

involves the study of possible lead and zinc deposits in the northern part of the state. Cooperative work is also under way with the Illinois Geological Survey, with which the Federal Geological Survey cooperates extensively in the preparation of topographic maps, and less extensively in a study of the geologic problems of the state. The iron ores of the south are receiving more or less constant attention. An agreement has been entered into with the Geological Survey of Alabama for a cooperative study of the ores of that state. A review is under way of the iron ore situation in Virginia and some of those of Tennessee are treated in reports about to be issued. Pennsylvania, New York and New England are not neglected in this work. To each of these states or groups of states the survey has assigned members of its geologic staff who are at work on research problems. Among the problems thus attacked is that of the mild earth tremors, a number of which have been felt in New England in recent years.

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY

FROM an account in *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* of the ninth conference we learn that the following officers were elected: *President*, Emar Biilmann, of Denmark; *Vice-presidents*, d'Artigas, Behal, Bodtker, E. Mond, Parravano, Reese, Sakurai and Swietoslawski. Of these, Behal, Bodtker, Mond and Sakurai were selected by lot to serve two years. Dr. Mond was chosen to be the successor to the president in case the necessity should arise. Jean Gérard was reelected secretary.

The next meeting will be held at Liège, Belgium, in 1930. It will consist of both a Conference of the International Union and a Congress of Industrial Chemistry organized by the Société de Chimie Industrielle, of which Jean Gérard is vice-president. The invitation to convene at Liège was offered in the broadest terms to include chemists of all nations, whether at present adherents to the union or not. It is expected that the 1932 meeting will be a large International Congress of Chemistry, organized at Madrid by the chemists of Spain in association with a committee of the International Union.

Engineering and Industrial Chemistry gives the following account of the organization of the union:

During the past few years many criticisms of the International Union have been expressed, especially in England and America. The need of a reorganization of its activities has been recognized for some time by several of those most interested in its success. Suggestions along this line were made by Dr. Cohen, the president, at the Washington meeting two years ago, and preliminary modification of its statutes were offered last year at

Warsaw. During the present meeting the principal business was the further consideration of these changes and the adoption of the new statutes and regulations.

The result has been to alter considerably the character of the organization. In the past its efforts have been devoted principally to securing international agreement upon subjects of common interest, but hereafter its activities will also be directed towards the organization of international congresses of chemists. Future meetings will be held at two-year intervals, and each alternate one will be an international congress organized on an elaborate scale.

A marked desire to improve the character of the union in another direction was also expressed. This was to enlarge its international character by encouraging the entrance of those nations not at present affiliated with the union. Toward this end the following distinguished chemists were present at The Hague as invited guests: from Germany, Professors Bodenstein, Haber, Markwald and Stock; from Austria, Professor Wegscheider; and from Russia, Professors Ipatieff, Schilow, Stepanow, Tschitschibabin and Zelensky.

As a further mark of the desire of the union to receive into its membership the countries not at present represented, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the council: "The International Union of Chemistry is happy to salute the chemists of Germany, Austria and Russia, who have come as guests to the conference at The Hague. It hopes that the chemical groups in these countries will soon organize themselves in the manner leading to their admission into the union."

Although Dr. Cohen and other members have favored the above improvements for some time, it was the English delegation which insisted most strongly on their immediate adoption. In fact, Sir William Pope, in explaining why the dues of Great Britain had not been paid, said it was the result of their dissatisfaction with the union, and that no further payments would be made until assurance was obtained that the meetings would be organized in a manner worthy of scientists. He asked what would have been the opinion of van't Hoff of an international gathering of chemists at which less than twenty papers describing advances in the science had been provided. Although the English were not present last year at Warsaw to aid in the inauguration of the changes, they came to The Hague fully determined to see them put through.

According to the new statutes, the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry has for its objects: (1) The organization of a permanent cooperation between the chemical associations of the adherent countries; (2) the coordination of their scientific and technical means of action; (3) contribution to the advancement of chemistry in all the extent of its domain, notably the holding of conferences and congresses. It has its provisional headquarters at Paris.

