cooperation with states even to financial aid, in developing state wild life management areas that will supplement the primary federal areas.

3. Recognition of wild life values. Land management agencies, both public and private, should be brought to recognize the value of wild life and induced to provide for its needs so far as compatible with other uses.

4. Pollution of waters must be stopped or reduced to a non-destructive point.

5. Research on wild life problems should be extended to meet the new problems produced continually by modern developments. The results of this research should be freely available to all land administrators and wild life management agencies.

6. Closer coordination of the activities of federal land administrative agencies.

7. Basic protective legislation and regulations drawn to meet the needs of wild life, not merely the wishes of groups of special interests.

At the last session of the conference it was announced that a migratory-bird treaty between the United States and Mexico had been signed. The announcement was made by Juan Zinser, director of the Mexican National Game Commission, who said the treaty had been signed by Josephus Daniels, American Ambassador to Mexico, and General Eduardo Hay, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. The provisions will come into force when the treaty is ratified by both countries and will remain in force for fifteen years, after which time it may be denounced by either country on twelve months' notice.

DU PONT FELLOWSHIPS FOR RESEARCH CHEMISTS

NOTING an increasing demand for research chemists, with a very definite shortage, and wishing to encourage more promising students in research work in the field of chemistry, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company has again appropriated sufficient funds to permit establishing fellowships in twelve leading universities and colleges for the academic year 1936–1937. The purpose of the plan is to give assistance to students wishing to pursue graduate work in research. The plan of these fellowships is very similar to the one the du Pont Company placed in operation many years ago but discontinued in 1932. At that time there was an excess of young research chemists with no offers of employment. As business conditions have improved, industrial research has been resumed with renewed interest, with the result that there is now keen competition for men of outstanding ability while the supply is becoming inadequate for the demand. These fellowships in the past have enabled young men to continue graduate work in chemistry who otherwise would have found it impossible to go on. Since the company first began these awards there have been granted 326 fellowships and 34 scholarships in 31 institutions, and, in addition, there was a national fellowship awarded at the Johns Hopkins University for a period of four years.

The appropriation for the resumption of the fellowships is $18,000, half of which is to cover the cost of continuing for the academic year 1936–1937 four post-doctorate fellowships in organic chemistry at $2,000 each, plus an additional $1,000 to cover the cost of extraordinary equipment that may be required in connection with the work of this group. The remaining $9,000 is to cover the cost of reestablishing twelve post-graduate fellowships at $750 each.

The objective of the post-doctorate fellowship is to provide trained assistants for a few of the younger professors of organic research to enable them to attack the more difficult type of problems, and to develop men who will be better qualified in research to continue their efforts in the academic field. The post-graduate fellowships, on the other hand, assist promising young men to obtain an education along the lines required by the chemical industry.

The awards have no restrictions other than that the work done under them shall be in the field of chemistry or chemical engineering, but the appointment of the fellowship must be approved by a member of the fellowship committee of the du Pont Company, after reviewing the qualifications of the appointee and the recommendation of the department of chemistry.

The twelve universities selected are as follows: For chemistry—University of Chicago, Cornell, Harvard, the Johns Hopkins, Ohio State, Princeton, Yale, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin. For chemistry or chemical engineering—University of Michigan and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

A GRANT of $138,000 from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation to aid research in the natural sciences at the University of Wisconsin was recently accepted by the State Board of Regents. The funds will support both old and new research projects. These projects, about eighty in number, are selected and approved by the University Research Committee. The foundation which provides the funds has no voice in the selection or in the policies to be followed in carrying out the research work.

"This grant," President Glenn Frank is reported to have said, "is another visible evidence of the very great contribution the Alumni Research Foundation is making to the future of the University of Wisconsin. By its accumulation of a permanent endowment for research, the foundation is providing an element of stability to the scientific future of the university that would otherwise be impossible. And in a dozen other

ways its grants are enriching the staff and work of the university. Its stimulation is being felt all the way from promising young scholars to our most distinguished scientists of maturity."

