Thoughts on the development of these hidden powers by the educating influence of social environment suggest the greatest of the problems by which we are faced—the end of international war. Michael Foster, in his address at Dover in 1899, after speaking of progress in the material of warfare was led to believe that, "happily, the very greatness of the modern power of destruction is already becoming a bar to its use, and bids fair—may we hope before long?—wholly to put an end to it; in the words of Tacitus, though in another sense, the very preparations for war, through the character which science gives them, make for peace." And in his concluding pages he expressed the hope that the brotherly meeting between the English and French Associations at Dover and Boulogne might be looked upon as a sign that science, by nobler means than the development of armaments, was steadily working towards the same great end. And, in a time of still greater need and perplexity, may we not, in the same hopeful spirit, look upon the recent visit by which members of the French Association have honored us, and feel strengthened in the belief that the great end will be reached.

There are, I know, very many people who look upon the great war with later wars and rumors of wars as the close of Michael Foster's dream. The words in which Sir Arthur Schuster concluded his address at Manchester in 1915, and Sir Edward Thorps at Edinburgh in 1921, indicate, I hope, that the British Association does not thus despair, and in this belief I bring before you a passage from the far earlier address which Sir Richard Owen delivered to the twenty-eighth meeting at Leeds in 1858—a passage which makes a special appeal at a time when the British and American Associations are confidently hoping to strengthen still further the bonds of sympathy and mutual appreciation by which they have been happily united for so many years.

Referring to the transatlantic telegraph Sir Richard said:

> We may confidently hope that this and other applications of pure science will tend to abolish wars over the whole earth; so that men may come to look back upon the trial of battle between misunderstanding nations, as a sign of a past state of comparative barbarism; just as we look back from our present phase of civilisation in England upon the old border warfare.

Confident words inspired by the forging of a new link between the two great English-speaking nations. Nearly eighty years have passed since they were spoken, but with all the terrible disappointments there has been great progress, and a time will surely come, and may it come quickly, a time which shall prove that the visions of the young and the dreams of the old were prophetic of a glorious reality.

OBITUARY

VERNON LYMAN KELLOGG

VERNON LYMAN KELLOGG was born on December first, 1867, at Emporia, Kansas, close both to the place and the date of birth of his intimate, life-long friend, William Allen White, two men who between them have given that little Kansas town a noteworthy place in the history of America. Graduating from the University of Kansas in 1889, he took the next four years to prepare himself for the life of a zoologist, his studies being conducted at the University of Kansas, Cornell, Leipzig and Paris. In the quarter century from 1894 to 1920 he worked in close association with David Starr Jordan at Stanford University, where he was "professor of entomology and lecturer in bionomics." During this period he wrote eight books, most of them in collaboration with Dr. Jordan, on various aspects of zoology. These gave him his taste and revealed his talent for effective writing.

The war changed completely the course of Kellogg's life. Through his acquaintance with Herbert Hoover he became active and influential in the relief work in Belgium. Through his "Headquarters Nights" (1917), "The Food Problem" (1917), "Fighting Starvation in Belgium" (1918), "Germany in the War and After" (1919), "Herbert Hoover, the Man and his Work" (1920), he sprang into prominence as one of the effective political writers of the war period, while his administration of relief in Belgium (1915–16) and in Poland and Russia (1918–21) brought him recognition from France, Belgium and Poland. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honor (France), Commander of the Order of the Crown (Belgium), Commander of the Order of Polonia Restituta (Poland), Commander of the Order of Leopold I (Belgium), and Recipient of the National Gold Medal (Poland).

Kellogg never returned to academic life. Indeed his period of greatest influence and accomplishment began in 1919, when he became permanent secretary of the National Research Council, and from then until the time of his retirement in December, 1931, through his building up of that organization, through his service as trustee and member of the executive committee of the Rockefeller Foundation, trustee of the Brookings Institution, trustee and chairman of the executive committee of Science Service, member of the National Academy of Sciences, member of the executive committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, etc., and his continuous series of

contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly* and others of our literary journals, he exerted a potent influence upon the evolution of American scientific life.

