommendations:

(a) That some organization of national scope, such as the United States Bureau of Education, or the Research Division of the National Education Association, be asked by this committee to undertake a comprehensive and intensive study of the situations, tendencies and needs of science instruction in educational systems.

(b) That the services of a field secretary be secured, to work with existing agencies, to distribute information on research in science education, to stimulate further research, to operate as a sort of clearing-house agent and to continue the organizing of new groups of science teachers, writers for popularization of science, etc. This field secretary should work under the guidance of the Committee on the Place of Science in Education, or under the guidance of a national council of science teachers as soon as such a council is formed.

(c) That a national council of science teachers be organized to advance science teaching, to increase public appreciation of science and to secure for science teachers increased facilities and a wider usefulness. The services of a field secretary would be very useful in the organization of such a council.

(*Signed*) OTIS W. CALDWELL,
Chairman.

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH, FOR 1928

An appropriation of $3,000 was made by the council at Nashville for individual grants in aid of scientific research, to be allotted to applicants by the Committee on Grants for Research. Fifty-six applications were received and considered in the regular way by the committee. The sums requested amounted, on the whole, to $18,500. Since only $3,000 was available for this allotment, it follows that a very large number of applicants must be disappointed. This fact should not be allowed to discourage applications for future years, however, for the committee feels that better selections are possible when the number and amounts of the applications greatly exceed the possibilities for actual grants. Members who have research projects suitable for grants from the association should not hesitate to make application.

Applications are made on special blanks, obtainable from the Washington office of the association, and they may be sent in at any time. Allotments are made only at the time of the annual meeting. In recent years the amount of a single grant has not exceeded $500 and most of the grants are for smaller sums. This year the largest grant is for $350.

The chairman of the Committee on Grants for Research has reported the following allotments of funds for 1928, all of the council's appropriation for this purpose being thus used up. The list is arranged according to the several fields of science represented.

Physics

James W. Broxon, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. For studying pressure variation of the natural ionization in gases at high pressures $350

A. L. Hughes, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. For studying ionization and photoelectric effects with polarized light 150

Astronomy

Heber D. Curtis, Allegheny Observatory, Pittsburgh, Pa. For completion of large special comparator for parallax and proper motion investigations on the extensive stock of plates which have been taken with the Thaw Photographic Refractor at Allegheny Observatory 300

Geology and Paleontology

Seismological Society of America (S. D. Townley, Treasurer, Stanford University, Calif.). For investigation of earthquakes occurring on the Pacific Coast of the United States 200

Ferdinand Canu, 18 Rue de Peintre Lebrun, Versailles, France. For studying the Bryozoan fauna of the Galapagos Islands 150

Zoology

Phineas W. Whiting, Bussey Institution, Boston, Mass. For genetic work with the parasitic wasp, Habrobracon, especially in relation to sex-determination and parthenogenesis 150

Winterton C. Curtis, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. For studying effects of irradiation upon regeneration 300

Henry H. Collins, 916 Adelaide St., Pittsburgh, Pa. For investigation of the effects of inter-specific gonad transplantation upon the development of specific characters in ontogeny and in regeneration, in certain urodele amphibia, together with incidental studies of life histories and geographic variations 200

Botany

William R. Maxon, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. For preparation of manuscript for a volume describing the pteridophyta of Jamaica, to be published as one of the series now issuing from the British Museum (Natural History), "Flora of Jamaica," by Fawcett and Rendle 300

Joyce Hedrick, 106 E. Spring St., Oxford, Ohio. For continuing research of Dr. Bruce Fink on "The Lichen Flora of the United States" 200

Anthropology

Henry B. Collins, Jr., U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. For archeological research at ancient village sites in northern Alaska, particularly on St. Lawrence Island, for the purpose of tracing ancient migrations in the vicinity of Bering Strait 300

Physiology and Medicine

Elery R. Becker, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. For investigation of the physiological rôle in their host of the protozoa which inhabit the