Enriques, professor of zoology in the University of Padua and president of the last International Congress of Zoology, and of Professor James Johnstone, professor of oceanography in the University of Liverpool, formerly director of the Marine Biological Station, Port Erin.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

INVESTIGATION OF THE CARIBBEAN REGION

ARRANGEMENTS have been made between Yale University and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution for a continuation of the cooperative program of marine investigations in the Central American seas, which was inaugurated by the Yale Oceanographic Expedition to the Gulf of Mexico on the schooner *Mabel Taylor* last year. The research ship *Atlantis,* belonging to the institution, is now being equipped for a three-months oceanographic cruise in the Caribbean, and is expected to leave Woods Hole at the beginning of February.

A series of observations will be made from Woods Hole to Bermuda and from Bermuda to Nassau, Bahamas, from which point the joint investigations take their start, with Professor A. E. Parr, curator of the Bingham Oceanographic Collection at Yale University, and a research associate of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, in charge of the subsequent scientific work in the Caribbean waters.

The contemplated investigations will be chiefly concerned with the general oceanic circulation in the Central American seas, particularly as it affects the transportation of water from the inflow of the North Equatorial current through the passages between the Windward Islands at the southeastern end to the outflow of the Gulf Stream through the Straits of Florida in the North. Special attention will also be given to the problem of the origin of the cold bottom water in the isolated chains of deepsea basins extending through the Gulf and Caribbean region. It is hoped that the results of the coming cruise, combined with the observations from last year's expedition to the Gulf of Mexico, may prove sufficient to give a general outline of the oceanographic conditions throughout the Central American Seas on which further investigations can be based.

Along with the hydrographic observations, biological material will also be collected, and an attempt will be made to obtain an idea of the frequency of the larger deepsea animals by the use of a triangular otter trawl of much greater opening width than that of any gear previously employed for deepsea collecting.

NATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

UNDER the National Fellowship Plan of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, three $1,000 fellowships for graduate study of chemistry at the university will be open to qualified students in colleges and universities this year. The three are the Francis P. Garvan Fellowship for New York, the H. A. B. Dunning Fellowship for Maryland and the Eli Lilly Company Fellowship for Indiana. The New York and Maryland fellowships have been endowed by their donors, while the Indiana fellowship has been renewed for a period of four years. The fellowships provide the student $1,000 annually for a period of four years.

The purpose of the National Fellowship Plan is described as "the selection and training of chemists who are especially fitted to contribute to fundamental chemical progress"; and, under the plan, thirty-two men, representing thirty-two states, are now pursuing research on the grounds at the Johns Hopkins University. Their work covers a wide variety of fields.

The fellowships, providing $1,000 annually for a period of four years, give the recipients an opportunity for fundamental training and original research in chemistry and related subjects. The four major branches of chemistry, inorganic, organic, physical and analytical, are studied, and an elective system of study is followed by the student. In addition to the fundamental curriculum, the students are given an opportunity for personal contact with leading European and American chemists, through a visiting lectureship which has been provided by Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, of Sharpe and Dohme, Baltimore.

The selection of the successful candidate is accomplished through state committees which evaluate the student's complete previous scholastic record, and his personal qualities as rated by his instructors. Students in the sophomore, junior and senior year of the colleges and universities of the designated state are eligible for the fellowships. The successful candidates will be notified on or before April 1, 1933, and will begin their work at the Johns Hopkins University in October, 1933.

FORMAT OF THE PHYSICAL REVIEW

The Physical Review, together with the other journals published by the American Institute of Physics, has adopted a new style and format, with two three-inch columns on the page as in SCIENCE. It was chosen in a conference of all the editors. The advantages of the new format are said to be the following:

Economy. For a given amount of reading material,

less paper is used and fewer press operations are required. The saving is considerable.

Readability. The short line is recommended by authorities as being more easily and quickly read. This is based on reading tests. In proofreading this issue, the editorial staff accomplished the task with much less time and effort than heretofore.

