# SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. HEBER D. CURTIS, director of the Allegheny Observatory, has been appointed director of the new observatory and head of the department of astronomy of the University of Michigan, and will assume his new duties on October 15. Dr. Frank C. Jordan, who has been a member of the staff of the Allegheny Observatory since 1908, first as astronomer and later as assistant director, has been appointed director of the Allegheny Observatory, and Dr. Keivin Burns has been appointed assistant director.

DR. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, president of the American Museum of Natural History, has been awarded the Daniel Giraud Elliot Medal for 1929 by the National Academy of Sciences for his monograph on Titanotheres.

BY vote of the Grasselli Medal Committee of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry the Grasselli Medal for 1930 will be awarded to Per K. Frolich for his work on synthesis under high pressure. The presentation of the medal will be made at a joint meeting of the Chemical Societies in New York on November 7. At that time Professor W. K. Lewis will speak on the accomplishments of the medalist. Due to alterations being made at The Chemists' Club it is planned to hold the meeting at Columbia University.

HONORARY degrees will be conferred by the University of Pennsylvania on eight prominent medical men on October 10, in connection with the one hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the school of medicine of the university. Dr. William H. Welch, of the Johns Hopkins University, will receive the degree of doctor of literature. Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. J. Ramsay Hunt, of Columbia University; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, of Stanford University, and Professor A. V. Hill, University College, London, will receive the degree of doctor of science. Sir Walter Fletcher, secretary of the Research Council of Great Britain; Dr. William Gerry Morgan, president of the American Medical Association, and Dr. Alfred Stengel, of the University of Pennsylvania, will receive the degree of doctor of laws.

PROFESSOR ELIHU THOMSON, director of the Thomson Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company, was given on September 27 a dinner by business and professional organizations represented in the Allied Service Council of Greater Lynn. The principal address was made by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

UPON the advice of his physicians President James Rowland Angell, of Yale University, who underwent a serious operation during the summer, will not resume his active work at Yale University until about the tenth of October. President Angell was able to leave the hospital late in August and has been making a satisfactory convalescence. He will resume his full regular duties when he returns to Yale in October.

APPOINTMENTS to the faculty of Columbia University have been announced as follows: Professor Joseph W. Barker, formerly head of the department of engineering at Lehigh University, succeeds Dr. George B. Pegram as dean of the school of engineering; Professor Frank Lewis Eidmann, of Princeton University, becomes professor of mechanical engineering, and Professor George B. Karelitz, of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, becomes associate professor; Dr. Karl M. Dallenbach, of Cornell University, becomes visiting professor of psychology; Dr. Franz Schrader, of Bryn Mawr College, becomes professor of zoology, and Dr. Elmer Drew Merrill, present director of the New York Botanical Garden, becomes professor of botany. Dr. Crawford F. Failey, of the Johns Hopkins University, and Walter F. Sperry, of New York, have been appointed assistant professors in biological chemistry; Professor Rustin McIntosh, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, will be professor in diseases of children; Dr. George W. Bachman, of the School of Tropical Medicine, San Juan, Porto Rico, becomes associate professor in parasitology; Dr. Samuel T. Orton, of the University of Iowa, has been named professor in neurology and neuropathology; Bert George Anderson and Bror Eric Dahlgren will be associate professors of dentistry.

AT Harvard University Karl Menger, associate professor of mathematics at the University of Vienna, and Jan Arnoldus Schouten, professor in the Technische Hoogeschool of Delft, are visiting professors of mathematics; Oliver D. Kellogg has been made professor of mathematics; Alfred C. Redfield is professor of physiology; Shields Warren is instructor in pathology; Constantin P. Yaglou is assistant professor of ventilation and illumination; Earl C. Cummings is assistant professor of roentgenology; Truman L. Kelley, formerly of Stanford University, has become professor of education and psychology.

