

by \$273,000 through calling expeditions home, making payroll adjustments, and putting economies in force throughout the institution.

Among contributions to the museum during the year were the following: from Marshall Field, a trustee of the museum, \$96,000; from Stanley Field, president of the museum, \$35,788; from Mrs. E. Marshall Field, \$50,000; from Mrs. Charles H. Schweppe, \$18,000; from Mrs. James Nelson Raymond, \$3,000; from Frederick H. Rawson, \$3,000; from the American Friends of China, Chicago, \$1,075; and various sums from Leon Mandel II, Fred Mandel, Jr., William J. Chalmers and Arthur M. Barnhart.

The report gives a full account of the work of the various scientific departments; the educational activities of the James Nelson and Anna Louise Raymond Foundation and the N. W. Harris Public School Extension, which are units of the museum organization for cooperative work with the schools of Chicago; a résumé of new exhibits; of gifts of material received for the collections, lists of the several thousand members of the museum, and other data on the institution's activities.

CENTENARY OF THE BRITISH ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE Entomological Society of London celebrated the centenary of its foundation at meetings held on May 3 and 4 in the rooms of J. G. Children, of the British Museum. According to the *London Times*, the society received a Royal Charter in 1885, and the King became patron of the society in 1914.

On May 3 a general meeting of the society was held in the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, at which delegates from other learned bodies at home and abroad were received and presented addresses. A scientific conversazione was held in the evening in the house at 41, Queen's Gate, which the Entomological Society now shares with the Imperial Institute of Entomology, and fellows brought with them exhibits.

The following day an afternoon conversazione took place for the delegates at the British Museum (Natural History), and an evening reception at Lancaster House was given by the Government, the guests being received by Major Walter Elliot, minister of agriculture. The delegates from abroad were invited to spend the two following days visiting collections and entomological laboratories in the country, including in their tour Whipsnade and Lord Rothschild's collection at Tring.

Professor E. B. Poulton, who was president in 1903-04 and in 1925-26, has been elected president for the centenary year, while the vice-presidents are

Dr. H. Eltringham, Dr. K. Jordan and Mr. R. W. Lloyd. Dr. S. A. Neave, assistant director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, is the honorary secretary. In addition to fellows of the society (now numbering nearly 700) delegates from about 140 learned institutions, universities and museums at home and abroad accepted invitations to be present.

Minute-books in the possession of the society show that an almost continuous history links the present Entomological Society of London with predecessors as far back as 1745, when the Aurelian Society held meetings at the Swan Tavern, 'Change Alley. The present Entomological Society of London occupied rooms in turn at 17, Old Bond Street, at 12, Bedford Row, and as tenants of the Medical Society of London at 11, Chandos Street. The move to 41, Queen's Gate, took place in 1920, and a meeting-room of great beauty, with panelling and decoration copied from the Bromley Room in the Victoria and Albert Museum, was subsequently constructed through the generosity of Mr. R. W. Lloyd and opened in May, 1930, by Dr. Addison.

AWARD OF THE LOUBAT PRIZES

AWARD of the Loubat prize of \$1,000 to Dr. Charles O. Paullin, of Washington, D. C., and Dr. John Kirtland Wright, of New York, author and editor, respectively, of the "Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States," has been announced. The second prize of \$400 was awarded to Professor Walter Prescott Webb, of the University of Texas, for "The Great Plains."

The Loubat prizes, instituted in 1893 by a grant of Joseph Florimond, Due de Loubat, are conferred at the end of every succeeding five-year period for "the best work printed and published in the English language on the history, geography, ethnology, philology or numismatics of North America."

The work of Dr. Paullin and Dr. Wright, issued jointly by the Carnegie Institution and the National Geographic Society in 1932, is described by the Jury of Award as "the first major historical atlas of the United States and probably the most comprehensive study of its kind that has yet been published for any country." The purpose of the atlas is to illustrate cartographically the essential facts of geography and history that "condition and explain" the development of the United States. Presentation will be made formally at Columbia University on Commencement Day, June 6.