When about 1930 he found himself stricken with the incurable malady known as Parkinson's disease, the quiet fortitude with which, with unimpaired mind but failing body, he faced this sentence won the admiration of all who knew him intimately. On August 8, in the sanitarium at Hartford, Connecticut, four months before he had reached his threescore years and ten, Vernon Lyman Kellogg left the scenes in which he had played an active and a worthy part in a momentous period of American life.

ROBERT A. MILLIKAN

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

EXPEDITIONS OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA

THE Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia has nineteen expeditions in the field gathering new material for study and for museum display. One expedition, led by Dr. Edgar B. Howard, acting curator of the department of geology and paleontology of the academy, has unearthed a small and perfect stone point that is presumably the work of Folsom Man, near Portales, New Mexico. Near the locality in which this expedition is working, James A. G. Rehn, his son, John W. H. Rehn, and Vernon S. L. Pate, of Cornell University, are collecting grasshoppers, wasps, mantids and earwigs.

Dr. Francis W. Pennell, curator of the department of botany, is collecting plants along the portion of the trail made by the Lewis and Clark expedition in the Bitterroot Mountains between Idaho and Montana. Dr. Walter M. Benner, associate in the botanical department, is making a general survey of plant life south of Dr. Pennell's work in Colorado, Nevada, Utah and California. M. A. Carriker, Jr., of the academy, and Gordon Howes are continuing their three-year study of the migration and distribution of the birds of Bolivia.

There are four separate expeditions of field workers gathering a representative collection of fish from the West Indies, the eastern portion of the United States and the Pacific. Laurence L. Reeve, of Haverford, Pa., is working on the Island of Mona, off Puerto Rico, and Henry W. Fowler, curator of the department of fishes, is gathering further material in Pennsylvania, Virginia and New Jersey for his forthcoming publication on the fishes of northeastern North America.

As reported in SCIENCE for August 13 the George Vanderbilt expedition brought back from the Southern Pacific extensive collections of fish, birds and plants. Frederick Crockett, of Boston, who is leading an expedition to Dutch New Guinea, collected on islands along the route of the Vanderbilt expedition during the late spring and early summer. Four expeditions are concentrated on the study and collection of mammals in Panama, Mexico, the West and the Yukon Territory. Shells and invertebrates are the subject of two field trips; Dr. Henry Pilsbry, curator of the department of mollusks, worked in Florida during part of the winter months, and in the West Indies, a joint project of the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge and the academy is making a study of land shells.

Other members of the staff who are engaged in collecting include Samuel Gordon, associate curator of minerals, who has gathered specimens from Vermont; John W. Cadbury, who is making collections of insects in the New Jersey pine barrens, and James Bond, of the department of birds, who completed work on the study of West Indian birds during his thirteenth trip this past winter. Collections of fishes and birds have been received at the academy from collectors stationed in Siam.

THE HOLDEN EXPEDITION OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

AN expedition led by Dr. William Ball Holden, staff surgeon of the American Museum of Natural History, left New York on August 21 to carry on scientific exploration in the Amazonian jungles of South America. The expedition will maintain contact with the outside world from the interior of British Guiana and Brazil by means of direct linkage with the National Broadcasting Company, and will attempt to chart its course through the jungle by means of special radio equipment.

In addition to Dr. Holden, the members of the party will include Dr. A. C. Smith, associate curator of the New York Botanical Garden; Robert Snedigar, of the department of herpetology of the American Museum of Natural History; William G. Hassler, official photographer; Neil MacMillan, field assistant, and Orison W. Hungerford, radio engineer.

The main object of the expedition, which is expected to take about six months and to remain in the jungle for about three months, will be to carry out an intensive study of the diseases and drugs of the Indian tribes which live along the northern tributaries of the Amazon River. At the same time the other members of the party will collect reptiles, amphibians, small mammals and insects as well as botanical specimens. The section to be explored is the little known Sierra