THE FRANCIS AMORY SEPTENNIAL PRIZE OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

IN compliance with the requirements of a gift under the will of the late Francis Amory, of Beverly, Mass., the American Academy of Arts and Sciences announces the offer of a septennial prize for outstanding work with reference to the alleviation or cure of diseases affecting the human genital organs, to be known as the Francis Amory Septennial Prize. The gift provides a fund, the income of which may be awarded for conspicuously meritorious contributions to the field of knowledge "during the said septennial period next preceding any award thereof, through experiment, study or otherwise . . . in the diseases of the human sexual generative organs in general." The prize may be awarded to any individual or individuals for work of "extraordinary or exceptional merit" in this field.

In case there is work of a quality to warrant it, the first award will be made in 1940. The total amount of the award will exceed ten thousand dollars, and may be given in one or more awards. It rests solely within the discretion of the academy whether an award shall be made at the end of any given seven-year period, and also whether on any occasion the prize shall be awarded to more than a single individual.

While there will be no formal nominations, and no formal essays or treatises will be required, the committee invites suggestions, which should be made to the Amory Fund Committee, care of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

BROADCASTING BY SCIENCE SERVICE

SCIENCE SERVICE is broadcasting regularly on a definite schedule, presenting a 15-minute program each Thursday afternoon from 4:00 to 4:15. The program is carried by the Columbia Broadcasting System sustaining network.

The plan of the programs is to present each week a well-known speaker, who is interviewed on the air by Watson Davis, director of Science Service. The programs deal with new and interesting developments in science, and the interview is made as simple and clear as possible, since many school children are among the listeners. A copy of the program is offered to any one requesting it by mail; and the requests range from several hundred to over a thousand each week.

Science Service regards radio as an important medium for interesting the public in the aims and achievements of scientific research. It began its broadcasting activities in 1924 and has been continuously on the air ever since.

Shortly after WCAP, operated by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, opened its studio in 1924, officials of the station approached the National Research Council with a request for scientific talks at weekly intervals. The Research Council asked Science Service to cooperate, and a committee was appointed to take charge. The first programs were talks by Washington scientific men. In 1926, the station was sold to the RCA, and the science talks continued for a time over station WRC and about 20 other leading stations. Between 1926 and 1930, guest speakers were presented more or less irregularly.

Meanwhile, however, in 1926, Science Service began a Science News of the Week program, prepared as a mimeographed talk for use by local announcers. This program, available to individual stations, has been widely used ever since that year, particularly by educational stations.

In 1930, Science Service began its regular weekly presentation by well-known scientific men over the nationwide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. These programs were in the form of talks until December, 1935, when the interview type of program was introduced, under the radio editorship of Miss Emily C. Davis, of the staff of Science Service. Science Service does not act as sponsor for any single broadcast or series of broadcasts. Its radio activities are entirely scientific and educational.

THE CHEMISTS' ADVISORY COUNCIL

DR. WALTER S. LANDIS, vice-president of the American Cyanamid Company, with which he has been associated since 1912, has been elected president of the Chemists' Advisory Council, Inc., and Dr. William T. Read, dean of the department of chemistry at Rutgers University, has been elected vice-president. M. R. Bhagwat, who has been secretary of the Chemists' Unemployment Committee, is secretary, and Robert T. Baldwin, secretary of the Chemists' Club of New York and treasurer of the American Chemical Society, is treasurer. The council is the outgrowth of the Chemists' Unemployment Committee, formed six years ago to alleviate distress among unemployed chemists and chemical engineers. It will function nationally as a permanent agency to promote the general welfare of these groups. Headquarters have been established at 300 Madison Avenue, New York City. The council will take over the work of the Chemists' Unemployment Committee, of which Frank G. Breyer, of Singmaster and Breyer, consulting chemists and chemical engineers, is executive chairman. Chronic difficulties in the chemical profession will be studied, and an attempt will be made to suggest methods of reducing the number unemployed in the industry. The council will also serve as a fact-finding committee and central registration office for chemists and chemical engineers.

The relationship of the chemical profession to the chemical industry will be a principal field of effort.

