

the United States Department of Agriculture since 1911, engaged in corn investigations, and has been in charge of research work in this field since 1922. In this position he has made the corn investigational program entirely cooperative with the state experiment stations and has earned a reputation for ability in organizing effective cooperative research. He is the author of numerous publications and papers on corn growing, corn breeding and statistical methods.

In his new position, Dr. Kellerman will be able to devote his full time to plant disease work, a field in which he has been an outstanding leader for 20 years. Among numerous other activities, he organized in 1915, and has since directed, the cooperative campaign of the Gulf States and the Bureau of Plant Industry to eradicate citrus canker, one of the most contagious of all known diseases of citrus trees; his success in the citrus canker campaign is universally recognized as one of the most notable achievements ever recorded in disease eradication work.

Karl Frederic Kellerman was born of American parents in Göttingen, December 9, 1879. He received the degree of bachelor of science from Cornell University in 1900 and doctor of science from Kansas State College in 1923. He was an assistant professor in botany, Cornell University, 1900-1901; assistant physiologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1901-1904; physiologist in charge of laboratory plant physiology, 1905-1906; physiologist in charge of soil bacteriology and water purification investigations, 1906-1914; assistant chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, 1914-1917, and associate chief of bureau since 1917. Dr. Kellerman organized the *Journal of Agricultural Research* in 1913 and was chairman of the editorial committee from 1913-1924. In 1917 he was designated by President Wilson as a member of the National Research Council, serving as secretary of the agricultural committee, and since 1918 as a member of the division of biology and agriculture and of the division of federal relations.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

THE Semi-Centennial Meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union, held in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, from November 13 to 16, was the largest in the history of the union. Representatives were present from twenty-one states, the District of Columbia and three Provinces of Canada. Headquarters were at the Hotel New Yorker, where the business sessions were held. The public sessions were held in the museum. In connection with this meeting the union issued a memorial volume entitled "Fifty Years Progress of American Ornithology." An exhibit of "Birds in Art," numbering more

than 300 entries, was installed in the education hall of the museum.

Officers for 1934 were elected as follows: *President*, J. H. Fleming; *Vice-presidents*, A. C. Bent, Taunton, Mass., and Herbert Friedmann, Washington, D. C.; *Secretary*, T. S. Palmer, Washington, D. C.; *Treasurer*, W. L. McAtee, Washington, D. C.; *Additional Members of the Council*, A. A. Allen, J. P. Chapin, Ruthven Deane, H. C. Oberholser, J. L. Peters, T. S. Roberts and P. A. Taverner.

The election of fellows and members included 1 fellow, John T. Zimmer, of New York; 3 corresponding fellows; 9 members, and 167 associates. The new corresponding fellows were Dr. J. M. Derscheid, Brussels, Belgium; Dr. Franz Groebels, Hamburg, Eggenndorf, Germany, and Dr. Pontus Palmgren, Helsingfors, Finland. The new members elected were M. A. Carriker, Beachwood, N. J.; S. T. Danforth, Mayaguez, P. R.; R. M. de Schauensee, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. O. Greenway, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.; J. M. Linsdale, Berkeley, Calif.; A. H. Miller, Berkeley, Calif.; J. D. Soper, Alberta, Canada; C. A. Urner, Elizabeth, N. J., and Francis M. Weston, Pensacola, Fla.

The Brewster Medal for the most meritorious work on American birds published during the last six years was awarded to Dr. Frank Michler Chapman for his "Birds of Eastern North America," 1932.

On Friday and Saturday trips were made to various points of interest, including Jones Beach Bird Sanctuary, Oyster Bay and Montauk, L. I.; the New York Zoological Park, and Barnegat Bay, N. J. More than 100 species of birds were observed at Jones Beach, Montauk and Barnegat Bay.

The next meeting will be held at the Field Museum in Chicago in October, 1934.

T. S. PALMER,
Secretary

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NATURALISTS

IN the month of March, 1883, Professor Samuel F. Clarke, of Williams College, issued a call for an association of American naturalists principally for the discussion of practical methods of technique and education, modified by the following addendum:

It is further believed that such a society could materially influence for the better the cause of science in America; that it would have a very healthful general effect, and could exert a strong influence in many directions where at present it seems to be very much needed.

Of the fourteen naturalists who had expressed to Professor Clarke an interest in this enterprise, at least eleven appeared at the organization meeting in the Springfield High School Hall, Friday, April 10, in the year 1883, namely: Samuel F. Clarke, of Williams College; Alpheus Hyatt, of the Boston Society