istence, but about a dozen others were in process of formation, closely modeled on the Science Museum. The expansion of science, technology and industry gave the museum an overwhelming variety of material to make intelligible and attractive. To vary it the museum obtained about 1,000 new exhibits each year and discarded some 800 of the old specimens. On October 4, it had had its millionth visitor this year, while five years ago its millionth visitor had walked in only on December 30. In replying to a question from the Brooklyn Child Museum as to what curriculum was used in the Children's Gallery, he had been able to say, "None, thank God; the children are allowed to wander as they will."

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

NOMINATIONS for the office of president-elect of the American Chemical Society have been made by the local sections of the society. We take from *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* the list of candidates with particulars in regard to their work:

ROGER ADAMS. Professor and since 1926 head of the Department of Chemistry, University of Illinois. A graduate, including Ph.D. degree, of Harvard University, and a student at the University of Berlin and the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. Before going to the University of Illinois he was instructor in organic chemistry at Harvard. During the war he was major in the Chemical Warfare Service. He was Nichols Medalist in 1927, chairman of Section C, American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1927, has served as associate editor of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, as chairman of his local section, Councilor, Councilor-at-Large, and now Director of the American Chemical Society. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the National Research Council, and member of the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft and a number of fraternities.

ROSS AIKEN GORTNER. Professor of agricultural biochemistry and chief of the Division of Agricultural Biochemistry, College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, and the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. He is a graduate of Nebraska Wesleyan University, received his master's degree at the University of Toronto, and was a university fellow in chemistry at Columbia University, where he took his Ph.D. degree in 1909. He is particularly well known for his researches in agricultural, biological and colloidal chemistry, having been connected with the University of Nebraska, University of Toronto, the Carnegie Institution of Washington Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories and the University of Minnesota. He has been a member of various divisions and important committees of the National Research Council, has served as associate editor of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* and the *Journal of Physical Chemistry*, and as assistant editor of *Chemical Abstracts*. He is American representative on the International Committee on Biochemical Nomenclature of the International Union of Chemistry. He has served as Councilor and Councilor-at-Large of the American Chemical Society, has been division secretary and chairman, president of the American Society of Naturalists, and is a member of a number of scientific organizations and of fraternities. He has written extensively on topics pertaining to biochemistry.

SAMUEL COLVILLE LIND. Director, School of Chemistry, University of Minnesota, since 1926. He is editor of the *Journal of Physical Chemistry*. Widely known for his work in radioactivity. He is a graduate of Washington and Lee University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He obtained his doctorate at the University of Leipzig. He also studied at the University of Paris and the Institute for Radium Research in Vienna. He has taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Michigan. He has been physical chemist and chief chemist of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, as well as associate director of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory. He served on the Radium Standards Commission, has been president of the Electrochemical Society, is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and other scientific organizations. He has been a member of the board of editors of Scientific Monographs and of *Chemical Reviews* and Councilor-at-Large of the society. Besides contributing to the scientific literature, he is the inventor of an interchangeable electroscope for radium measurements and originated the ionization theory of the chemical effects of radium rays.

HUGH STOTT TAYLOR. Chairman and David B. Jones professor of chemistry, Princeton University. A graduate, including advanced degrees, from the University of Liverpool, and a student at the Nobel Institute of Stockholm and the Technische Hochschule of Hannover. He has been connected with Princeton University since 1914. He has served on important committees of the National Research Council, saw service with the British Munitions Invention Department during the war, and is a fellow of the Royal Society of London. Nichols Medalist in 1928, was chairman of the Central Petroleum Committee of the National Research Council from 1926 to 1931, is a member of a number of scientific societies, including the Electrochemical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1930, the American Philosophical Society, the Faraday Society and numerous fraternities. His research has been in the field of physical chemistry. Among his contributions to chemical literature is the American Chemical Society monograph on "Industrial Hydrogen."

The membership have been asked to nominate Councilors-at-Large from the following list of members:

A. F. Benton, acting chairman, Chemical Faculty, University of Virginia.

William Lloyd Evans, chairman, department of chemistry, the Ohio State University.

F. C. Frary, director of research, Aluminum Company of America.

N. H. Furman, associate professor of chemistry, Princeton University.

Henry Gilman, professor of chemistry, the Iowa State College.