Dr. Paullin, formerly a member of the faculties of Johns Hopkins and George Washington Universities, was born at Jamestown, Ohio. He received his bachelor of science degree from Union Christian Col-

lege, Merom, Indiana, in 1893, and pursued graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University until 1895. The doctor of philosophy degree was conferred on him by the University of Chicago in 1904. After lecturing on diplomatic history at the Johns Hopkins University, and on naval history at George Washington University, Dr. Paullin joined the research staff of the Carnegie Institution, Washington.

Dr. Wright, librarian of the American Geographical Society, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is a graduate of Harvard University, having received his bachelor of arts degree in 1913, his master's in 1914, and his Ph.D. in 1922. He was an instructor in history at Harvard in 1916 and 1917, and assumed his present position in 1920.

The prize-winning work of Professor Webb, issued in 1932 by Ginn and Company, is declared by the jury of award to be an accurate study of what happened in American civilization when, in its westward progress, it emerged from the woods and "essayed life on the Plains." Professor Webb's answer, the jury continued, "explores all the shaping influences of land, climate and rainfall and displays in fascinating detail the innovations forced upon the pioneers of the Great Plains—innovations in weapons, in agricultural methods and utensils, in fencing, in water supply, in law and custom."

Members of the Loubat jury were Dr. Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society, chairman; Dr. Arthur M. Schlesinger, professor of history in Harvard University, and Dr. Carl Russell Fish, professor of American history in the University of Wisconsin.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

At the closing session of the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences held in Washington on April 24, 25 and 26, the following scientific men were elected to membership: Dr. Oswald Theodore Avery, member, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, bacteriology; Harold Delos Babcock, physicist at the Mount Wilson Observatory, physics; Dr. Thomas Barbour, director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, zoology; Dr. Alphonse Raymond Dochez, professor of medicine, Columbia University, medicine; Dr. Bernard O. Dodge, plant pathologist at the New York Botanical Garden, botany; Dr. Eugene F. DuBois, professor of medicine, Cornell University Medical College, pathological physiology; Dr. Griffith C. Evans, professor of pure mathematics, Rice Institute, mathematics; Bancroft Gherardi, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City, engineering; Dr. Herbert Eugene Ives, physicist, Bell Telephone

Laboratories, physics; Dr. W. R. Miles, professor of psychology, Yale University, psychology; Samuel Alfred Mitchell, director of the Leander McCormick Observatory, University of Virginia, astronomy; Dr. Linus Pauling, professor of chemistry, California Institute of Technology, chemistry; Dr. J. F. Ritt, professor of mathematics, Columbia University, mathematics; Dr. H. C. Sherman, Mitchell professor of chemistry, Columbia University, chemistry.

At the same session, Dr. Arthur L. Day, director of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, was elected vice-president, succeeding Dr. David White, of the U. S. Geological Survey, resigned. Dr. J. McKeen Cattell, editor of *SCIENCE*, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were reelected to membership in the governing council of the academy.

At the dinner given on the evening of April 25 medals were presented to five scientific men for distinguished work:

The Alexander Agassiz Medal for Oceanography was given to Dr. Albert Defant, of the Institute for Oceanography, Berlin, for his studies on atmospheric and oceanic circulation and his notable contributions to theoretical oceanography. The address was made by Dr. Henry B. Bigelow, of Harvard University, director of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and the medal was received by the German ambassador.

The Public Welfare Medal was awarded to Dr. William H. Park, of New York, for his work as head of the research laboratories of the New York City Department of Health as a pioneer and leader both in research and in the application of scientific discovery to the prevention of disease. The address was made by Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

The John J. Carty Medal and Award for the Advancement of Science was awarded before his death to Dr. Carty, in whose honor the medal was established, for his distinguished accomplishments in the field of electrical engineering. Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, a colleague of Dr. Carty, made the address, and the medal was received by his son, Dr. John Russell Carty.

The Henry Draper Medal was presented to Dr. V. M. Slipher, astronomer of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, in recognition of his spectroscopic researches. The address was made by Dr. Henry Norris Russell, research professor of astronomy and director of the Princeton University observatory.

The Mary Clark Thompson Medal was given to Dr. Francis Arthur Bather, of Wimbledon, England, for his distinguished services in the fields of paleontology and geology. The British ambassador having been detained by the political situation, the medal was received by Ralph Howard Fowler, of the University of Cambridge.