

Reservation Commission at its first meeting of the current fiscal year. The purchase program involves eleven units and a total obligation of \$229,506.82 with an average price of \$2.69 per acre.

The areas approved for purchase are located in purchase units already established in eight states. When acquired, they will be placed under national forest administration by the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to be managed for permanent timber production, watershed protection and other public forest uses. Some of the lands contain young timber growth which, with adequate fire protection and the right kind of management, will develop into good timber stands. Certain areas have been so badly denuded by cutting and fire that they will have to be replanted.

THE late Secretary of War Good was chairman of the commission; other members are Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, Senators Keyes of New Hampshire and Harris of Georgia, and Representatives Hawley of Oregon and Aswell of Louisiana. John E. Burch is secretary.

The purchase program approved by the commission is as follows:

<i>Purchase Unit</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Obligation</i>
Alabama, Ala.	3,483	\$ 20,639.00
Catahoula, La.	33,916	123,583.00
Cherokee, Ga.-Tenn.	408	1,224.00
Huron, Mich.	5,096	9,807.73
Keweenaw, Mich.	3,422	7,425.77
Mackinac, Mich.	17,626	26,441.05
Marquette, Mich.	75	111.84
Moquah, Wis.	13,236	18,483.81
Ouachita, Ark.	980	2,836.00
Ozark, Ark.	2,912	12,370.35
Superior, Minn.	4,041	6,484.27

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION OF BIOLOGY TEACHERS

(1) THE New York Association of Biology Teachers announces the following program of addresses for its first six monthly meetings of 1929-1930.

September: Dr. Benjamin Harrow, "Amino Acids and Vitamins."

October: Dr. A. B. Stout, "Sterilities in Plants."

November: Dr. L. O. Howard, "We must know more about Insects."

December: Dr. Gary N. Calkins, "The Nucleus."

January: Dr. Lee Crandall, "Explorations in New Guinea."

February: Dr. Knight Dunlap, "Present Views regarding the Function of the Brain."

The meetings ordinarily are held on the third Friday evening of each month at the American Mu-

seum of Natural History. In addition, the organization will hold two other regular evening meetings, including a joint science dinner with the teachers of physics and chemistry, several "field" trips, including four to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden for a series of demonstrations of work in plant breeding and pathology: sorghum, corn genetics; variation of the Boston fern; breeding for immunity in grains; cabbage types; etc.

(2) A report on science sequence in high schools was prepared by a committee of chairmen of biology departments (high schools) of New York City as a basis for discussion and possible action. The principal points stressed are two: the importance of extending effective science instruction downward into the first two years of the junior high and last two of the elementary school systems; and second, the urgent need of developing high-school courses in chemistry and physics which shall function in the lives of the pupils taking them, independently of preparation for possible later courses in higher grades of the same sciences.

(3) Readers of SCIENCE interested in obtaining a copy of a survey of the secondary science situation in New York City public high schools (Tildsley, "Science as a Way of Life," Bulletin of High Points in the Work of the High Schools of New York City, October, 1928) may do so by sending six cents postage to Dr. R. C. Benedict, Haaren High School, 10th Ave. and 59th St., New York City.

Dr. Benedict, who has sent to SCIENCE the information given above, reports that he has checked over the recently issued volume of Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and finds that 125 members of the New York Association of Biology Teachers are members of the association.

PERMANENT SCIENCE FUND

A NEW fund the income of which will be available for advancing scientific research has recently been established in a manner sufficiently novel to be of interest to scientific men and to those who may contemplate gifts to science.

By an agreement and declaration of trust made September 5, 1928, the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company has agreed to receive and hold in trust gifts or bequests which shall be made to it as trustee of the Permanent Science Fund. The financial administration of the fund will be by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. The income will be paid over to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences which has undertaken to disburse the money in the aid of scientific research.

These simple arrangements should provide a permanent and experienced financial management of the principal or capital account with a permanent and competent scientific management of the expenditure of the income, both of which should be readily adaptable to changes in the investment or scientific situation.

The amount currently available for disbursement is estimated at about \$2,700 a year, and may be expected to increase as benefactors of science come to appreciate the advantages of the Permanent Science Fund as a depository of gifts.

Applications for grants-in-aid should be addressed to the Committee on the Permanent Science Fund, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

EDWIN B. WILSON

PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HYGIENE IN YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

THE appointment of Dr. Eugen Kahn, of Munich, Germany, as professor of psychiatry and mental hygiene in the Yale School of Medicine is announced by President James Rowland Angell.

Dr. Kahn studied at Heidelberg, Munich and Berlin, where he interested himself primarily in the fundamental sciences which deal with the nervous system. For many years he worked under the late Emil Kraepelin, the noted psychiatrist, in whose honor the Rockefeller Foundation in 1928 presented a building to the German Psychiatric Research Institute in Munich, a unit of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut, recognized as the foremost organization in that country for the promotion of scientific research. When Dr. Kraepelin decided in 1925 to give his whole time to the Psychiatric Institute, which he had founded, he left the active direction of the psychiatric and nerve clinic of the University of Munich to Dr. Kahn, who has since been professor in that clinic.

Dr. Kahn is among the first to be appointed in connection with the program for developing the study of psychiatry and mental hygiene at Yale. Early in 1929 the Rockefeller Foundation pledged \$100,000 a year for ten years to develop this program, and in addition provided the funds for the Institute of Human Relations building, now under construction, in which the department will be housed. For the development of the mental hygiene aspects of the program the Commonwealth Fund is making an annual allowance of \$50,000.

Dr. Kahn recently spent several weeks in New Haven studying the plans and will return in March to assist in equipping the institute building for the work in psychiatry. The building will have facilities for the care of fifty individuals who will be studied from the point of view of their mental economy. Some of these will be of inferior mentality while others will be average and superior. The keynote of the work will be the prevention of mental disease by tracing it in all its forms to the contributing factors and origins.

Associated with Dr. Kahn will be Dr. Lloyd J. Thompson as resident and chief of staff; Dr. Edgar Van Norman Emery, former chief of the Los Angeles child guidance clinic; Dr. C. C. Fry, who is consultant and adviser for university students, and others to represent the varied interests of the institute.

According to Dean M. C. Winternitz, of the Yale School of Medicine, the work in the department of psychiatry and mental hygiene will rest upon the fundamental fields of neuro-physiology, neuro-anatomy and neuro-pathology. These branches are being constantly strengthened by the addition of personnel and funds. In the clinical field the new department will be closely associated with the clinical departments now in existence in surgery, internal medicine, diseases of women and diseases of children.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

AN Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm reports that the Nobel prize in physics for 1928 has been awarded to Professor Owen W. Richardson, King's College, London. Dr. Richardson was professor at Princeton University from 1906 to 1914. The prize in physics for 1929 has been awarded to the Duc de Broglie, of Paris. The prize in chemistry has been divided between Dr. Arthur Harden, head of the biochemical department of the Lister Institute and professor of biochemistry in the University of London, and Dr. Hans von Euler, professor of biochemistry in the University of Upsala. As already announced in *SCIENCE* the prize in medicine has been divided between Dr. Frederick Gowland Hopkins, pro-

fessor of biochemistry at the University of Cambridge, and Dr. C. Eijkmann, professor of hygiene and legal medicine at the University of Utrecht.

ACCORDING to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association the French government has awarded a gold medal in honor of the researches made on infectious diseases by the late Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who died in Africa during his studies on yellow fever. The medal was given to his nephew on August 26, through the department of foreign affairs.

DR. FLORENCE RENA SABIN, member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research since 1925 and