

William J. Warren, Arcata, California, at the University of Illinois.

Milton G. White, Sacramento, at the University of California.

The work mapped out by these fellowship recipients is in every case highly technical, and ranges from a study of the scattering of cosmic rays, to be carried on by Mr. Pickering under Dr. Robert A. Millikan, to the effects of the invisible corona on the electric properties of rubber-insulated cable, the problem which is to be attacked by Mr. Warren. The fellowship granted to Mr. Pickering is a renewal, the original having been awarded a year ago.

Such fellowships have been granted by the Charles A. Coffin Foundation annually since 1922, when the foundation was created by the board of directors of the company for the purpose of assisting deserving college graduates in post-graduate work, of recognizing the achievements of electric power and electric railway companies, and of rewarding employees of the General Electric Company who advance the efficiency of the company or contribute by meritorious work to progress in the electrical arts.

The committee which determined the awards comprised Gano Dunn, representing the National Academy of Sciences; R. A. Seaton, representing the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and H. P. Charlesworth, representing the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. This committee was assisted by Dr. W. D. Coolidge, director of the General Electric Research Laboratory.

#### THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SUGAR CANE TECHNOLOGISTS

As the name indicates, the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists is an organization of those investigators in the different sciences who devote their attention to the advancement of that portion of the sugar industry which depends on sugar cane. The society was formed in Honolulu in 1924, and including the meeting there it has held four congresses at intervals of about three years. The other meeting places have been Havana, Cuba, 1927; Soerabaia, Java, 1929, and San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1932. The society now has 589 members.

The proceedings of the fourth congress have now been issued. The book is imposing in size and the size of the volume does not belie the importance of the papers found between the attractive gray covers. Every branch of the cane sugar industry is undoubtedly represented, and the papers come from tropical and subtropical countries the world around. Besides general sessions, there were held meetings of the five sections, which consist of "Diseases of Sugar Cane," "Agronomics," "Varieties," "Factory Operation and

Chemical Control" and "Insect Pests." Many of the papers are illustrated.

The book is divided into two parts, "Proceedings" and "Communications to the Congress." The latter consists of the 129 papers or "bulletins" which were presented. Each has its individual pagination, which is unfortunately rather confusing, but there is a complete table of contents with headings such as "Virus Diseases," "Technique of Field Experiments," etc.

The volume is printed as a "House Document" of the Government of Puerto Rico. It is dedicated to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce, the Honorable Edmundo D. Colón. It is edited by Dr. Jaime Bagué, of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Dr. F. W. Zerban, of the New York Sugar Trade Laboratory, was general chairman of the Puerto Rico congress, and Mr. A. H. Rosenfeld, now of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, was general secretary. Mr. M. A. del Valle, of Central Constancia, was assistant secretary. The various persons responsible for this volume are to be congratulated on their excellent work.

One of the resolutions recorded in these proceedings is of general interest. This is that "sugar cane" should be spelled as two words, not as one word or as two words connected by a hyphen.—*T. E. Holloway.*

#### PROPOSED GRANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD

It is reported by Science Service that a share of the \$3,300,000,000 public works fund is being sought by government bureaus in order that the harm to scientific research work from "economy" cuts may be mitigated. Secretary of Commerce Roper has announced applications for grants to the Public Works Board that include: for the Bureau of Standards, \$450,000; the Bureau of Mines, \$275,000; the Bureau of Fisheries, \$1,072,474; the Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$3,500,939, and the Bureau of Lighthouses, \$2,355,068. These funds are sought for "new projects" and if obtained it is expected that members of the scientific personnel furloughed for reasons of budget bureau "economy" slashes will be put back to work.

It is unofficially estimated that about half the 380 employees of the Bureau of Standards whose pay stopped on July 1 might be allowed to continue their work if the appropriation of \$450,000 is granted by the Public Works Board.

The Bureau of Standards was affected severely by deductions of the budget bureau from the appropriations of 1934, it being allowed only \$1,363,000 instead of the sum of \$2,000,000, approximately, which was appropriated by the Congress. The Bureau of Standards is expected to play an essential part in the public works construction program by testing the