Sir William B. Hardy, Cambridge, England (title not yet available).

Dr. H. A. Abramson: Cataphoresis of blood cells and inert particles in sols and gels and its biological significance (with motion pictures).

Wilder D. Bancroft and C. E. Barnett, Cornell University: Adsorption of methylene blue by lead sulfate.

David R. Briggs, University of Minnesota: Surface conductance.

E. F. Burton and Beatrice Reid Deacon, University of Toronto: Influence of temperature on coagulation of colloidal solutions.

John R. Fanselow, University of Wisconsin: The influence of electrolytes and non-electrolytes upon the optical activity and relative resistance to shear of gelatin systems.

William D. Harkins, University of Chicago: Charges on colloidal particles, adsorption, and the spreading of liquids.

A. B. Hastings, University of Chicago: The rôle of hemoglobin in the blood.

Ernst Hauser, Frankfurt am Main, Germany: New microscopic methods in connection with the problem of vulcanization.

Emil Heuser, International Paper Company, Ontario: Problems of cellulose chemistry.

Harry N. Holmes and Robert C. Williams, Oberlin College: The uniform distribution of catalysts throughout porous solids.

F. B. Kenrick, University of Toronto: The effect of adsorbed water on electrical conductivity of powders.

John C. Krantz and Neil E. Gordon, University of Maryland: Hydrogen-ion concentration and stability of emulsions.

M. E. Laing, J. W. McBain and E. W. Harrison, Stanford University: Adsorption of sodium oleate at the air-water interface.

J. W. McBain, W. F. K. Wynne-Jones and F. H. Pollard, Stanford University: The activity and adsorption of p-toluidine in the surface of its aqueous solutions.

P. J. Moloney and Edith M. Taylor, Connaught Research Laboratories: Fractionation of diphtheria anti-toxic sera.

Stuart Mudd, Baludin Lucke, Morton McCutcheon and Max Strumia, University of Pennsylvania: Relation between surface properties and phagocytosis of bacteria.

H. A. Neville and H. C. Jones, Lehigh University: The study of hydration changes by a volume-change method.

J. B. Nichols, Dupont Company: The development of the ultra-centrifuge and its field of research.

Fred Olsen, Picatinny Arsenal: Influence of gel structure upon the technology of smokeless powder manufacture.

A. J. Phillips, Picatinny Arsenal: Structure of cellulose nitrate and cellulose nitrate gels.

W. L. Robinson, University of Toronto: The filtration of colloids by the spleen.

S. E. Sheppard and R. H. Lambert, Eastman Kodak Company: Grain growth in silver bromide precipitates.

A. J. Stamm, Forest Products Laboratories: The structure of soft-woods as revealed by dynamic physical methods.

H. L. Trumbull, B. F. Goodrich Company: The preparation and properties of rubber dispersions.

Hardolph Wasteneys and H. Borsook, University of Toronto: Emulsions and protein synthesis.

Harry B. Weiser and G. E. Cunningham, The Rice Institute: Adsorption of ions and the physical character of precipitates (with motion pictures).

G. S. Whitby, J. G. McNally and W. Gallay, McGill University: Studies of organophilic colloids.

A BILL TO PROMOTE ETHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH AMONG THE AMERICAN INDIANS

AN appropriation to provide for cooperation by the Smithsonian Institution with state, educational and scientific organizations in the United States for continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, was approved by the Senate on May 8, when it passed the McKellar bill, which contains the following provisions:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is hereby authorized to cooperate with any state, educational institution, or scientific organization in the United States for continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains.

Section 2. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $20,000, which shall be available until expended for the above purposes:

Provided, That at such time as the Smithsonian Institution is satisfied that any state, educational institution, or scientific organization in any of the United States is prepared to contribute to such investigation and when in its judgment such investigation shall appear meritorious, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution may direct that an amount from this sum equal to that contributed by such state, educational institution, or scientific organization, not to exceed $2,000, to be expended from such sum in any one state during any calendar year, be made available for cooperative investigation:

Provided further, That all such cooperative work and division of the result thereof shall be under the direction of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

