in ascertaining the cause, prevention and cure of disease affecting human beings. The institute would be under the jurisdiction and administrative control of the Public Health Service. The bill says the Hygienic Laboratory shall hereafter be known as the National Institute of Health, occupying the same site in the District of Columbia. It would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to Congress from time to time plans and estimates of appropriations to carry out this proposed act.

H. R. 3142 proposes to coordinate health activities of the government. It provides that upon the request of an executive department or of an independent establishment which is carrying on a public health activity, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to detail officers or employees of the Public Health Service to such department or establishment in order to cooperate in such work.

It would authorize the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service to detail personnel of the Public Health Service to educational and research institutions for special studies of scientific problems relating to public health and for dissemination of information relating to public health and to extend the facilities of the Public Health Service to health officials and scientists engaged in special study.

It also would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to establish additional divisions in the Hygienic Laboratory in the District of Columbia as agencies for solution of public health problems. It specifies that the administrative office and bureau divisions of the Public Health Service in the District of Columbia shall be administered as a part of the departmental organization and the scientific offices and research laboratories of the Public Health Service shall (whether or not in the District of Columbia) be administered as a part of the field service.

Besides providing for appointments and promotions and other details, the bill provides among other things that the officer detailed as chief of the narcotics division of the Public Health Service shall, while so serving, be an assistant surgeon-general. It provides that hereafter the advisory board for the hygienic laboratory shall be known as the National Advisory Health Council.

THE TENNESSEE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE Tennessee Academy of Science held its spring meeting at Memphis and Reelfoot Lake on Friday and Saturday, May 26 and 27. Sessions were held on Friday morning and afternoon and on Saturday morning in the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, and on Saturday evening in the Walnut Log Lodge, Reelfoot Lake. The president of the academy, P. E. Cox, Tennessee state archeologist, presided at the meeting.

The program of thirty papers and addresses embraced not only subjects in various branches of science, including physics, chemistry, biology, archeology, psychology, sociology, bacteriology and pharmacology, but several of more general interest such as "Some Phases of Flood Control on the Mississippi River," with special reference to the work now in progress in the Memphis district, by Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Wilby; "Progress of Mosquito Control and Malaria Control," by J. A. LaPrince, of the U. S. Public Health Service; "County-wide Screening Program for the Control of Malaria in Lake County, Tennessee," by Howard R. Fullerton, of the Tennessee Public Health Department; "The Geology of Reelfoot Lake," by Walter F. Pond, state geologist of Tennessee, and "The Story of Reelfoot Lake," by the Honorable Thomas O. Morris, of Obion, Tennessee.

The session on Friday morning opened with an address of welcome by the Honorable S. Watkins Overton, mayor of Memphis. At the dinner on Friday evening in the Hotel Peabody ballroom, the speakers were the Right Reverend Thomas F. Gailor, bishop of Tennessee Episcopal Church, and Dr. M. W. Stirling, chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology. The Memphis members of the academy provided automobiles for the excursion to Reelfoot Lake on Saturday afternoon and return to Memphis on Sunday afternoon.

The officers of the academy are:

P. E. Cox, *president,* Memorial Building, Nashville.

A. Richard Bliss, Jr., *vice-president,* 175 Granville Place, Memphis.

J. T. McGill, *secretary-treasurer,* Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Jesse M. Shaver, *editor,* George Peabody College, Nashville.

The next meeting of the academy will be held at Nashville, November 29, 1929.

JOHN T. MCGILL,
Secretary

THE SEVENTH COLLOID SYMPOSIUM

THE Seventh Colloid Symposium will be held at the Johns Hopkins University on June 20, 21 and 22. The following program of papers has been announced by the chairman of the symposium, Professor Harry B. Weiser, The Rice Institute, Houston, Texas.

Frederick G. Donnan, University College, London, "The Scattering of Light in Sols and Gels."

S. E. Sheppard and J. G. McNally, Eastman Kodak Company, "The Anisotropy of Gelatin Gels."

Harvey A. Neville and E. R. Theis, Lehigh University, "The Measurement of the Hydration of Gelatin and Related Materials and the Relation of Hydration to Swelling."

K. F. Herzfeld, the Johns Hopkins University, "Surface Properties of Crystals."

Wesley G. France, the Ohio State University, "Crystal Structure and Adsorption from Solution."

