box, the entire mineral collection of Yale College—a lot of unlabeled stones. Box under arm, he trudged past the markets of High Street to the shop of Seybert, chemist and mineralogist, at 168 North Second Street, to have them named. And he went back with the desired information.

In his catalogue forty different minerals in the collection were described. He told of a "radiated zeolite found investing hornblende rock, on the canal near the river Schuylkill, about three and a half miles from Philadelphia." Further, "I have some specimens of marble found in York County which approach those allowed to be the pride of Italy." He announced, in 1806, the occurrence of "sulphuret of zinc" (zinc blende) near the Perkiomen Creek, in Montgomery County, and demonstrated that it would yield zinc metal, resulting in the opening of the Perkiomen mines.

Most of the specimens, however, are from Europe. They are small in size, and single crystals are neatly mounted on small wooden plaques. All are ticketed with numbers referring to the manuscript catalogue.

There is a specimen of celestite, the sulfate of strontium, a species first described from Blair County, Pennsylvania. There are specimens from the mines of Cornwall, England—some of which have not been worked for 150 years; Iceland spar from Iceland; two specimens of cryolite from Greenland; "elastic sandstone" from Brazil, and spinel and silicates in blocks of limestone ejected by Vesuvius.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE FIELD MUSEUM

IN a review by Dr. Stephen C. Simms, director of the Field Museum of Natural History, it is stated that more than 1,172,000 visitors were received at the museum during 1935. Of the visitors, only about 53,700, or less than five per cent., paid the 25-cent admission fee charged on certain days; all the rest, approximately 95 per cent., either came on the free admission days, or belonged to classifications such as children, teachers and students, who are admitted free.

Although it was again necessary, as it has been for several years past, to conduct the institution on a budget very much curtailed as compared to what was formerly considered normal, all services with which the public is directly concerned were maintained in full. Internal economies were effected in all departments and divisions, and expeditions for collecting new material and scientific data were eliminated from the program of activities for the year. Through special funds provided by Mrs. Emily Crane Chadbourne, the museum was enabled to obtain some zoological specimens collected by an Arctic expedition led by Captain Robert A. Bartlett; and the marine life collections were enriched by a share of the collections made by the South Seas Expedition of the John G. Shedd Aquarium.

Largely from an accumulation of stored specimens obtained by expeditions in previous years, the museum installed many new exhibits. New zoological exhibits include habitat groups of nilgai or blue bull of India; snow leopards of the Himalayas; common leopard of Asia; Axis deer and the antelopes known as blackbuck and chinkara from India; elephant seals from Guadalupe Island, Mexico, and various important new series of birds and reptiles. In the paleontological division of the department of geology several especially rare and important large skeletons of prehistoric South American animals were installed, including the only known complete specimen of *Astrapotherium magnum*, and what is probably the only complete specimen of *Megatherium americanum* in any North American museum. The department of botany completed a detailed miniature reproduction of a Brazilian coffee plantation and a number of new reproductions of exotic plants for the series in the hall of plant life. Outstanding among new exhibits in the department of anthropology were reconstructions of ancient graves of prehistoric inhabitants of Peru, and a model of the great Toltec pyramid of Quetzalcoatl in Mexico.

All educational activities, both intra-mural and extra-mural, were continued without curtailment. The library of the museum, with its collection of 100,000 volumes on natural history, and the study collections of specimens maintained in the departments, continued to serve the public, especially large numbers of students, teachers and scientific men. From the Field Museum Press there was a large output of scientific publications for international circulation.

The museum continued, as it has since 1933, cooperating with governmental relief agencies by providing useful avenues of employment for workers assigned by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, during the earlier part of the year, and by the federal Works Progress Administration, in the latter months. At the end of the year there was a total of 186 WPA workers at the museum engaged in a wide variety of tasks ranging from common labor to research projects. However, regular employees on the museum's payroll continued with their usual duties, and the work done by the relief assignees was all of a character which could not be undertaken by the regular staff because of the pressure of more urgent work.

