bers of the Coal Research Laboratory give reports which will interpret the work done by the organization and its meaning to the industry.

Following the technical discussions, Dr. Thomas S. Baker, president emeritus of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the founder of the laboratory, will give a dinner in honor of Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, and one of the original sponsors of the laboratory. The dinner will be attended by representatives of the Buhl Foundation, the largest contributor to the laboratory, and of firms supporting the research organization, executives of coal companies and of coal-carrying railroads.

The technical discussions will take place in the theater of the College of Fine Arts. Dr. Robert Ernest Doherty, now president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, will deliver an address of welcome before the assembled delegates. Three papers reporting the activities of the coal laboratory will be given by members of the staff. William B. Warren will explain "The Relation of the Work of the Laboratory to Practical Carbonization." M. A. Meyers will speak on "The Combustion of Solid Fuel." During the afternoon session Dr. H. C. Howard will deliver a paper on "The Chemistry of Bituminous Coal." These papers will be discussed by experts from industry, including Dr. C. M. A. Stine, vice-president in charge of research for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.

The Coal Research Laboratory was founded six years ago as the outgrowth of the International Conferences on Bituminous Coal, which were organized by Dr. Baker, when he was president of the Institute of Technology. Three international coal congresses have been held under its auspices. The published proceedings of these meetings are standard reference works on coal and the many by-products derived from it.

In 1928, with the cooperation of Mr. Taylor and of the U. S. Steel Corporation, the Carnegie Institute undertook the organization of the Coal Research Laboratory. Dr. Baker approached the Buhl Foundation of Pittsburgh. The outcome was that in 1930 he was able to announce that $425,000 had been given for a five-year program of research on coal. Besides the Steel Corporation and the Buhl Foundation, which made the largest contributions, the following companies gave support to the laboratory: The General Electric Company, the Koppers Company, the New York Edison Company, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. The Carnegie Institute of Technology has also contributed largely to its financial support. Dr. H. H. Lowry, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, was appointed director of the laboratory and work was begun in 1930. Dr. Lowry chose as the main study for the laboratory "The Mechanism of the Thermal Decomposition of Coal." Working on the several phases of this problem, the staff, which has averaged in number some twenty-three workers, has contributed forty-three papers, and has completed six more and has thirteen in preparation. The original grant to the laboratory has been so administered as to continue the program through the sixth year.

Dr. Baker, after his retirement as president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1935, was appointed chairman of a committee to secure additional funds for the laboratory. Assurance of support has been received from the Steel Corporation and others of the original sponsors of the laboratory, as well as from leading coal companies and coal-carrying railroads.

THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF DIESEL POWER

THE fortieth anniversary of the introduction of Diesel power into the United States will be observed on December 2 by a distinguished group of 300 leaders in business, industry and engineering, at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, arranged by the Diesel Committee of the Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering. The date coincides with "Diesel Day" at the Power Show scheduled to open in New York on November 30.

Although millions of Diesel horsepower are installed in the railroads, mines, mills, ships, pumping stations and power houses of the country and millions more employed in mobile units on engineering projects, on farms, in forests and in countless other major industries, the projected luncheon is the first time public interest will have been focused on the progress and importance of the Diesel industry as a whole.

The development of Diesel as a prime motive power has paralleled that of the gasoline engine. The more spectacular application of the latter to automobiles has overshadowed the rapid advance in industrial importance of Diesel. Dr. Rudolf Diesel, Paris-born Bavarian, first recognized and made practical the principles of converting low-grade, low-volatile fuel into power by subjecting it to extreme high compression in an internal combustion engine. His memory will be honored during the brief speaking schedule at the Waldorf luncheon. Part of the program will be broadcast over a coast-to-coast radio network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Gordon Rentschler, president of the National City Bank of New York, is chairman of the Diesel committee. Serving with him are:

Charles F. Kettering, vice-president, in charge of research, General Motors Corporation.