DR. HOWARD J. SHAUGHNESSY, an instructor in the University of Chicago, in charge of research investigation on infantile paralysis, has been appointed chief of diagnostic and research laboratories of the state

department of public health of Illinois, to succeed Dr. Thomas G. Hull.

PROFESSOR JOHN C. SLATER, associate professor of physics at Harvard University, has become head of the department of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

PROFESSOR S. C. HOLLISTER has been appointed to head the structural engineering department of the school of civil engineering of Purdue University. Professor Hollister succeeds Professor E. L. Eriksen, who was recently appointed to the chair of engineering mechanics at the University of Michigan.

DR. ROLLAND J. MAIN, formerly of the department of animal biology of the University of Oregon, has become associate in physiology and pharmacology at the Medical College of Virginia.

DR. H. D. SQUIRES has resigned his position as instructor in the department of geology of Ohio State University, to accept a position as assistant professor at the School of Mines of Oregon State Agricultural College.

NATHAN C. CLARK, formerly connected with the Telephone Laboratories, Inc., of San Francisco, and special technical adviser for the U. S. Forest Service, has been appointed instructor in electrical engineering in the college of engineering of the University of Southern California.

FRANK E. CHAPMAN, director of Mount Sinai Hospital since 1915, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Karl H. Van Norman as director of the Western Reserve University hospital group, which includes Lakeside, Babies and Maternity Hospitals.

R. C. WELLS has been appointed chief chemist in charge of the division of chemistry and physics, geologic branch, U. S. Geological Survey, and George Steiger, former chief, will return to studies in chemical and spectroscopic analysis.

DR. RALPH B. KENNARD, until recently head of the department of physics at Robert College, Constantinople, has been appointed research associate at the U. S. Bureau of Standards, where he will work on problems involved in the transfer of heat by convection.

PROFESSOR MANLEY CHAMPLIN, senior professor of field husbandry, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, left recently for Berkeley, California, where he will spend a year in special work at the University of California.

DR. PERCY T. WATSON has responded to the plea of Chinese authorities to return to China to fight an outbreak of the bubonic plague. He will leave in about three weeks for Shensi and Shansi Provinces of Northern China.

BARON CHUZABURO SHIBA, director of the Japanese Aeronautical Research Laboratory, vice-president of the World Engineering Congress in Tokio and member of the House of Peers, was greeted by his American and Canadian friends upon his return from attendance at the World Power Conference in Berlin. He was met at Quebec by two Canadian engineers who accompanied him to New York. He was the guest of honor there at a dinner at the Lotus Club, September 22, given by Mr. Tijima, and a luncheon at the Engineers Club given by the Engineering Societies the next day. He left that afternoon for a brief visit to Washington and to Langley Field and expected to sail for Japan from Vancouver on October 2.

DR. FRANZ KNOOP, professor of physiological chemistry and director of the institute for physiological chemistry, University of Tübingen, will give two lectures on "Intermediary Metabolism" under the Edward K. Dunham Lectureship for the promotion of the medical sciences at Harvard Medical School on October 15 and 17 at 5 P. M.

DR. HANS ZINSSER will deliver the Carpenter Lecture before the New York Academy of Medicine on October 29. His subject will be "Immunity, General and Local."

DR. A. V. HILL, Foulerton professor of the Royal Society, will give the Eldridge R. Johnson Foundation Lectures at the University of Pennsylvania for 1930. The series will include four lectures on "Adventures in Biophysics" on the following dates: October 13, "Some Adventures with Vapor Pressure"; October 14, "The State of Water in Tissues"; October 15, "The Conception of the Steady State"; October 16, "Certainties and Uncertainties in Muscle." These lectures will follow the celebration of medical progress at the university in connection with which Professor Hill will give an address on "The Physical Reasonableness of Life."

