SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

AT the graduation ceremonies at the University of Edinburgh the Cameron Prize in practical therapeutics was presented to Sir Edward Sharpey-Schafer, emeritus professor of physiology, "in recognition of the advances in therapeutics arising out of his discoveries in endocrinology."

THE Lord Melchett Medal of the Fuel Institute, London, has been awarded to Dr. Friedrich Bergius, of the Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik Ludswighafen.

THE Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the Advancement of Science has awarded the Adolf-Harnack Medal to Dr. Carl Ludwig Duisberg, the German industrial chemist.

AT the recent meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials the Charles B. Dudley Medal for 1934 was awarded to R. L. Templin, chief engineer of tests of the Aluminum Company of America. This medal is awarded annually by the society to the author of the paper presented at the preceding annual meeting and judged to be of outstanding merit. Mr. Templin's paper, presented in 1933, was on "The Fatigue Properties of Light Metals and Alloys."

THE Lamme Medal, given each year to a teacher of engineering who is judged to have done outstanding pioneer work, was awarded at the Ithaca meeting to Edward Rose Maurer, professor of mechanics at the University of Wisconsin. Last year the medal was awarded to Professor Dexter S. Kimball, dean of the college of engineering of Cornell University.

DR. ALICE C. EVANS, of the U. S. Public Health Service, has received the honorary degree in medicine from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

THE honorary degree of doctor of science has been conferred by Bucknell University on Dr. Heber W. Youngken, professor of materia medica at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston.

DR. FRIEDRICH VON MÜLLER, professor of internal medicine at Munich, has been nominated doctor *honoris causa* of the faculty of medicine of the University of Geneva.

THE following appointments for 1935 have been announced by the Royal College of Physicians: Sir Henry Hallett Dale, Harveian orator (the forthcoming Harveian Oration in October next will be delivered by Dr. James Collier); Dr. Daniel Thomas Davies, Bradshaw lecturer; Dr. J. S. Bolton, Lumleian lecturer; Dr. A. A. Moncrieff, Goulstonian lecturer; Dr. J. D. Rolleston, FitzPatrick lecturer; Dr. C. R. Harington, Oliver-Sharpey lecturer, and Dr. C. G. Seligman, Lloyd Roberts lecturer. Sir Bernard Spilsbury has been elected Croonian lecturer for 1936.

Nature reports that at a meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science held in Calcutta on June 19, Sir Niltratan Sircar, consulting physician, and formerly vice-chancellor of the University of Calcutta, was elected president in place of Sir C. V. Raman. At the same meeting, J. N. Basu, Dr. Birbal Sahani, Dr. Ganesh Prashad, Dr. Bimala C. Law and Dr. J. N. Mukerji were elected vice-presidents, and Dr. S. K. Mitra was appointed secretary in place of Dr. K. S. Krishnan.

MAJOR EDWIN HOWARD ARMSTRONG, known for his work in radio communication, has been appointed professor of electrical engineering at Columbia University, to succeed the late John H. Morecroft.

DR. JOSEPH M. MURRAY, a research associate of the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, has recently been elected head of the department of zoology at the University of Maine. Dr. Murray will retain his position as a member of the laboratory staff and will take up his work at Orono in September of this year.

DR. ALBERT EUGENE CASEY, associate in pathology at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, has been appointed associate professor of pathology at the University of Virginia.

ROY F. THOMPSON, of New Haven, Conn., has been appointed associate professor of forestry at Iowa State College to succeed Professor D. B. Demeritt, who resigned recently to become head of the department of forestry at the University of Maine. Since 1913 Mr. Thompson has served as assistant forest economist for the forest taxation inquiry of the U. S. Forest Service.

PROMOTIONS to associate professorships in the School of Medicine of Western Reserve University include: Dr. O. W. Barlow, pharmacology; Dr. Samuel W. Chase, histology and embryology; Dr. Emerson Megrail, hygiene and bacteriology, and Dr. Norman C. Wetzel, pediatrics. Dr. Franklin C. Bing, biochemistry; Dr. Donald E. Gregg, physiology; Dr. Ramon F. Hanzal, pathological chemistry, and Dr. Herbert S. Reichle, pathology, have been promoted to assistant professorships.

