A full complement of subject groups would secure a better way of arranging sectional programs, but if the society achieved its ideal of one subject group for each important division of applied chemistry, such extension could scarcely be effected without encroaching on the territories of certain specialist societies. Would federation in that case ever become feasible? This consideration brought the president to the much-discussed question of the reunion of chemical associations. There were 16 separate societies, he said, for the professional and scientific welfare of chemists. He had made a survey of 14 of them, having a total membership of 23,600 and an income of £46,557 from subscriptions. The total membership figure had no personal significance, since it represented a stage army in which many individuals played several parts. With two exceptions these associations had as their most important function the publication of scientific literature for chemists. The salaries of the administrative staffs amounted to £16,000, and general office expenses to £10,900. The publication and distribution of scientific literature was, however, becoming so expensive that that society and the Chemical Society had come to an agreement in regard to the production of chemical abstracts. If all these 14 societies, which collectively had a surplus income of £2,800 over expenditure, would work in harmony and pool their financial resources, what a splendid position they would assume among the learned professions! It was high time to evolve a consolidated chemical organization with a comprehensive journal worthy of the British Empire.

The annual report showed a net decrease of 131 members. This was attributed mainly to the depression in industry and heavy taxation, but the number of new members exceeded that of recent years. Despite a reduction of £1,341 in expenditure the income was exceeded by £487.

Dr. R. H. Pickard was elected president, and Mr. H. Ballantyne, Mr. J. T. Dunn, Mr. E. D. Mason and Mr. J. Davidson Pratt were appointed members of the council. Next year's conference will be held at Newcastle.

DAIRY SCIENCE PUBLICATION

FOR the past fourteen years the American Dairy Science Association has sponsored the publication of the *Journal of Dairy Science*. Commencing with the January number of this year, this association has undertaken the management of its journal, having secured the services of The Science Press Printing Company, a firm specializing in scientific printing, to print and render other services for the journal.

According to a statement sent by one of the officers, it was felt by the American Dairy Science Association that it had a dual responsibility, since it is interested in the development of dairy science and in the dairy industry. The opportunity which was available to this association to assist in the promotion of new scientific findings in the industry as well as to scientific men was accepted as a responsibility to service the dairy industry to an even greater extent than in former years and it was largely for this reason that the association has assumed a larger part in the management of its journal.

The *Journal of Dairy Science* is the only journal published in this country devoted exclusively to dairy science. Articles are accepted for publication almost wholly on the basis of containing new facts and new discoveries in dairy science or the application of science to the industry. The data from which the author draws his conclusions are given in sufficient detail to permit the reader to study them if he so desires. No endeavor is made to popularize the results of these investigations, since this activity is so well cared for by several dairy trade journals.

A recent number of the journal illustrates the type of material which it publishes. There is an article on the uniformity of the lactose and chloride content of milk from the view-point of their influence upon flavor. Two articles are concerned with bacteriology, the one being on the effectiveness of pasteurization in destroying the organisms which cause undulant fever and the other being concerned with a method of sterilizing acidophilus milk. There are two articles on the food value of dairy products, the one being on the vitamin content of milk throughout the year and the other dealing with the digestibility of the proteins in dried milk. There are two articles on the corrosion of metals used in plant equipment by milk. One article is concerned with the body and texture of processed cheese. The amount of material dealing with the feeding and management of dairy cattle is rather meager in this number, since there is but one article dealing with alfalfa as a principal or sole diet for dairy cows. In considering these articles it should be remembered that they are not popular discussions on these subjects, but deal entirely with data experimentally secured by the various authors.

Under the new arrangement the journal is managed by a committee, of which O. F. Hunziker, Blue Valley Creamery Company, Chicago, is chairman. The journal is edited by A. C. Dahlberg, New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., and a group of associate editors who are specialists in various phases of dairy science.

THE PLACEMENT BUREAU OF THE FEDERATION OF BIOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

THE placement bureau of the Federation of Biological Societies, which was organized some ten or twelve years ago, following a suggestion by the late Dr. S. J. Meltzer, has since 1924 been under the direction of Dr. C. W. Edmunds, of the Department of Pharmacology of the University of Michigan. The

following statement of the number of individuals who have made application to the bureau for positions and the number of laboratories and other institutions which have applied for men forms an interesting comment upon the activities of this bureau and of the service which it is rendering to the departments of physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology and pathology in the country. The figures which are given for the years between 1924 and the present time indicate a steady growth in the services of this organization. As will be seen by consulting the tables, there was a steady growth until the year 1929.