PRESENTATION OF THE PERKIN MEDAL TO PROFESSOR WARREN K. LEWIS

THE Perkin Medal for 1936 was presented on January 10 to Professor Warren K. Lewis, professor

of chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at a meeting of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, held at The Chemists' Club, New York City. The meeting was held jointly with the American Chemical Society. Dr. George A. Burrell, of the Burrell-Mase Engineering Company, gave a short talk on the subject of the medalist and Professor Marston T. Bogert, of Columbia University, made the presentation. Professor Lewis gave the medal address entitled "Application of Physical Data to High Pressure Processes." He spoke about the use of high pressure in modern chemical industry, as in the syntheses of ammonia, the aliphatic alcohols and phenol, the hydrogenation of coal and oil and the separation of mixtures by both absorption and rectification.

Warren K. Lewis was born in 1882, in Sussex County, Delaware, and graduated in chemical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1905. He served one year in that institute as laboratory assistant in industrial chemistry, after which he studied for two years in Germany, taking his doctor's degree under Abegg and Ladenburg at the University of Breslau. In 1909 he became chemist for a tannery and leatherboard mill. A year and a half later he returned to the Institute of Technology as assistant professor of industrial chemistry and has been on its faculty continuously since that time. During the war, first in the Bureau of Mines and later in the Chemical Warfare Service, he had charge of research on gas defense.

Throughout his career as a teacher of engineering Professor Lewis has maintained close contact with the vital problems of industry, largely through consulting activities, and has endeavored not only to develop solutions of these problems in the laboratory, but even more to train in the classroom men with the power to solve them. His work has focussed mainly on filtration, distillation and absorption, the thermal properties of materials and the chemistry of colloids and amorphous materials.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE William H. Nichols Medal for 1936 of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society has been awarded to Dr. William Mansfield Clark, professor of physiological chemistry in the Johns Hopkins University, for researches characterized as "of incalculable value to human welfare."

DR. ARTHUR E. KENNELLY, professor emeritus of Harvard University and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been notified by the Société Française des Electriciens, Paris, that he has been granted the 1936 Mascart Medal of that organization. The medal is awarded triennially for distinguished service in either basic or applied electricity.

DR. JOEL H. HILDEBRAND, professor of chemistry at the University of California, has been elected faculty research lecturer for 1936. This appointment is the highest recognition that the faculty can give to one of its members. Professor Hildebrand will give the annual research lecture during the week of Charter Day, which falls on March 23.

THE list of British New Year's honors includes knighthood conferred on Dr. Arthur Harden, emeritus professor of biological chemistry at the University of London, and on Dr. David Percival Dalbreck Wilkie, professor of surgery at the University of Edinburgh.

DR. JAMES B. AYER, James Jackson Putnam clinical professor of neurology, Harvard Medical School, was honored recently at a dinner at the Tavern Club, in recognition of his completion of twenty-five years of teaching at the medical school. Dr. Charles Macfie Campbell acted as toastmaster, and brief speeches were made by Drs. James H. Means, William Jason Mixter, George L. Walton, Merrill Moore and Henry R. Viets.

THE Distinguished Service Award of the National Council of Geography Teachers was this year conferred upon Dr. Douglas Clay Ridgley, of Clark University, in recognition of his services to educational geography through years of teaching and many publications. Previous recipients of the award are the late William Morris Davis, Professor R. H. Whitbeck, of the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. A. E. Parkins, of Peabody College. The award for distinguished service in the field of educational geography is conferred from time to time upon persons who have made outstanding contributions in the field.

Nature states that at a meeting of the Harrison Memorial Prize Selection Committee, consisting of the presidents of the Chemical Society, the Institute of Chemistry, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Pharmaceutical Society, held on December 12, the award of the Harrison Memorial Prize for 1935 was made to Dr. Leslie Ernest Sutton. The presentation of the prize will be made at the annual general meeting of the Chemical Society to be held at the University of Bristol on April 16.

THE Botanical Society of America, at its thirtieth