DR. E. W. SKINNER, recently associate professor of basic dental technology at the School of Dentistry of Western Reserve University, has been appointed to an associate professorship in metallurgy and physics at the Dental School of Northwestern University.

DR. FRANK L. ELSE, instructor in the department of biology at Temple University, has been appointed associate professor in histology and embryology in the School of Dentistry.

AT the University of London, Professor J. H. Gaddum has been appointed to the university chair of pharmacology at University College from July 1, 1935, and Dr. J. R. Marrack to the university chair of chemical pathology, London Hospital Medical College, from October 1 next.

W. J. DUNCAN has been appointed Wakefield lecturer and head of the newly established department of aeronautics at Hull, England. Courses in preparation for the diploma in aeronautics will begin with the new session in October. This has been made possible by the gift of £1,500 for the purpose from Lord Wakefield.

DR. WILLIAM L. SLATE, director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at Storrs, has been appointed to the chairmanship of the State Planning Commission.

ACCORDING to *The Experiment Station Record,* Dr. Austin L. Patrick, professor of soil technology and soil technologist of the Pennsylvania State College and Experiment Station, has been appointed regional director of soil erosion prevention in Pennsylvania. This work is to be organized as a cooperative project of the college and the Soil Erosion Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

DR. MARVIN A. BROOKER, associate economist at the Florida Experiment Station, has been appointed chief statistician of the U. S. Farm Credit Administration, with headquarters at Columbia, S. C.

DR. ALBERT W. C. T. HERRE, curator of the museum of zoology at Stanford University, has returned from an eleven months' collecting trip. Large collections of fishes were made in the Pelew Islands, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Canton, and Wu Chow, China; Singapore and the Malay Peninsula, Ceylon, Durban and Buenos Aires.

L. A. MAYNARD, of the Animal Nutrition Laboratory at Cornell University, is returning from China, after completing there a six months' study of human and animal nutrition problems.

THE ninety-third Congress of German Men of Science and Physicians will be held at Hanover from September 16 to 20.

THE ninth Italian Congress of Hygiene will be held at Bari from September 30 to October 4, under the presidency of Dr. Alberto Botti.

THE eleventh annual conference of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux will be held at Somerville College, Oxford, from September 21 to 24. On the first evening, with Sir Charles Sherrington in the chair, Sir Richard Gregory, president-designate, will give an address on "Science in the Public Press." The main discussion will be on "Book Selection for Special and General Libraries."

THE Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated $1,000,000 to McGill University as an endowment for the department of neurology. The foundation has previously contributed $232,000 toward the erection and equipment of the neurological building. The $1,000,000 takes the place of the $50,000 a year contributed annually to carry on work in neurology under the direction of Professor Wilder G. Penfield.

AN Associated Press dispatch from Sydney, Australia, states that Sir Hubert Wilkins, the British explorer, has asked the Australian Scientific Research Council for a grant of $125,000, one tenth of the estimated cost of establishing a ring of twelve meteorological stations around Antarctic territory. A ten-year program, involving international cooperation, is proposed. It is planned to establish five stations on the Antarctic mainland and seven on sub-Antarctic islands.

Nature reports that the Rogers Field Gold Medal of the Royal Sanitary Institute has been awarded to Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., for an exhibit of Chloros at the recent Bristol congress of the institute. The medal is given for "an exhibit of outstanding merit from the point of view of hygiene." The special features of the Chloros exhibit at Bristol were its uses in connection with the sterilization of rural water supplies and swimming pools.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that with the withdrawal of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health and the Rockefeller Foundation from participation in the model health department in Anne Arundel County on the expiration of their agreement, July 31, the unit was abandoned. Established in 1931, the department was cooperatively maintained by the foundation, the school and the county and state health departments, to work out programs of preventive medicine with particular emphasis on sanitation problems. Anne Arundel County was selected because of its large population, its proximity to Baltimore, and the complicated health problems created by its many rivers and shore lines. Activities of the unit will be absorbed by the public health district instituted in 1932 in accordance with a recommendation of Dr. Joseph Mountin in his public health survey of Baltimore. This district includes the sixth and seventh wards and was created to make the residents the subject of medical experimentation in the public health field. A grant of about $25,000 for two or more years by the Rockefeller Foundation, through the school of hygiene and public

health, provides for the training of public health workers. These institutions, it was stated, saw no reason for continuing their partial support of the Anne Arundel unit when the city health center can serve their purposes more conveniently and without duplication of expenditures. The county's activities will be taken over by the state and county health authorities.