THE AWARD OF MEDALS BY THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

THE annual meeting for the presentation of medals by the Franklin Institute took place in Philadelphia on May 16. Medals were presented to sixteen men for scientific achievement over a wide field. The Franklin medal, the highest award of the institute, was presented to Dr. Charles F. Brush, inventor of

the arc light, and, through Baron F. von Prittz Witz-Gaffron, the German Ambassador, also to Professor Walther Nernst, of the University of Berlin. Dr. Brush read a paper on radioactive elements. Dr. Nernst's paper was read by Dr. Irving Langmuir, of the General Electric Company, one of his former pupils. Cresson medals were awarded to Henry Ford "in consideration of his rare inventive ability and power of organization"; to Charles L. Lawrance for his development of the air-cooled motor; Professor Vladimir Karapetoff, of Cornell University, for instruments for the mechanical calculation of magnetic and electrical constants of an electrical transmitting line, and Gustaf W. Elmen, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., inventor of permalloy, a new alloy of nickel, 100 times more magnetic than iron.

The Henderson medal was awarded for the first time. It went to William F. Kiesel, in charge of the Altoona shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for improvement in locomotives and railroad equipment. Arthur Graham Glasgow, of London, received the Walton Clark medal for improvements in the manufacture of illuminating gas.

William E. Taylor, of Corning, N. Y., received for himself and his associate, Eugene C. Sullivan, the Potts medal for development of pyrex, a heat resisting glass. Oscar G. Thurlow, of the Alabama Power Company, also received the Potts medal for designs and inventions applied to hydroelectric plants.

Other awards were: Longstreth medals to Frank N. Speller, of the National Tube Company, for inventing scale-proof iron pipe, and to Warren P. Valentine, of New York, for improving the refractometer and other optical instruments; Wetherill medals to Albert S. Howell, of the Bell-Howell Company, for the development of movie cameras and projectors adaptable to the amateur, and to Frank E. Ross, of the Yerkes Observatory, for designing wide-angle photographic lenses which increase 100 times the astronomical area that can be photographed; and the Levy medal, to Vannevar Bush, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for two papers on electrical power transmission contributed to the *Journal* of the Franklin Institute.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. HIDEYO NOGUCHI, member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, died on May 21 in Africa from yellow fever, which he contracted while working on the disease. Dr. Noguchi was fifty-one years of age.

DR. PERCY E. RAYMOND, associate professor of paleontology at Harvard University, has been awarded the Walker grand prize of $1,000, offered every five years by the Boston Society of Natural History. The prize, offered for outstanding discoveries or investigations in natural history, went to Professor Raymond for his work on the trilobites.

AS already recorded in SCIENCE, the Linnean gold medal for 1928 has been awarded by the Linnean Society to Dr. Edmund Beecher Wilson, Da Costa professor of zoology in Columbia University. In commenting on this award, *Nature* says: "Professor Wilson's early work dealt with descriptive embryology; in the 'nineties, he took a great part in founding the new science of experimental embryology, and many of his experiments, especially those on *Amphioxus, Nereis, Patella* and *Dentalium,* remain classical. He is known to a world-wide circle as the author of that admirable text-book, 'The Cell in Development and Heredity.' First published in 1896, a greatly enlarged third edition appeared in 1925. It is a model of what a text-book should be—encyclopedic, trustworthy and judicial—and shows the hand of a master."

AWARD of prizes for the best contributions to the arc-welding art were made at the opening session of the spring meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Pittsburgh on May 14. These prizes were offered by the Lincoln Electric Company, of Cleveland, through its vice-president, James F. Lincoln, with the desire to promote the whole art and to reduce the cost of construction. The first prize, $10,000, was awarded to James W. Owens, of Newport News, Va., for a paper entitled "Arc Welding, its Fundamentals and Economics." Professor Henri Dustin, of the University of Brussels, Belgium, received the second prize of $5,000 for his paper on "Fundamental Principles of Arc Welding," while Commander H. E. Rossell, of the U. S. Naval Academy, took the third prize of $2,500 for his review of "Electric Welding of Ship's Bulkheads and Similar Structures."

SAMUEL REA, of Philadelphia, and Sir Ernest Rutherford, of the University of Cambridge, have, among others, been elected honorary members of the British Institute of Civil Engineers.

ON May 3, at the annual general meeting of the British Iron and Steel Institute, the Bessemer gold medal was presented to Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.