

coagulation, osmotic and electrochemical phenomena. It is expected that this book will be available for distribution by the end of October. The men taking part in the symposia this summer were the following: Hans Müller, D. R. Briggs, Kenneth S. Cole, Harold Abramson, Stuart Mudd, Hugo Fricke, W. J. V. Osterhout, Herbert S. Gasser, Eric Ponder, D. D. Van Slyke, D. A. MacInnes, Barnett Cohen, Robert Chambers and L. Michaelis.—*A Correspondent.*

THE INCOMING AND RETIRING CHIEFS OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

LEE A. STRONG has been appointed by President Roosevelt to be chief of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, succeeding Dr. C. L. Marlatt, who retired on September 30.

Mr. Strong's career in the Department of Agriculture has been in the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, an office distinct from the Bureau of Entomology, but working with it in preventing the spread of plant pests and diseases in this country and endeavoring to bar the introduction of new ones from abroad. He has been chief of this administration since 1929.

Dr. Charles L. Marlatt, who reached his seventieth birthday on September 26, retired on September 30. Before coming to the department, in 1889, he was assistant professor of entomology and horticulture at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Dr. Marlatt became associated with the administrative work of the bureau and served as assistant chief from 1894 to 1927. During that period he made important contributions to the information on the life-history, habits and methods of controlling important plant pests, particularly the forms that attack fruit trees and cereal and forage crops, and stored-product and household insect pests. He also conducted technical studies on the classification of insects.

Dr. Marlatt is probably best known for his work which led to the passage of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, designed to stop the stream of plant pests that had been coming into the United States without restriction from colonial times and had become one of the worst of our crop hazards. When he became chief of the bureau in 1927, he reorganized, under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, the plant quarantine work, bringing the sections which had been distributed in the Bureau of Entomology and the Bureau of Plant Industry under a new organization, now designated the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. For a brief period he served as chief of this bureau, as well as chief of the Bureau of Entomology. He relinquished the former position in December, 1929.

MARCHESE MARCONI AT CHICAGO

MARCHESE GUGLIELMO MARCONI, inventor of radio, arrived in New York City on the Italian liner *Conti*

di Savoia, September 28, en route to the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, where "Marconi Day" was observed on October 2, in recognition of his contributions to modern scientific progress.

As the first event of "Marconi Day," Marchese Marconi was escorted to the Stadium to attend the official opening of the American Legion Convention, where he spoke briefly on behalf of the Italian Government.

A luncheon at the Museum of Science and Industry, with prominent scientists as speakers, was followed by an inspection of the museum's scientific collection. The Marconi party was received by officials of the fair with a guard of honor and escorted to the Hall of Science. In the court of the Hall of Science a ceremony was held in tribute to Marchese Marconi. Greetings were extended by Rufus Dawes, president of the Century of Progress Exposition, and Governor Horner of Illinois. Dr. Arthur H. Compton, of the University of Chicago, made an address in recognition of Marchese Marconi's achievements in science, and Judge John W. Van Allen, representing the Radio Manufacturers' Association, presented a testimonial.

The lights at the fair were turned on by a radio impulse started in Italy when the planet Saturn came into the field of a telescope in the Florence Observatory. A dramatic contrast in the scientific possibilities since Galileo first studied this planet in his newly perfected telescope was seen in the flashing of the radio beam from Italy to the center of America. Dr. Philip Fox, director of the Adler Planetarium in Chicago, spoke briefly in introduction of the demonstration and Marchese Marconi manipulated the switches that started it. The reception in the court of the Hall of Science was broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company in the United States and Italy.

After the ceremony Dr. Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University, conferred an honorary degree on Marchese Marconi. During this ceremony the crowd in the court of the Hall of Science was entertained by the Bernadini Chorus. Marchese Marconi returned to the rostrum in the court at 7 o'clock to receive radio greetings from the nation.

In the evening of "Marconi Day" the Marchese Marconi attended a dinner of the American Legion and the following day was present at the Legion parade.

The Dante Alighieri Society was host at a luncheon on October 3 in the Illinois Host Building, after which the party was taken through the Hall of Science to view the display of Marconi apparatus there. A reception was given in his honor at the Italian Pavilion when this tour was completed and brief speeches were broadcast on short wave to Italy. A dinner in the evening of October 3 in the Administration Building of the Exposition concluded the formal program.