THROUGH the contribution of labor by the Temporary Emergency Relief, it has been possible for the New York State College of Forestry to move its timber-treating laboratory into new quarters and make improvements in the plant. The laboratory is now housed in the building formerly used as the heating plant which gives more room for the assembly and efficient handling of apparatus. The equipment and layout compare favorably with the best experimental plants of this type. The plant is in charge of J. O. Blew, of the Department of Forest Utilization. The equipment in the new laboratory has been designed and assembled to make possible the application of any of the pressure processes for impregnating timbers with preservatives. Two complete pressure cylinders each equipped with working tanks, heating coils, pressure, vacuum and steaming facilities offer wide opportunities for class instruction and research. The cylinder for treating is nine feet in length so that timbers such as cross ties and fence posts may be accommodated. This cylinder is equipped with indicating and recording pressure vacuum and temperature instruments and has a maximum pressure capacity of three hundred pounds per square inch. A small four-foot cylinder is mounted on scales making possible the accurate weighing of its contents at any time during the timber treating process. The smaller cylinder due to its low capacity makes possible the use of a wider variety of treating solutions or preservatives than could be used economically in the larger equipment.

ACCORDING to *Nature*, the inaugural meeting of the newly formed Royal Society of New Zealand (hitherto called the New Zealand Institute) was recently held at Wellington, when the presidential address was delivered by Dr. R. Speight, professor of geology at Canterbury College, Christchurch, New Zealand. Lord Bledisloe, the Governor-General of New Zealand, in a written address to the society, intimated the King's approval of the new designation of the Dominion's chief organization for the promotion of science. The New Zealand Institute was founded in 1867 and the fellowship of the new society is held by forty-eight men of science. In his address, Lord Bledisloe emphasized the importance of science in solving the world's economic and social problems. Only by the further application of science in all its ramifications and a more enlightened recognition of its beneficent potentialities by the world's rulers will effective remedies for current human disorders be found. The New Zealand Institute has achieved a high prestige in a land of immeasurable opportunities for industrial and cultural expansion. It is therefore to be hoped that under its new appellation it will enjoy to an ever-increasing extent the confidence and respect of the community at large.

The Christian Science Monitor reports that following the recent decision to terminate the work of the Empire Marketing Board, the Australian Federal Government has decided to contribute £5,800 to the maintenance of certain institutions in England engaged in research of particular significance to Australia. The British Government has undertaken to maintain several of the research stations involved, but it invited the Dominions to assist in supporting others. Australia will contribute £800 a year toward the "Parasite Zoo" at Farnham Royal, the center from which research in Europe for beneficial parasites was directed. More important to Australia is the low temperature research station at Cambridge, where the fundamental work is the preservation and transport of meat, fruit and other foods exported by Australia.

DISCUSSION

NUCLEAR-PHYSICS SYMPOSIUM A CORRECTION

IT is already clear that numerous interested readers of SCIENCE construe the report of the secretaries of Section B for the recent Berkeley meeting[1] to mean that we have quietly (and hence improperly) withdrawn our previously announced conclusions.[2] After stating correctly that our investigations "had differed in the results yielded from the investigations carried on at the California Institute and at the University of California," the secretaries' report makes no mention whatever of contamination-effects, discussion of which occupied a considerable portion of my Berkeley talk, and states that "Dr. Tuve was able to show that the previous outstanding discrepancies in the findings were almost entirely to be ascribed to the difference in energies of the incident particles utilized in the respective laboratories, together with the measuring techniques used in the identification of the disintegration-products." This statement is erroneous and misleading. Our work at the Department of

[1] SCIENCE, July 20, 1934, p. 49.
[2] Washington meeting, American Physical Society, April, 1934—see *Physical Review*, May 1, 1934.