appear were almost entirely filled with detailed descriptions of new species from different avian and mammalian hosts. Only occasionally are theoretical conclusions introduced.

It is obvious, however, that because of his concern for the significance of biology in human affairs, his chief service consisted in the dissemination of knowledge and in its interpretation and application. Some phases of such contributions arose directly from his investigations, but others, and his most noteworthy, resulted from the carrying over into educational, administrative and philanthropic affairs the view-point and methods which characterized his investigations. In these matters above all he was a distinguished and worthy exponent of American biology.

Kellogg's career as an investigator, extending over a quarter of a century, practically ceased when he became involved in war-time activities. From these he did not return to his post at Leland Stanford but established himself in Washington. His writings continued, but they took the form of direct approaches to the general public as books, newspaper articles and magazine articles. Creditable as were his own studies, he will undoubtedly be longest remembered as one of our few good interpreters of science. In his later years his writings were almost entirely of this nature.

His approach to a subject was always honest and straightforward. He had the courage of his convictions and did not hesitate to take a position because it was unpopular. He was an inspiring and helpful teacher with his own students and greatly extended his influence by his writings, which were clear and forceful.

C. E. McCLUNG

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

# SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

## PROGRAM OF THE CAMBRIDGE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

LORD RAYLEIGH was installed on January 7 as president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1938, in succession to Sir Edward Poulton at a conference held at Birkbeck College. The main outlines of the program for this year's Cambridge meeting of the association were discussed by the organizing committees of the various sections at this meeting.

The London *Times* gives the following outline of the proceedings of the conference:

Professor W. W. Watts, who presided at the outset, explained that Sir Edward Poulton could not be present because he had had a fall a fortnight ago and his doctor pronounced him not yet fit to make the journey. Professor Watts proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring president for his services and welcomed Sir Edward Poulton's successor. The association, he said, had not often had father and son in the presidential chair; he thought there was only one previous instance. There had been a case of a grandson following his grandfather, and certainly one where a great-great-grandfather was followed by his great-great-grandson, after a decent interval of 70 years. They also welcomed Lord Rayleigh on account of his marvelous scientific research work and his successful association with other scientific societies and their organization.

Lord Rayleigh, from the chair, said he had received a telegram from Sir James Jeans (who is presiding over the Indian Science Congress at Calcutta) conveying best wishes to himself from the British Association delegates at the congress. The following reply had been sent: "On behalf of British Association, warmest greetings and wishes for the success of congress. Look forward with pleasure to working with colleagues on their return."

Lord Rayleigh said he had jotted down a few headings, lying quite outside his own real knowledge, as suggestions for possible discussion in the various sections at the Cambridge meeting. In Section A he thought they might usefully have something about the modern magnetic alloys. There was a good deal of modern knowledge of them from the x-ray direction, and he thought Professor Bragg would be willing to lead in a discussion. He had been interested at various times in the brilliant colors of insects, such as, for instance, the amorpha butterflies and the brilliantly iridescent beetles. He had never seen any discussion of Nature's object in creating those brilliant color effects. Were they associated with the sexual instinct of insects, and were we to attribute esthetic perception to insects? A subject touching on both chemistry and biology was the processes by which rare elements were segregated in the earth. It seemed to him that some discussion of those processes, which seemed to be very marvelous examples of selective crystallization, and comparison of them with the artificial processes of the laboratory might afford the basis of an interesting discussion.

F. P. White, as local secretary of the association at Cambridge, reported that Emmanuel College had offered to accommodate sectional officers to the number of fifty, but men only. It would mean separation from wives; and such women officers as there were would have to have other hospitality found for them.

There will be no separate meetings of Section I (physiology) at the Cambridge meeting on account of the coincidence of dates with the International Physiological Congress in Switzerland.

## SYMPOSIUM ON MATHEMATICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

A SYMPOSIUM on the Algebra of Geometry and Related Subjects was held at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, on February 11 and 12.

Dr. Edward V. Huntington, of Harvard University,