Of the total grant, $84,000 is allotted to special grants-in-aid to stimulate university research. These are used to purchase equipment and supplies and to help to support more than a hundred young men and women graduate research workers. Included in the grant is a new fund of $25,000 to permit faculty members to carry on during the summer months certain lines of research which are already underway.

There is also included a $15,000 fund for the continuation of the special fellowships and scholarships inaugurated a year ago, and known as the Wisconsin Alumni Foundation Fellowships for gifted young scholars and students of science. Funds for their support this year have been increased $5,000 over the $10,000 given for them last year. At the present time twenty-three young men are carrying on research work under these fellowships. They are selected for their attainments from all parts of the country.

An additional fund of $5,000 is included in this year's grant for the establishment of two or more post-doctorate fellowships with which it will be possible to bring to the state university gifted men who have already proved their ability to carry on independent research work in the natural sciences.

The grant also includes $8,000 which will provide for the continuation of the work now being done by Professor Aldo Leopold on game management and the waste land problems and $1,000 for the continuation of the lectureship fund, which each year brings to the university a leading investigator to lecture on some phase of the natural sciences.

THE TENTH ANNUAL PRIESTLEY LECTURES

DR. WARREN K. LEWIS, professor of chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be the tenth annual Priestley lecturer at the Pennsylvania State College. The lectures will deal with the interrelationships between physical chemistry and chemical engineering, and will be given in the chemistry amphitheater of the college, at 7:00 P.M., on March 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

Professor Lewis, Perkin medallist for 1936 and one of the founders of chemical engineering, has chosen for his topic, "The Borderline Between the Physical Chemistry of Fluids and the Behavior of Suspensions." The five lectures will deal with the structure of liquids, the viscosity of fluids, suspensions and emulsions, and gelation.

The Priestley lecture series was inaugurated by the faculty of the department of chemistry in 1926 as a memorial to Joseph Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen, whose American laboratory was situated only a few miles from State College. In 1931 the Penn State Chapter of Phi Lambda Upsilon (Honorary Chemical Society) undertook the financial support of the lecture series. These lectures, therefore, now constitute a joint memorial to Joseph Priestley on the part of both the faculty of the department of chemistry and of the Penn State Chapter of Phi Lambda Upsilon.

The Priestley lectures deal each year with the borderline between physical chemistry and some other branch of science. Previous Priestley lecturers and their borderline topics are:

1927—Dr. V. Cofman, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company—Biocolloids.
1928—Dr. S. L. Hoyt, General Electric Company—Metallurgy.
1929—Dr. H. B. Williams, Columbia University—Medicine.
1930—Dr. L. Navias, General Electric Company—Ceramics.
1931—Dr. J. W. Williams, University of Wisconsin—Electrical Engineering.
1932—Dr. V. K. LaMer, Columbia University—Biochemistry.
1933—Dr. E. R. Jette, Columbia University—Metallurgy.
1934—Dr. R. A. Gortner, University of Minnesota—Life Processes.
1935—Dr. M. A. Hunter, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute—Electro-metallurgy.

RECENT DEATHS

THE death is announced of Dr. William G. Krauss, professor emeritus of tropical medicine at the Medical College of the University of Tennessee, formerly director of the city laboratory of Memphis. He was one of the first of the southern medical profession to recognize the clinical value of x-rays. Dr. Krauss died as a result of his early work with x-rays.

JAMES H. SCARR, head of the United States Weather Bureau in New York City for the last ten years, died on February 14 at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. Scarr was a fellow of the American Meteorological Society, scientific member of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences and member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

DR. JAMES HARTLEY ASHWORTH, professor of natural history at the University of Edinburgh, died suddenly in Edinburgh on February 4 at the age of sixty-one years. Dr. Ashworth was visiting professor at the University of California in 1930.

PROFESSOR ANDREW FRANK DIXON, who had been