The investigations of Dr. Juday have covered a wide range, extending from the Finger Lakes of New York to inland lakes of Indiana, California and Central America. However, most of his studies have dealt with the almost innumerable inland lakes of Wisconsin; he has visited several hundred of these lakes in all parts of the state. The most extensive studies have been made on the lakes near Madison, on Green Lake, and, during the past decade, on the lakes of northeastern Wisconsin.

It may be said that the limnology laboratory at Trout Lake, which was established under the direction of C. Juday and E. A. Birge, and their laboratory at the University of Wisconsin are the oldest limnological laboratories in the United States. From the variety of correspondence which is received, one may conclude that Juday's contributions to the literature of limnology have penetrated most quarters of the globe. Just as it is difficult to mention Juday without including Birge, with whom he is associated in most of his research work, so it is equally difficult to mention limnological research without suggesting the cooperative element in the investigations. In response to the well-wishes of his friends on the occasion of the dinner, Professor Juday discussed the essential relationships which exist between the various fields of science in a limnological investigation and took the opportunity to thank his colleagues, who through their contributions had helped make his research so pleasant and profitable.

V. W. M.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF ALUMINUM

ACCORDING to *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry,* Arthur Vining Davis, chairman of the board of the Aluminum Company of America and early associate of Charles Martin Hall, spoke before a gathering at the Waldorf-Astoria on February 17 to celebrate the golden jubilee of aluminum, held under the joint auspices of the Electrochemical Society and the Aluminum Company of America. "All developments of the kind," Mr. Davis said, "divide themselves into four eras or epochs, each characterized by the question uppermost in the minds of the developers. Ours were: (1) Can we make aluminum? and this we were able to answer in the affirmative as soon as our production reached 30 pounds per day. (2) What can we do with what we have made? which became an early problem as our output, small as it was, piled up on our hands and was answered by making novelties of it. (3) Can we make any money on it? which was finally answered by our going into the business of doing our own fabricating. (4) How can we make the business grow? which still keeps us searching actively for new markets through research, despite the fact that our present production is in the neighborhood of 300,000,000 pounds per year."

Present at the meeting as guests of honor were seven of the fifteen living Perkin Medalists: F. M. Becket, C. F. Burgess, F. G. Cottrell, George O. Curme, Jr., Colin G. Fink, E. C. Sullivan and M. C. Whitaker. James H. Critchett, president of the Electrochemical Society, turned the meeting over to F. C. Frary, director of research of the Aluminum Company of America, who acted as toastmaster and who traced the early history of Hall's development of the electrolytical production of aluminum in an anhydrous bath. The other speakers were H. H. Johnson, a classmate of Hall's at Oberlin College and a lifelong friend of the inventor; F. M. Becket, of the Electrometallurgical Corporation, who spoke on fifty years of research, and Alexander Klemin, of the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, who emphasized the importance of aluminum and its alloys in modern transportation through the air. The occasion marked the fiftieth anniversary of Hall's first successful experiments and the twenty-fifth of his designation as Perkin Medalist in 1911. An account of Hall's work will be found in the issue of SCIENCE for February 21, 1936.

THE ELDRIDGE REEVES JOHNSON FOUNDATION LECTURES

THE lectures of the Eldridge Reeves Johnson Foundation for Medical Physics in the University of Pennsylvania will be given this year by Dr. Joseph Erlanger, professor of physiology in the Washington University Medical School, and Dr. Herbert S. Gasser, director of the Laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

The subject of the series will be "Electrical Signs of Nerve Activity." The lectures will be given in the laboratories of the School of Medicine at 4:15 P.M., from March 31 to April 7, as follows:

March 31: "Introduction," Drs. Erlanger and Gasser.
April 1: "The Analysis of the Compound Action Potential of Nerve," Dr. Erlanger.
April 2: "The Comparative Physiological Characteristics of Nerve Fibers," Dr. Erlanger.
April 3: "Some Reactions of Nerve Fibers to Electrical Stimulation," Dr. Erlanger.
April 6: "Sequence of the Potential Changes," Dr. Gasser.
April 7: "The Irritability Cycle," Dr. Gasser.

The purpose of the Johnson Foundation is to further research in the physical aspects of the medical sciences and generally to develop the relation and application of physics to medicine. As a part of these activities the lectures were begun in 1930 as a means for presenting from time to time outstanding scientific advances in such fields of investigation. In