moted to a full professorship of chemical engineering, and Dr. Jan Schilt has become Rutherford professor of astronomy and director of the Rutherford Observatory.

DR. THEODORE GEORGE BENTLEY OSBORN has been appointed to the Sherardian chair of botany of the University of Oxford.

DR. RUDOLPH PEIERLS, at present assistant-in-research at the Mond Laboratory of the Royal Society at Cambridge, has been appointed to the newly established chair of applied mathematics at the University of Birmingham.

DR. ALBERT R. MANN, since 1931 provost of Cornell University, has been elected vice-president and director for southern education of the General Education Board. He had been dean of the New York State College of Agriculture from 1917 to 1931 and of the State College of Home Economics since its establishment in 1925.

DR. JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL, retiring president of Yale University; Dr. Livingston Farrand, retiring president of Cornell University, and Lewis W. Douglas, formerly director of the United States Budget, were elected members of the board of trustees of the American Museum of Natural History at a meeting of the trustees held on May 3.

BANCROFT GHERARDI, vice-president and chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has been elected a trustee of Cornell University, to fill the unexpired term of the late Robert H. Treman.

M. A. CARRIKER, JR., of the department of ornithology of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and Gordon Howes, of Toms River, N. J., sailed on April 24 for South America to continue their study of bird migration in Bolivia.

DR. HERBERT S. GASSER, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, gave on May 12 a lecture entitled "Nerve Fibers" before the Yale Medical Society.

DR. A. J. CARLSON, of the University of Chicago, spoke on "Science and the Common Life" at the annual public meeting of Phi Beta Kappa on May 5 at Newcomb College, Tulane University.

THE fourth general assembly of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems will meet in Paris on July 28 in connection with the International Population Congress, organized by the French National Committee, which takes place from July 29 to August 1. The Population Association of America, through its Research Committee, which is also the American National Committee of the International Union, is sending a number of delegates to attend the assembly and the congress. The delegates, most of whom will present papers, are as follows: O. E. Baker, Joseph V. De Porte, Harold F. Dorn, Louis I. Dublin, H. P. Fairchild, Carter Goodrich, Norman E. Himes, Clyde V. Kiser, C. E. Lively, Frank W. Lorimer, Alfred J. Lotka, Frank W. Notestein, Frederick Osborn, Raymond Pearl, Frederick F. Stephan, S. A. Stouffer, Warren S. Thompson, Leon E. Truesdale, P. K. Whelpton, Robert M. Woodbury and T. J. Woofter, Jr. Adequate representation of American scholars on this occasion has been made possible by a grant of $2,500 from the Milbank Memorial Fund and a grant of equal amount from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, towards the expenses of the delegation.

THE twenty-third annual meeting of the American Association of Cereal Chemists will be held under the presidency of H. D. Liggitt, Jr., from May 24 to 28 at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis. Among those appearing on the program are: Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, director of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University and chairman of the research committee of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis; Dr. D. Breese Jones, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. C. W. Brabender, of Germany, and Dr. D. Jordan Lloyd, of the British Leather Manufacturers Association.

DISCUSSION

THE INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO

THE second edition of the international "Who's Who" (London, 1937) is a valuable work of reference containing brief biographical sketches of about 19,000 persons considered by its editors to be of "international prominence." The general make-up follows the lines familiar in the American "Who's Who." The numerical representation of the hundred countries included ranges from 3,150 for Great Britain and 2,650 for the United States down to single units for several of the small countries. Women are represented by 1.6 per cent. of the total number of names, while the percentage for Great Britain is 2.8 and for the United States is 3.6.