There will be maintained a bureau of personal advice to guide recent graduates, unemployed chemists, unsuitably employed chemists and marginally employed chemists. It will sponsor a placement bureau making available a working register of all chemists and chemical engineers. The entire organization will be conducted by chemists and chemical engineers for chemists and chemical engineers. The council has been chartered as a membership corporation under the laws of the State of New York. The incorporators, who are also members of the board of directors, are: Professor Marston T. Bogert, of Columbia University, past president of the American Chemical Society; William W. Buffum, general manager of the Chemical Foundation; George C. Lewis, of the Columbia Alkali Company and the L. Martin Company; Maximilian Toch, president of Toch Brothers, Inc., and of the American Institute of Chemists; Edward R. Weidlein, director of Mellon Institute and past president of the American Chemical Society; Dr. Landis, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Breyer and Professor Read.

A GRADUATE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AT DUKE UNIVERSITY

A GRADUATE school of forestry will be opened at Duke University next autumn, after seven years of preparation. Dr. Clarence F. Korstian, who has been director of the Duke Forest since 1930, has been appointed dean of the school. He is president of the Society of American Foresters.

The school will begin with a full-time faculty of seven professionally trained foresters, in addition to two instructors in botany from the regular university faculty and an administrative staff. At the beginning of the second year, as the first-year class advances, the faculty will be enlarged to provide instruction in additional courses. The present members, in addition to Dean Korstian, who is professor of silviculture, are: T. S. Coile, assistant professor of forest soils; Dr. Ellwood S. Harrar, associate professor of wood technology; Dr. Paul J. Kramer, assistant professor of botany; William Maughan, associate professor of forest management; Francis X. Schumacher, professor of forestry; Roy B. Thomson, associate professor of forest economics, and Dr. F. A. Wolf, professor of botany.

The Duke forest of 4,938 acres directly adjoins the university campus, providing the school with a practice, demonstration and experimental forest that is entirely unique in this country in regard to its proximity to the forestry school. Laboratory and greenhouse facilities are provided in the building for biology. In addition an arboretum covering 300 acres is being developed in which fifty-four species of trees have already been planted.

There will be no undergraduate degree offered. The school will accept for entrance men who have received their bachelor's degree from other universities, as well as those completing the pre-forestry course at Duke. The master of forestry degree will be available to such men in one or two years depending upon their previous training. The M.A. and Ph.D. degrees will be given for work in the scientific phases of forestry through the university graduate school. For this work the staff of the School of Forestry will serve as members of the forestry division of the Graduate School.

Summer school courses in forest surveying and forest measurements will be given and, during the two semesters of the regular school session, courses will be conducted in the fields of silviculture, forest management and valuation, forest soils and mensuration, dendrology, wood anatomy, forest economics, utilization, tree physiology, pathology, entomology and game management. During the past seven years the new school has acquired the needed educational facilities for its full operation. It is housed in the new biology building, which contains classrooms, laboratories, offices, a library, three refrigerated rooms, an incineration room, a workshop and eight dark-rooms. It is well provided with equipment necessary for teaching the field and laboratory phases of forestry and allied courses. The forestry section of the library includes important books and periodicals in English, and in French, German and certain other foreign languages. Over 150 periodicals and serials of importance in forestry and related fields are received.

NEW SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

THE first number of the *Journal of Neurophysiology* has been issued. It is under the management of an editorial board composed of Dr. J. G. Dusser de Barenne and Dr. J. F. Fulton, Sterling professors of physiology at Yale University, and Dr. R. W. Gerard, professor of physiology at the University of Chicago. An advisory board of twenty-five distinguished physiologists from the United States and abroad will collaborate. The primary aim of the journal, which will be issued bi-monthly, is to provide a channel for prompt publication of original work bearing on the functions of the nervous system, peripheral and central. It has been planned to embrace all aspects of the subject amenable to experimental analysis; it will not include morphology for its own sake nor neuropathology, and only those clinical, psychological or zoological contributions will be considered which are primarily experimental in character.

The Journal of Geomorphology, edited by Dr. Douglas Johnson, professor of physiography at Co-