OFFICIAL delegates from the nations of North and South America and representatives of a number of private organizations took part at the Pan American Union of the first Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry which was held from September 8 to 20 in Washington. The conference was arranged to define the outstanding problems in each country which may be solved by inter-American cooperation; to discuss policies and methods to be followed in the cooperative solution of these problems, and to consider the establishment and location of research stations or laboratories. The del-

egates were received by President Hoover. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and Dr. George K. Burgess, chief of the Bureau of Standards, were on the program of addresses.

EIGHT university and college presidents are among the large number of leaders in agricultural education and research who already have accepted invitations to attend the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station on October 8 and 9. They are Livingston Farrand, Cornell University; Bradford Knapp, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Raymond A. Pearson, University of Maryland; R. W. Thatcher, Massachusetts Agricultural College; E. C. Brooks, North Carolina State College of Agriculture; F. D. Bluford, Agricultural and Technical College of N. C.; W. J. Hale, Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Teachers College, and Julian A. Burruss, Virginia Polytechnic Institute. In addition sixteen state agricultural colleges and experiment stations already have indicated that they will send delegates. Administrative officers from the United States Department of Agriculture who have sent acceptances include M. S. Eisenhower, director of information: Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief, Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. Henry C. Knight, chief, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils; Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief, grain futures administration; Dr. Nils A. Olsen, chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Dr. O. E. Reed, chief, Bureau of Dairy Industry.

ACCORDING to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association the American College of Surgeons will hold its twentieth annual clinical congress in Philadelphia, October 13–17, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Demonstrations are to be given among others by Drs. John B. Deaver, Robert Shoemaker III, John Chalmers Da Costa, Thomas C. Stellwagen, P. Brooke Bland and Chevalier Jackson, all of Philadelphia. The address of the retiring president will be given by Major-General Merritte W. Ireland, Washington, D. C., and the address of the new president by Dr. C. Jeff Miller, New Orleans. The John B. Murphy oration in surgery will be given by Professor George Grey Turner, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Among the foreign guests will be Dr. William Ernest Miles, London, who will talk on "Cancer of the Rectum"; Professor Otfried Foerster, University of Breslau, Germany, surgical treatment of neurogenic contractures, and Professor Emile de Grosz, Budapest, Hungary, ophthalmologic surgery.

APPROPRIATIONS amounting to $6,500,000 for the enlargement of the U. S. National Museum were authorized by Congress at the session recently terminated. According to *The Museum News,* preliminary plans call for the extension of the present building on the east and west ends by the erection of additional courts. With these additions the building would extend from Ninth to Twelfth Streets and would contain approximately double the present floor space. The plan would duplicate the arrangement of the present building in that the ground floor and the fourth floor of each of the extensions would be given up to laboratories and study collections and the two intermediate floors to public exhibition halls. It is expected that work on the erection of the additions will be undertaken during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931.

FACILITIES for scientific research will be afforded astronomers of all nations by an observatory on the Jungfraujoch, Switzerland, at an altitude of 11,385 feet, which will open in the spring of 1931. Contributions from one of the Rockefeller Foundations, New York, the Swiss Natural Science Society, the Kaiser Wilhelm Society of Berlin, the University of Paris, the Royal Society of London and the University of Vienna made possible the creation of an international foundation to organize and control the observatory.

THE government of Spain announced on September 18 that a building donated by the Rockefeller Foundation for an institute of physical and chemical research has been completed at Madrid. The Rockefeller Foundation donated $400,000 for the purpose. The Spanish government will support the institution.

THE new college building of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania was formerly opened on Wednesday afternoon, September 24. Dr. Donald Guthrie, fellow of the Surgical Research Society and member of the International Surgical Association, made an address on "The Modern Medical Graduate —Ambassador of Health." Addresses were made by Mrs. James Starr, president of the college, and Dr. Martha Tracy, dean. The building was built at an expenditure of $1,000,000.

THE $1,500,000 building of the Temple University School of Medicine was opened for the use of students when the autumn term began on September 24. It will not be formally dedicated until October 15, when Dr. William J. Mayo, chief of staff of the famous Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, will be the principal speaker.

THE new Conference Hall added to the Science Museum, South Kensington, England, is now almost completed, and the Office of Works hopes to hand it over in about a month's time for the inauguration of scientific lectures this winter. Unlike most of the public museums, the Science Museum has for some years pro-

moted public lectures in a small demonstration room in preference to lectures in the galleries by peripatetic guides. Lectures in the galleries are considered to be made largely unnecessary by the fullness of labelling devoted to exhibits, and the sedentary lectures are found to attract roughly three times as many listeners as the tours still made by staff lecturers.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. HOBBS, director of the University of Michigan Greenland Expeditions, has received radiograms which report that the two parties comprising the fourth expedition have each reached their respective stations in Greenland and have begun regular aerological observations. The northern party, under William S. Carlson, reached Upernivik in latitude 73° 45″ on August 21 and was setting up its base on the east side of an island (Angpilagtok), only fourteen miles outside the margin of the inland-ice and about the same distance northeastward from Upernivik. The southern party, under Evans S. Schmeling, reached Ivigtut in latitude 51° on August 27 and was ready to start regular aerological observations at that settlement on September 1.

WE learn from the New York *Times* that three members of the party under J. M. Scott which set out to establish a meteorological station on the highest part of the ice cap between their base and the west coast of Greenland returned recently after a very successful journey. The party consisted of Scott, John Rymill, Bingham, Quintin Riley and Martin Lindsay. Riley and Lindsay were left at the newly established station and will remain there two months. They will then be relieved by two more men. Scott was the only one of the party who had ever sledged or used dogs, yet taking very heavy loads to establish the station the party averaged eleven to twelve miles daily going in and thirty-eight miles daily coming out.

AT a recent meeting in Simla of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, which was established under the scheme of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, the council voted grants for improving sugar cultivation in the sugar belt running under the mountains from the Central Punjab to Bengal. Improved canes, introduced as the result of the development of special varieties, increase by 15 per cent. the yield of sugar from the cane crushed, and, with improved methods of cultivation, give the cultivator an increase of over 300 per cent. in the yield per acre. The council has also begun a scheme for the amalgamation and reorganization of rice research in the six Provinces of Burma, Bihar, Bengal, Assam, Central Provinces and Madras, which contain 75 per cent. of the 80,000,000 acres under rice and yield 33,000,000 tons of rice in a good year. Among other activities the council is establishing scientific committees to study the development of Indian oil seed crushing and the utilization of mechanical cultivation. In view of the heavy expenditure, totaling 10 lakhs of rupees (£75,000), on which the Punjab and the United Provinces were compelled to embark between February and May of this year, for the destruction of locusts, the council made a grant for an entomological investigation of the locust problem. It endorsed an arrangement by which two research workers of the University of Calcutta should devote themselves to research into the colloid chemistry of soil and the statistical interpretation of agricultural experiments.

ACCORDING to press reports plans have been made by the State of Vermont and the University of Vermont to make a bird and game sanctuary and a reservation for scientific nature study out of Eastwoods Park, on the southeast border of Burlington, which the university recently acquired from the Hatch estate. The work of Edward Hatch's seagull sanctuary on the Four Brother Islands named for the four brothers in the Hatch family will not be interrupted by this transfer of the Eastwoods property. Edward P. Hatch established the sanctuary for seagulls many years ago and it still is maintained by his son, Edward Hatch, of Willsboro Point, N. Y. Some time ago it was announced that the Hatch estate desired to sell Eastwoods, containing approximately ninety-two acres of land, the greater part of it heavily wooded with primeval towering pines and hemlocks. Fearing that the property would fall into the hands of lumbermen who would strip it of trees, nature lovers started a movement to save it for posterity. A group of about twenty-five patrons of the out-of-door arts cooperated financially with the University of Vermont in the acquisition of the property, in order that it might be maintained as an out-door laboratory for college students and others interested in forestry, zoology, botany and kindred sciences. President Guy W. Bailey has appointed Professor H. F. Perkins, head of the department of zoology, supervisor of the new property. He will be assisted by Professor W. R. Adams, Jr., who will have charge of the forestry program. The winding roads will remain in their present condition and the public will be welcome to hike or to ride horseback on the trails, or to visit the woods.

THE preservation of natural beauty in England by the transfer of large parks, at present owned privately, to public ownership is advocated by S. K. Ratcliffe in a report to the Royal Society of Arts. The expansion of cities, and the changing system of land ownership, which is reducing the amount of land held

by single individuals, is increasing the need for a national park policy if any large stretches of country are to be preserved for the future in their present state. The American national parks were cited as models, but Mr. Ratcliffe proposed that the national parks in England should be barred to motor cars.

# DISCUSSION

## HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOURCE MATERIAL IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES

DURING the past few years there has been growing in this country an appreciation of the value of the study of the historic steps whereby the physical sciences have reached their present status. English and European writers recognized the importance of this field of study at a far earlier time. School histories are giving more space to this side of human development and less to military campaigns than formerly. Science teachers have discovered the pedagogic worth of the historic method of instruction. Productive scientists of the highest class have almost invariably found it worth while to familiarize themselves with the beginnings of their particular fields of investigation. At the same time, American writers and teachers have found source material dealing with the history of science in its several branches rather difficult to obtain. The purpose of the present short paper is to suggest one means which possibly may serve to alleviate this condition.

Almost every college library contains a few rather rare books that might be of inestimable value to any one tracing the historical development of the particular science with which they deal. Unfortunately, their existence in this country is practically unknown. For example, an American scholar while in London was told by a prominent book dealer that it was doubtful if a certain work on early surgery could be obtained at any price. After returning home, this American told one of his colleagues, a professor of biology, of his search, and was informed that the library of the college with which they both were connected possessed a copy of the first edition of the desired book. There is little reason for thinking that a similar case might not occur in any college community.

There are several methods whereby rare books may become more widely serviceable than at present. A first suggestion is that science teachers everywhere glance over the bookshelves in their local libraries and list any rare and unusual books that might be even remotely useful to any one studying the rise of the modern sciences. Such lists might be grouped centrally by some agency such as the state academy of science, and copies of these also deposited in some suitable national repository. If such lists could be made fairly complete they would enable many scholars to locate much-needed source material, and they might conceivably find it near enough at home to be able to consult it without any great inconvenience.

Another method that might prove equally efficient if carried out thoroughly would be one in which the initial steps in a nation-wide canvass would be made by a committee to draw up and circulate lists of desired works. This method would not discover the unusual book or manuscript. Probably a combination of both the above schemes would prove most satisfactory.

In following either of these procedures it should be remembered that only in recent years have the various branches of science become sharply differentiated. The present artificial dividing lines may be necessary because of the enormous content of each branch. In spite of these distinctions, it is a matter of common knowledge that the so-called sciences are but parts of one all-embracing study of the world of which we are a part. As one goes back through even a few centuries he finds that specialization as we know it is less and less necessary, and the outstanding man of science is found to be a man of universal knowledge. His experiments and his writings may be contributory in the study of a number of widely divergent branches of the science of the present day. For these reasons, a bibliography for serious use in the study of the history of physical science should include the books, pamphlets and manuscripts that may throw any light whatever on the development of science in any of its divisions.

The suggestions made above really involve the carrying out of an extensive program. The details could be worked out by a suitable committee. However, there are other benefits to be derived than those mentioned. The first to profit by such a survey will be those making the local search. It is well known that a full appreciation of the science of the present depends upon a knowledge of the work and workers of the past. One of the common meeting grounds for the various divisions of science is in a study of their historical development. For this reason, every science teacher should make the maximum use of all local material of this kind. By so doing in his classes he can lay the surest foundations for technical training, and he can impart to his pupils much of real cultural value by enabling them to see what type of contributions to civilization are of lasting worth.