and would dip at its lowest point to 1,500 feet below sea-level. From the preliminary shaft it is proposed to explore by means of sound waves the consistency of the rock. At the same time a detailed oceanographical exploration of the straits is to be undertaken.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

BY the will of the late Colonel Henry Woodward Sackett, who died on December 9, eleven twelfths of the residuary estate, which is stated to be above $1,000,000, is left to Cornell University to be used in the beautification of the campus. In addition $250,000, of which $175,000 has already been used, is to be devoted to "the proper protection, development and maintenance" of the Fall Creek Gorge and Cascadilla Glen on the north and south borders of the campus.

THE will of the late Dr. John F. B. Weaver, Manchester, provides that the University of Maryland School of Medicine shall be the residuary legatee of his $150,000 estate, and that it will be used ultimately to establish a professorship, fellowship or research fund.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE receives in trust $185,000 and is made residuary legatee under the will of the late R. Melville Cramer, M.D. The bequest reverts to the college after the death of the first beneficiaries and is to be known as "The R. Melville Cramer Foundation." The object of the foundation is to provide fellowships, especially in genetics or other laboratory investigations.

TWO research fellowships have been endowed with $100,000 in the Hospital for Joint Diseases by Frederick Brown, who has been president of the hospital for six years. Under the terms of this gift the income of about $4,800 will be divided between two fellows chosen by the committee on award. They must be graduates of Grade A medical schools and have served internships in other hospitals.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR J. TIEJE, chairman of the department of geology at the University of Southern California, will have charge of classes in geology at Columbia University during the summer session of 1930.

DR. CHEVALIER JACKSON has resigned his professorships at Jefferson Medical College and University of Pennsylvania and his posts as head of the clinics which these institutions have named after him. The resignations become effective in June. Dr. Jackson intends to devote his time to development of a clinic at Samaritan Hospital and to his work as professor at Temple University School of Medicine. He will continue as William Potter Memorial lecturer at Jefferson.

DISCUSSION

THE POPULARIZATION OF SCIENCE

THE scientific progress of a country is dependent on the appreciation of science by an interested public as well as on the support and encouragement of wealthy men. Many of the greatest strides have been made, it is true, through the patronage of philanthropists. But a comprehensive, sound body of science can no more be built without the credence and sympathy and even the practical assistance of a large part of the population than could the Cathedral of Chartres have been erected, unaided, by the nobles of Beauce. The best science, like the greatest art, belongs to the people and must express their spirit.

In America we are witnessing to-day a nation-wide flowering of interest in science that is without precedent. A number of startling disclosures, such as radioactivity, the automobile, the aeroplane, the radio, the X-ray—all of them the results of scientific research—have forcibly impressed on every one the concrete significance of science to his own welfare. The scientist must nourish this new-born interest. The medium through which he must work to this end is primarily the press. The demand for scientific information exists; he does not have to create it. His responsibility and opportunity consist in providing accurate material in sufficient quantities and of proper quality.

In this country the literary popularization of science on a large scale is roughly coeval with the present century. Previously popular lectures were the favorite means. Among the names which shine brightest in both fields is that of Robert Kennedy Duncan (1868–1914), whose efforts to promote cooperation between science and industry found expression in the establishment of the industrial fellowship system. More lately the foremost figure has been Edwin E. Slosson, whose recent death was such a great loss to the scientific professions. Both men were remarkable for their power of translating technical achievements into simple, lucid, emphatic, correct language. The success of Slosson's Science Service is well known; this organization is now one of our chief