The distribution among the principal countries is as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Great Britain	16.7	Czechoslovakia	1.7
United States	14.0	Austria	1.6
France	9.1	Switzerland	1.6

Germany	8.2	Yugoslavia	1.6
Italy	3.7	Norway	1.5
Sweden	3.3	Soviet Republic	1.5
Japan	2.6	South Africa	1.4
Denmark	2.3	Belgium	1.3
Hungary	2.2	India	1.3
Canada	2.2	Roumania	1.2
Netherlands	2.1	Spain	1.2
Australia	2.1	China	1.1
Poland	2.1	Finland	1.1

The distribution among the more important occupations for the British and U. S. Americans is as follows:

BRITISH		U. S. AMERICANS	
	Per cent.		Per cent.
Politics	29	Science	23
Business	13	Writing	17
Writing	12	Law	10
Science	11	Business	10
Art	6	Politics	7
Law	5	Finance	6
Medicine	4	Art	6
Theology	3	Education	5
Finance	3	Engineering	4
Diplomacy	3	Medicine	3
Military	3	Diplomacy	3
Education	2	Theology	2
Engineering	2	Military	1
Trade Unions	2	Trade Unions	0.3

There is some overlapping, as, for example, politics and law. Administrative officials are included under politics. For the Americans, science includes economics with 99 names, chemistry 50, physics 46, astronomy 41, geology 40, philology 35, social science 32, biology 30, botany 30, zoology 26, mathematics 22, psychology 22, and others.

Of the U. S. Americans who attended more than one college or university, 610 attended two, 200 attended three and 110 attended four or more institutions of learning. On the other hand, there are 420 who do not list any college education. There are 1,170 who have the doctor's, 150 the master's and 400 the bachelor's degree. Americans attending foreign institutions of learning numbered 610, and 240 foreigners, mostly Chinese and Canadians, attending American institutions. The number of persons attending the various American colleges and universities is as follows:

Harvard	437	Wisconsin	83
Columbia	290	California	55
Yale	222	Mass. Inst. Tech.	52
Chicago	157	George Washington	46
Princeton	114	N. Y. Univ.	43
Johns Hopkins	113	Virginia	41
Cornell	96	Illinois	35
Michigan	85	Indiana	35
Pennsylvania	85	Stanford	33

Nebraska	30	Amherst	16
Naval Academy	29	Georgetown	16
Brown	28	N. Y. Law School	16
Minnesota	28	Ohio Wesleyan	16
Northwestern	26	Washington	16
Williams	26	Vanderbilt	15
Iowa	24	Wesleyan	15
Military Academy	23	Cincinnati	14
Ohio	22	Pittsburgh	14
Boston	21	Clark	13
Missouri	21	Hamilton	12
Texas	21	Colorado	11
Dartmouth	19	Tulane	11
Kansas	19	DePauw	10
City College of N. Y.	18	Maryland	10
Oberlin	18	Washington and Lee	10
N. Carolina	17		

There are 300 other institutions represented by less than ten names each.

The distribution among the principal sciences for the British and Americans is as follows:

BRITISH		AMERICAN	
(Total of 336 names)		(Total of 605 names)	
	Per cent.		Per cent.
Chemistry	14	Economics	16
Economics	12	Chemistry	8
Physics	8	Physics	8
Philosophy	8	Astronomy	7
Mathematics	7	Geology	7
Archeology	6	Philology	6
Social Science	5	Social Science	5
Physiology	4	Biology	5
Philology	4	Botany	5
Astronomy	4	Zoology	4
Geology	4	Mathematics	4
Geography	3	Psychology	4
Ornithology	3	Political Science	3
Anthropology	3	Philosophy	3
Botany	3	Archeology	2
Psychology	3	Anthropology	2
Zoology	3	Physiology	2
Mineralogy	2	Meteorology	2

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"HOMING" OF PACIFIC SALMON

IN a recent communication[1] Professor A. G. Huntsman questions the evidence for the "homing" of salmon, *i.e.*, the return to the "natal river from a distant place in the sea." While I can not speak from experience in respect of the Atlantic salmon I feel very confident that the Pacific salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus* do return to their home streams from long distances at sea and that comparatively few are "lost" and enter streams other than those whence they came.

If we accept as absolutely essential to satisfactory

[1] SCIENCE, 85: 313–314, 1937.