H. T. Herrick, principal chemist in charge, color and farm waste division, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A. E. Hill, professor of chemistry, New York University.

E. C. Kendall, professor of biochemistry and head, section of chemistry, Mayo Foundation.

Victor K. LaMer, associate professor of chemistry, Columbia University.

J. W. McBain, professor of chemistry, Stanford University.

John H. Nair, assistant director, Research Laboratory, The Borden Company.

H. A. Shonle, research chemist, Eli Lilly and Company.

Alexander Silverman, head, department of chemistry, University of Pittsburgh.

C. M. A. Stine, vice-president, member of the executive committee, and director, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.

H. C. Urey, associate professor of chemistry, Columbia University.

E. H. Volwiler, vice-president in charge of research, Abbott Laboratories.

Harry B. Weiser, dean, Rice Institute.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE

THE American Institute will hold from November 8 to January 24 a number of technical round tables for members interested in discussing purely scientific subjects in addition to round tables of more popular interest. The subjects, followed by the names of the leader in charge and of the guest speaker, are as follows:

November 8. "Recent Studies of Apes" (Popular): Walter L. Hinman, Friends Seminary; Dr. J. H. McGregor, professor of zoology, Columbia University.

November 14. "Synthetic Resins" (Technical): Dr. Charles R. Downs, chemical engineer; Dr. George Barsky, consulting chemical engineer.

November 21. "Mental Disorders and Human Inefficiency" (Popular): Dr. A. A. Brill, psychiatrist; Dr. Harry Stack Sullivan, psychiatrist.

November 24. "Some Problems of Behavior as Influenced by Calcium Utilization" (Popular): Dr. James M. Brown, medical director, Reed and Carnrick; Dr. Walter Timme, professor of clinical neurology, Columbia University.

December 12. "Geometry and Physics" (Technical): Dr. H. H. Sheldon, chairman, department of physics, New York University; Dr. Edward Kasner, professor of mathematics, Columbia University.

December 14. "Isotopes of Hydrogen" (Popular): Dr. Victor K. LaMer, associate professor of chemistry, Columbia University; Dr. H. C. Urey, associate professor of chemistry, Columbia University.

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January 5. "Perfumes" (Popular): Colonel Marston T. Bogert, professor of organic chemistry, Columbia University; to be announced.

January 9. "The Farm as a Source of Industrial Raw Material" (Popular): Dr. Charles R. Downs, chemical engineer; Dr. William J. Hale, chemical director, Dow Chemical Company.

January 16. "Filterable Viruses" (Technical): Dr. L. O. Kunkel, department of plant pathology, Rockefeller Institute, Princeton; Dr. Thomas Milton Rivers, member of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

January 24. "Recent Scientific Developments in Music" (Popular): C. O. Fairchild, physicist, Tagliabue Manufacturing Company; to be announced.

THE VIRGINIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

AT the recent meeting of the Research Committee of the Virginia Academy of Science, grants in aid of scientific research were made to the following:

Dr. W. E. Bullington, professor of biology, Randolph-Macon College, "'Spiraling' in Certain Lower Organisms."

Dr. Wm. R. Cornthwaite, professor of chemistry, University of Richmond, "A Synthetic Substitute for Insulin."

Mrs. Madeline Foreman, assistant professor of biology, Hampton Institute, "The Algae of the Dismal Swamp."

Dr. L. C. Morley, agent of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, Richmond, "Infectious Enteritis in Quail."

Dr. Philip C. Scherer, associate professor of physical chemistry, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, "The 'Ripening' Process in Viscose."

Dr. D. C. Smith, associate professor of dermatology and syphilology, University of Virginia, "The Etiology of Psoriasis."

Dr. Carl C. Speidel, professor of anatomy, University of Virginia, "The Study of Living Nerves."

Dr. Edward Steidtmann, professor of geology, Virginia Military Institute, "Stream Travertine Deposits near Lexington, Virginia."

Dr. John H. Yoe, professor of chemistry, University of Virginia, "The Magneto-optic Method of Chemical Analysis."

The committee also had worthy applications for assistance from five other persons which could not be granted because of lack of funds. Applications would have required more than twice the amount of money available for distribution and so the committee, much against its wishes, was obliged, not only to refuse some requests entirely, but also to reduce the amounts granted to most of the others.

E. C. L. MILLER,
Secretary