A. Frumkin, Karpow Chemical Institute, Moscow, "Theory of Electrocapillarity."

James W. McBain and Robert C. Williams, Stanford University, "A Determination of the Number of Free Electric Charges on Air Bubbles and Oil Droplets Dispersed in Water Containing a Small Amount of Cetyl Sulfonic Acid."

H. B. Bull, the University of Rochester, "The Electrostatics of Flotation."

Donald H. Andrews, the Johns Hopkins University, "Some Evidence on the Nature of Extra Molecular Forces."

W. A. Patrick, the Johns Hopkins University, "The Adsorption of Vapors."

F. E. Bartell and Ying Fu, the University of Michigan, "The Specific Surface Area of Activated Carbon and Silica."

Wilder D. Bancroft, C. E. Barnett and B. S. Belden, Cornell University, "Compound Formation with a Volatile Base or Acid."

Otto Reinmuth, University of Maryland, and Neil E. Gordon, the Johns Hopkins University, "Nature of Interaction between Hydrous Oxides and Mordant Dyes."

Frank K. Cameron and R. A. Lineberry, the University of North Carolina, "Apparent Specific Gravity and Moisture Content of Clays."

Edgar T. Wherry, Clarence S. Ross and Paul F. Kerr, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Progress in the Study of the Clay Minerals."

K. D. Jacob, W. L. Hill and R. S. Holmes, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Some Colloidal Properties of Finely Divided Natural Phosphates."

Eugene C. Bingham, Lafayette College, "The Nature of the Different Types of Plastic Flow."

Harry N. Holmes and C. J. B. Thor, Oberlin College, "Adsorption of Fats."

E. S. Paine, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "The Colloids of the Sugar Liquors."

Treat B. Johnson, Yale University, "The Chemistry of Bacteria and the Development of a Practical Technique for the Chemical Analysis of Cells."

S. DeW. Ludlum, A. E. Taft and R. L. Nugent, the Gladwyne Research Laboratory, "Human Blood Serum as a Colloidal System."

J. E. Sweet, Cornell University Medical College, "The Liesegang Phenomenon in Gall Stones."

J. C. W. Frazer, the Johns Hopkins University, "A Study of the Porous Disc Method of Measuring Osmotic Pressures in Aqueous Solutions."

Harry B. Weiser, The Rice Institute, "Adsorption and the Permeability of Membranes."

THE EARLIEST MOTION PICTURES

ON May 8, Stanford University held a semi-centennial celebration in commemoration of the motion picture research conducted by Leland Stanford at his Palo Alto stock farm in 1878 and 1879 with the assistance of Eadweard J. Muybridge and John D. Isaacs. It is believed that this is the first investigation to make use of consecutive instantaneous pictures and, therefore, lies at the basis of the photographic analysis of motion and also the portrayal of movement through the motion picture. Something over two thousand such pictures were taken by Muybridge. Many of those that had to do with the locomotion of the horse were later analyzed by Dr. J. D. B. Stillman, whose book, "The Horse in Motion," was published in 1882. Official delegates from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences took part in the exercises. Tablets commemorating the Stanford-Muybridge research were unveiled, one in Memorial Court at the main quadrangle of the university and the other, a duplicate, near the site of the Muybridge studio. Dr. Walter R. Miles, professor of experimental psychology at Stanford University, gave two addresses, "The Stanford-Muybridge Research on the Portrayal of Motion" and "Technique and Results of the Palo Alto Experiments." Other speakers and addresses were as follows: Louis B. Mayer, vice-president of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation, "The Debt of Motion Pictures to the Early Researcher"; Louis H. Tolhurst, motion picture technician, Hollywood, "Evolution of the Motion Picture"; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, director of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, "The Cost and Value of Research"; William C. De Mille, vice-president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, "The University of the Future of Motion Pictures"; Dr. Robert E. Swain, acting president of Stanford University, "The Relation of the University to Industrial Progress." A talking picture address by the Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur was made possible through a portable outfit recently developed in the Bell Telephone Laboratories. This address for a specific occasion and presented in a college banquet hall marks an advance in motion pictures that is of much educational significance.

THE INAUGURATION OF RESEARCH BY THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON

ON May 31, at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, the Department of Genetics of the Carnegie Institution of Washington was "at home" to invited guests. The reception was held in celebration of the conclusion of the first quarter century of the work of the institution founded by Andrew Carnegie for the conduct