Adaptability. The larger two-column page permits adapting cuts, tables and formulas either to the three-inch or the six-inch width. There is less waste white space at the sides of such material. The page is thus more uniform in appearance as well as more economical. Large cuts and tables may now be displayed properly instead of having to be turned lengthwise on the page.

Convenience. More material is presented on each page. Two open pages are the equivalent of three or more pages of the old format. Scientific reading requires frequent references to tables and figures. There will now be less necessity to turn pages in consequence.

Bound Volumes. Because of the more efficient use of paper, the bound volumes will be lighter. They will be slightly higher, but not too high for ordinary shelving. They will be thinner and so require less shelf space.

THE JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL EDUCATION AND THE CHEMISTRY LEAFLET

Industrial and Engineering Chemistry reports that certain changes, in effect January 1, 1933, have been made in the editorial and business departments of the *Journal of Chemical Education* and *The Chemistry Leaflet*. A signed statement by Lyman C. Newell, chairman of the Division of Chemical Education, appears in the current issue of the *Journal of Chemical Education,* and is essentially as follows:

The withdrawal of financial support by the Chemical Foundation has necessitated certain changes in the editorial and business departments of the *Journal of Chemical Education* since its last issue. Neil E. Gordon has resigned as editor-in-chief and William W. Buffum as business manager. Otto Reinmuth is continuing as editor and Harvey F. Mack has been appointed business manager.

The impending reduction, and possible withdrawal, of the financial support which the Chemical Foundation so generously maintained for several years led to the appointment of a special committee at the Denver meeting of the division on August 22, 1932.

The special committee rendered its final report to the executive committee early in December, and the report was accepted.

When the special committee met on October 8 to consider the situation and formulate plans, it was learned that the Chemical Foundation could no longer grant financial aid for the *Journal of Chemical Education* and *The Chemistry Leaflet,* nor for the activities of the division. Prompt and drastic action was imperative. The result of meetings and conferences of the special committee is substantially as follows:

The ownership of *The Chemistry Leaflet* has been returned to Pauline Beery Mack, who convinced the special committee that she could continue its publication.

After extended efforts to find ways and means to continue the publication of the *Journal of Chemical Education* it was finally decided to accept the proposition of the Mack Printing Co., whereby the division shall continue to own and edit the *Journal of Chemical Education* and the Mack Printing Co. shall assume the business management and financial responsibility.

Neil E. Gordon's resignation as editor-in-chief has been accepted by the executive committee. The editorial office has been removed to Easton, Pennsylvania, where Otto Reinmuth continues to act as editor.

In accordance with a recommendation of the special committee, the supervision and general control of the affairs of the *Journal of Chemical Education* will be lodged in a board of publication. Many details are being worked out by this board in cooperation with the editorial and business departments. Further announcements of details will be made in future numbers of the *Journal of Chemical Education.*

The Chemistry Leaflet continues in the same style, but the *Journal of Chemical Education* has a new cover, page size, style and topography. The general editorial policy of each publication will not be altered.

DINNER IN HONOR OF EDWARD BAUSCH

EDWARD BAUSCH, president of the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, was the guest of honor on January 23 at the annual dinner of the Society of the Genesee, an organization of men and women who have lived in the Genesee Valley of New York State and who meet each year to honor an outstanding neighbor and renew old friendships. The annual dinners have been held in New York for many years and many notable men have been honored.

The speakers included Major General James G. Harbord, chairman of the board, Radio Corporation of America; Dr. Arthur L. Day, head of the Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the University of Rochester, and Louis Wiley, business manager of *The New York Times.* President Elon H. Hooker was toastmaster.

A correspondent writes:

Edward Bausch is one of America's early microscope builders, starting when there were only eighteen microscopes in the entire country. He designed instruments and devised methods of producing them in sufficient quantities so that they could be sold at a low price.

Edward Bausch was born September 26, 1854, the oldest son of John Jacob Bausch, manufacturer of spectacle lenses and hard rubber frames. Edward built his