Edward B. Pollister, president, Busch-Sulzer Brothers Diesel Engine Company.
Colonel Robert H. Morse, president, Fairbanks-Morse and Company.
B. C. Heacock, president, Caterpillar Tractor. Company.
C. L. Cummins, president, Cummins Engine Company.
David S. Sarnoff, president, Radio Corporation of America.
Edward G. Budd, president, Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company.
Arthur Brisbane.
H. L. Hamilton, president, Electro-Motive Corporation.
Malcolm Muir, president, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.
Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker, vice-president, Eastern Air Lines.
Thomas H. Beck, president, Crowell Publishing Company.
Walter C. Teagle, president, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).
C. A. Criqui, Sr., president, Sterling Engine Company.
B. F. Fairless, president, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.
Frank A. Vanderlip, Sr.
R. U. Blasingame, president, American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University was observed on November 19, 20 and 21.

Twenty-five years ago the first class in forestry was held in the corner of Lyman Hall, one of the buildings of the College of Liberal Arts. The first classes were directed by the present dean of the Graduate School, Dr. William L. Bray. A few months later Dr. Hugh P. Baker, the first dean of the college, now president of Massachusetts State College, took charge, and from that time it began a remarkable career of development which has been furthered by the late Dean Franklin Moon and by Dr. Samuel N. Spring, the present dean.

There are now two large modern buildings at Syracuse, together with a well-equipped pulp and paper laboratory and various other laboratories. The Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment Station is a part of the college. The large concrete State Ranger School building is situated on the shores of Cranberry Lake in the Adirondacks and 20,000 acres of forest land are used for experimental purposes in various sections of the state. The New York State College of Forestry is the largest and best equipped institution of its kind. To date it has approximately 1,700 graduates, including the Ranger School, a student body of 500 and a faculty of forty-five members.

During the celebration a special convocation was held at which the doctorate of laws was conferred on Robert Moses, park commissioner of New York City and president of the New York State Council of Parks; on Arno Berthold Cammerer, director of the National Park Service, and on Robert B. Goodman, president of the Northern Hemlock Association.

The program opened on November 19 with a banquet attended by men prominent in the professional field of forestry and education, the alumni and student body. The celebration closed on Saturday, with a meeting of the Alumni Association and a luncheon prior to the Colgate-Syracuse football game.

A history of the college written by members of the faculty has been published and was distributed at the banquet. Speakers during the celebration included: President Hugh P. Baker, of Massachusetts State College; Arno B. Cammerer, director of the United States National Parks; Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne; Robert Moses, chairman of the New York State Council of Parks; Acting Chancellor William P. Graham, of Syracuse University; Robert B. Goodman, chairman of Wisconsin Conservation Commission, and Dean Samuel N. Spring.

ROYAL SOCIETY MEDALLISTS

THE King of England has approved of the following awards this year by the president and council of the Royal Society in respect of the two Royal Medals:

A Royal Medal to Professor R. H. Fowler, F.R.S., for his work on statistical mechanics and allied departments of modern mathematical physics.

A Royal Medal to Professor E. S. Goodrich, F.R.S., for his work on the morphology of the excretory organs of the invertebrata and for his work on the comparative anatomy and embryology of the vertebrata.

The following awards of medals have also been made:

The Copley Medal to Sir Arthur Evans, F.R.S., in recognition of his pioneer work in Crete, particularly his contributions to the history and civilization of its Minoan Age.

The Rumford Medal to Professor E. G. Coker for his researches on the use of polarized light for investigating directly the stresses in transparent models of engineering structures.

The Davy Medal to Professor W. A. Bone, F.R.S., for his pioneer work on contact catalysis and his researches on the mechanism of combustion of hydrocarbons and on the nature of flames and on gaseous explosions.

The Darwin Medal to Dr. E. J. Allen, F.R.S., in recognition of his long-continued work for the advancement of marine biology, not only by his own researches, but by the great influence he has exerted on very numerous investigations at Plymouth.

The Hughes Medal to Dr. W. Schottky for his discovery of the Schrot effect in thermionic emission and