THE MARTIN MALONEY MEMORIAL CLINIC OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE University of Pennsylvania broke ground on September 13 for the erection of the new Martin Ma-

loney Memorial Clinic Building of the University Hospital, which will occupy the site of the old Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, and will cost slightly more than \$1,000,000. The ceremony was attended by university officials, including Provost Josiah H. Pennington and men prominent in medical circles in Philadelphia.

Constituting the first unit in the eventual complete modernization and expansion of the University Hospital, the new structure will permit the concentration of a number of important medical clinics. The building, which will house the general medical out-patient department of the University Hospital, will be L-shaped in form, nine stories high and will be erected of red brick and Indiana limestone, decorated with terra cotta. The architecture is English Collegiate, modified to suit the demands of a building of the type contemplated and treated in a slightly modern fashion.

The building will house dispensaries for medical and allied groups; a Hydro-therapy and Physiotherapy Department; special wards of small size for cases requiring particular study and care; the Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, and the John Musser Department of Research Medicine. The entire sixth floor of the structure will be devoted to the Eldridge R. Johnson Foundation for Research in Medical Physics, which was made possible by the \$800,000 gift to the University by Eldridge R. Johnson, formerly president of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

The inclusion of the Eldridge R. Johnson Foundation, together with the Pepper Laboratory, and the Musser Department in the new building will have the advantage of placing in immediate proximity to the wards, a group of highly trained workers to whom all difficult problems can be referred.

Clinics to be housed in the new building include a Cardio-Vascular Clinic, Gastro-Intestinal Clinic, Thyroid Clinic, Metabolic and Diabetic Clinic, Asthma, Pulmonary and Biometric Clinics. A prominent feature of the clinical activities will be the inclusion of the work of the Robinette Foundation for the study, treatment and prevention of diseases of the heart and circulatory system, established recently through the generosity of Edward B. Robinette, an alumnus of the university and a prominent investment banker. The sum of \$250,000 already has been contributed toward the foundation by Mr. Robinette, to which a like amount is to be added when the work carried on under the foundation requires it. The activities of the Robinette Foundation will be carried on chiefly through the heart, kidney and biometric clinics with which it will be closely affiliated.

In addition to the various clinics, research and other departments, the building will contain numerous receiving rooms, a library, dental room, special X-ray department, administrative offices and similar other equipment. A pathological laboratory will be situated on the top floor of the building.

The Martin Maloney Memorial Clinic has been made possible largely through the generosity of Mr. Martin Maloney, of Spring Lake, New Jersey, who some time ago presented the University of Pennsylvania with the sum of \$250,000, which was to form the nucleus of a fund for the erection of the new building and who later added other substantial contributions to his original benefaction. It is the third important building to have been added to the medical equipment within the past year. Early last fall the university opened its new \$2,000,000 teaching hospital of the Graduate School of Medicine, while the new \$1,000,000 Laboratory of Anatomy and Biochemistry, made possible by two gifts of \$250,000 each from the Rockefeller Foundation and General Education Board and other gifts, is rapidly reaching completion.

LOWELL INSTITUTE LECTURES

DR. ROBERT DE C. WARD, professor of climatology at Harvard University, will offer a course of eight Lowell lectures on "Climate in Relation to Man," beginning on November 19 and continuing on Monday and Thursday evenings at eight o'clock. The subjects of the different lectures are:

1. "The Meaning and Scope of Climatology, and Some of its Practical Applications in the Service of Man."
2. "The Relations of Climate and Health as seen by a Climatologist; The Health Resorts of the United States."
3. "The Climatic Factor in Man's Physical Environment. Ancient and Modern Views. Climate and Civilization, Habitability, Migrations and the Distribution of Population."
4. "How Far Can Man Control His Climate? Man's Struggle against Climatic Handicaps; His Successes and His Failures."
5. "The Acclimatization of the White Race in the Tropics."
6. "Some Present and Future Relations of Man to His Climatic Environments in the Tropics; Problems of Labor and of Government; The Development of the Tropics."
7. "Polar Climate; Man and the Polar Zones."
8. "Is our Climate Changing? Geological, Historical and Present-Day Changes in Climate; Periodicities and Oscillations in Climate."

Beginning on January 7 Vilhjamur Stefansson will give a course on the Arctic regions. The titles of the lectures are as follows: