

in our recent investigations that the exposure of birds to light infection early in life protects them against serious injury from infection later on.

Once the multiplicity of the species of *Eimeria* infecting poultry is realized and the basic principles of such infections are understood, there is probably no other group of hosts in which coccidiosis may be studied so advantageously. While it is a rather difficult matter to maintain stocks of young mammals free from all such infections, "day-old" chicks are

now available in reasonably large numbers throughout the year, and young turkeys, pheasants, *et cetera*, may be obtained at certain seasons. The uniform susceptibility of such hosts, the ease with which infection is produced and the regularity of results under laboratory conditions, all lend themselves to accuracy in this field of work. It is reasonable to expect that much may be learned also by the application of exact methods of observation and experiment to the practical problems in coccidiosis.

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### SUMMER MEETINGS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

SEVERAL years ago the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science voted to hold summer meetings. The first of these meetings, held at Pasadena, California, last summer, will be remembered for its wealth of important scientific symposia and numerous excursions. Physicists, chemists and other scientists came from all parts of America to attend the scientific sessions held at that time.

The second meeting of this series of summer meetings will be held at Syracuse, New York, on June 20 to 25. For a meeting of national scope such as that of the association, Syracuse's geographical position is ideal. It is overnight from Eastern Canadian points, New England, New York, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cincinnati, and but slightly further from the South and Middle West. It is within 300 miles of one third of the population of the United States, and a ride of not more than eighteen hours will bring three quarters of the population of the United States to Syracuse. Such institutions as Syracuse University, Cornell University, the University of Rochester, Colgate University, Hobart, Wells and Union Colleges are within three-hour rides of Syracuse.

Preliminary indications are that the number of symposia at Syracuse will be much larger than the number at Pasadena. Extensive program plans are being made by a number of sections. Each of the fifteen sections of the association will plan to hold two or more sessions devoted to studies of special subjects. Already the programs of Section C (Chemistry) and Section N (Medical Sciences) are taking definite shape in this direction. Each local representative is working diligently with the secretary of the section which he represents. Indeed, the chairman of the local committee, Dean Hugh P. Baker, promises to replace any one who does not take an active part in the program planning. Only a few of the affiliated societies will meet with the Association at Syra-

cuse, so that the section secretaries and the local representatives will be given the privilege of organizing the programs as they think best. Since the by-laws of the association forbid sections to hold programs competing with the programs of affiliated societies meeting with the association, this will offer to some of the section secretaries an opportunity which has never before presented itself.

The next summer meeting after that at Syracuse will be held in connection with the Century of Progress World's Fair at Chicago from June 19 to 30, 1933. The fair will make available a large sum of money which will enable the association to invite seventy-five distinguished foreign scientists whose expenses will be paid. From two to nine such guests will be invited for each section. It is planned to organize one symposium in the field of each of these distinguished guests and thus make it possible for American and European scientists to exchange views on subjects uppermost in their minds to-day. In addition to these sectional symposia, it is expected that the various affiliated societies meeting with the association at that time will hold sessions for the reading of papers.

Preparations for the World's Fair are rapidly nearing completion. The Hall of Science, covering five acres of land, will be the center of this mammoth undertaking. Indeed, here and throughout the fair the dependence of industry and civilization itself on science will be pictured. Nearly ten acres of floor space will be devoted to science exhibits.

CHARLES F. ROOS,  
*Permanent Secretary*

### THE ASTROPHOTOGRAPHIC BUILDING OF THE HARVARD OBSERVATORY

THE astrophotographic building of the Harvard Observatory was dedicated on Wednesday, March 23, and on that day there were scientific conferences and meetings in accordance with the following program:

I. MORNING SESSION. The Observatory Library at 10