Academic year	Positions open	Positions wanted
1924–25	14	17
1925–26	23	29
1926–27	18	14
1927–28	40	41
1928–29	47	48
1929–30	70	90
1930–31	43	151
1931–32	20	150

The sharp rise in 1929 was due to increased publicity secured by placing cards in the programs which were sent to all members of the federation. Again in 1930 there was quite a marked increase in the number of applicants, due to the wider publicity given its activities.

For the past two years this number has been practically uniform, about 150 men and women who desire positions or changes of location having written in. On the other hand, the institutional demand has dropped off, due, of course, to the curtailment of institutional and laboratory activities owing to the necessity for retrenchment in expenses.

At the meeting of the federation, which was held in Philadelphia, Dr. H. B. Lewis, of the University of Michigan Department of Physiological Chemistry, was elected to succeed Dr. Edmunds in the directorship of this bureau, and he has now assumed the work so that future applications should be sent to him instead of to Dr. Edmunds.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR GRANTS-IN-AID BY THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

AT its June meeting, the National Research Council's Committee on Grants-in-Aid made thirty-four grants for the support of individual research, as follows, from sixty-four applications received:

J. S. Foster, professor of physics, McGill University, observations on the flash spectrum of the total solar eclipse, August 31, 1932, and investigations of the Stark effect; Curtis R. Haupt, instructor in physics, Pomona College, the probability law for electron impact in mercury vapor; Harold Osterberg, research assistant in physics, University of Wisconsin, the elastic vibrations of crystal plates; Joel Stebbins, director, Washburn Observatory, University of Wisconsin, the amplification of photoelectric currents with the thermionic tube; Karl S. Van Dyke, professor of physics, Wesleyan University, the piezo-electric effect.

Richard H. Frazier, assistant professor of electrical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the precise determination of the specific heats of various metals; Gleason W. Kenrick, assistant professor of electrical engineering, Tufts College, statistical studies of field intensities in the low frequency region of the radio spectrum.

John G. Aston, assistant professor of chemistry, Pennsylvania State College, the heat capacities of simple organic nitrogen compounds; W. L. Beuschlein, professor of chemical engineering, University of Washington, the hydrogenation of coal in various dispersion media; Barnett F. Dodge, associate professor of chemical engineering, Yale University, the solubility of gases in liquids at high pressures, and equilibria in organic chemical reactions at high pressures; E. C. Gilbert, professor of chemistry, Oregon State Agricultural College, the thermochemistry of hydrazine and its compounds; Robert Taft, associate professor of physical chemistry, University of Kansas, the micro-structure of metals.

Edward W. Berry, professor of paleontology, the Johns Hopkins University, the fossil plants of Wankie, Rhodesia; Walter H. Bucher, professor of historical geology, University of Cincinnati, completion of the geological mapping of the Wells Creek Basin in Tennessee; Marius R. Campbell, principal geologist, U. S. Geological Survey, evidence of rock folds due to lateral pressure in the North Atlantic Coastal Plain; C. H. Crickmay, assistant professor of geology, University of Illinois, the geologic structure and stratigraphy of Mt. Jura, California; Paul H. Dunn, fellow in geology, University of Chicago, the correlation of Silurian strata in the Mississippi Valley; John B. Leighly, assistant professor of geography, University of California, meteorologic observations in the Marquesas Islands; Evans B. Mayo, instructor in mineralogy and petrography, Cornell University, the regional geology of the area of the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, south of Mono Lake, California; B. E. Warren, professor of physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, determination of the structure of feldspars by means of x-rays; Alfred O. Woodford, professor of geology, Pomona College, the characteristic longitudinal profile of water courses.

Clarence A. Mills, professor of experimental medicine, University of Cincinnati, temperature adaptation in animals; Robert A. Moore, instructor in pathology, Western Reserve University, the relation of disease of the prostate gland to senescence; Charles W. Turner, associate professor of dairy husbandry, University of Missouri, the hormones stimulating the growth and physiological activity of the mammary gland.

Henry Borsook, assistant professor of biochemistry, California Institute of Technology, the heat of combustion of organic compounds of physiological importance; Charles Chupp, professor of plant pathology, Cornell