of Dr. Alfred Fischel, formerly professor of experimental embryology in the University of Vienna and editor of the *Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Biologie*, aged sixty-nine years, and of Professor Friedrich von Krüger, for many years director of the Department of Physiological Chemistry in the Institute of Physiology of the University of Rostock, aged seventy-six years.

THE Edison Institute Foundation, in charge of Greenfield Village, established by Henry Ford, has announced plans for the dedication on April 16 of the home and workshop of Orville and Wilbur Wright. Orville Wright has been invited to be the guest of honor. The Wright home and the bicycle shop in which the brothers constructed the first successful airplane have been moved from Dayton, Ohio, and reconstructed in Greenfield Village and much of the original equipment has been installed. The dedication will occur on the birthday anniversary of Wilbur Wright, who was born in 1867 and died in 1912.

A SERVICE in memory of the late Lilian Welsh, professor emeritus of physiology and hygiene at Goucher College, will be held at the college on Sunday afternoon, April 3, at 4:00 P. M. Addresses will be made by: Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. Margaret Shove Morriss, dean of Pembroke College, Brown University, president of the American Association of University Women; Dr. Gertrude Carman Bussey, professor of philosophy; Dr. Jessie L. King, professor of physiology; Eline von Borries, associate professor of physical education, Goucher College, and Eleanor Diggs Corner, alumna member of the Board of Trustees.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

PRESENTATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA AWARD TO PROFESSOR RICHARDS

AS has been recorded in SCIENCE, Dr. Alfred Newton Richards, professor of pharmacology at the University of Pennsylvania, received on March 9 the Philadelphia Award, which was presented to him at the Academy of Music. The award, established by Edward W. Bok, consists of $10,000, a gold medallion and an engrossed scroll. Dr. Edwin G. Conklin, of Princeton University, executive vice-president of the American Philosophical Society, made the presentation, and the principal address was given by Waldemar B. Kaempffert, science editor of *The New York Times*. We are permitted to quote the remarks made in response by Professor Richards, which read:

The chief element of such satisfaction as I have felt since learning of what was to happen to-night lies in the fact that in this city there are scores—in this country, hundreds—of young men, who, known or unknown to me, are my colleagues and who may gain encouragement from this award. They are my colleagues in the sense that their chief interests, like mine, are centered in the experimental science of physiology—the science which strives to describe and to understand the phenomena of living things; hence, when studied in relation to man and higher animals, the mother of scientific medicine.

Their work, directed at accurate descriptions and correlations of the manifestations of life, is commonly pursued with little thought of immediate practical outcomes; but nevertheless, with profound conviction, amply justified by experience, that out of clearer understandings of the mysterious processes at work within our bodies, there must, inevitably, come in time discoveries of better methods of dealing with the ills which result from disturbances in those processes.

In the past, the Bok Committee has honored exquisite surgical technique in the service of medicine by its award to Dr. Chevalier Jackson; deep understanding of mental phenomena in relation to medicine by its award to Dr. Bond. To-night, the aim must have been, however widely the mark has been missed, to honor the sciences which contribute to medicine, the broadest and deepest of which is physiology.

I conceive it not only fitting but obligatory to acknowledge some of the debts which have been accumulating during the years, out of which have emerged the contributions with which my name may be associated.

First, to a group of younger collaborators, changing in personnel as the years have passed, whose minds and energies joined with mine in efforts to increase our insight into certain problems of the physiology of excretion concerning which we were at sea. Chance gave me the privilege of seniority in that group; chance brought us together; chance, good-fortune, the questions of alert students directed us toward problems which we were able partially to solve. I welcome the bestowal of the Philadelphia award, inasmuch as it constitutes recognition by a distinguished committee of Philadelphians of the labor of those particular people for whom I have deep affection.

Acknowledgment must also be made to the school in which for so many years we have had the privilege of working. Concerted investigative efforts, when carried on in universities, are possible only in those whose administrators recognize that the obligation to contribute new knowledge is as binding as is the obligation to instruct students. The student who breathes the exhilarating air of investigation comes to realize that what he learns from the records of the past is the product of the enthusiasm of youngsters like himself, fascinated by a glimpse of the mysteries which surround him, determined to try to describe and understand them. He becomes truly a contemporary of the great ones of the past as well as of the lesser ones who are following their steps. With such thoughts as these schools like that which, for

the moment, I happen to represent have seen to it that the inquiring and curious members of their faculties and student bodies shall have the expensive time and facilities and the impetus to discharge the investigative obligation to which I have referred. It is impossible for me to regard this present award as other than distinguished approval of an enlightened policy of the authorities of the University of Pennsylvania.

And now I hope it is not out of place to mention an obligation of another sort which I should be unhappy not to acknowledge. I am thinking of a man, over eighty years old, now living on Trumbull Street in New Haven—R. H. Chittenden by name—forty years ago Yale's greatest teacher of chemistry—under whom it was my good fortune for a time to work. I think also of a small group of teachers and investigators who in New York in the first decade of this century formed an important part of that ferment from which have grown the amazing developments in this country in medical research and methods of medical education of which you have heard to-night. Two names leap to mind—they will mean little to you—much to me—Christian Herter and Graham Lusk. I should have been dull indeed had I not been able, coming to Philadelphia after association with them and their colleagues, to carry with me a little of the spirit of those courageous souls: if in some measure to-night's award can bring credit to their names I shall be happy.

With these heavy indebtednesses—with thankfulness for the generosity of Mr. Bok and for the good opinion of the committee, I accept the award with pride and in all humility.

SYMPOSIUM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

A SYMPOSIUM will be held at the University of Notre Dame on May 2 and 3 entitled "The Physics of the Universe and the Nature of Primordial Particles."

During the meeting three public lectures will be given as follows:

Dr. Carl D. Anderson, of the California Institute of Technology: "The Basic Constituents of Matter."

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, of the University of Chicago: "Whence Cosmic Rays?"

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard University: "The Distribution of Matter in the Metagalaxy."

Technical papers announced on the preliminary program are:

Carl D. Anderson, California Institute of Technology: "Some Aspects of the Cosmic-ray Problem."

Gregory Breit, University of Wisconsin: "The Nature of the Forces between Primordial Particles."

J. F. Carlson, Purdue University: "The Theory of Cosmic-ray Particles."

Arthur H. Compton, University of Chicago: "Recent Research on Cosmic Rays."

Eugene Guth, University of Notre Dame: "The Relativistic Theory of Primordial Particles."

Arthur E. Haas, University of Notre Dame: "Cosmic Constants."

William D. Harkins, University of Chicago: "The Heat of the Stars and the Building of the Atoms in the Universe."

Canon Georges Lemaître, University of Louvain, visiting professor at the University of Notre Dame: "The Problem of the Expansion of the Universe."

Manuel S. Vallarta, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology: "The Influence of the Magnetic Field of the Earth on Cosmic-ray Particles."

AWARD OF THE LAETARE MEDAL

THE Laetare Medal, conferred annually by the University of Notre Dame on "an outstanding member of the Catholic laity," has been awarded to Dr. Irvin Abell, of Louisville, president-elect of the American Medical Association. In making the announcement of the award the Rev. John F. O'Hara, chairman of the Laetare Medal Committee, said:

> The merit of Dr. Abell in his profession has been signally recognized in his election to the presidency of the American Medical Association, and his varied service to city and state and nation, as surgeon, citizen, soldier and Christian gentleman, has endeared him in the esteem of a numerous and extensive public benefited by his years of devotion to the complete welfare of his fellow men. Most significant, perhaps, among the achievements of this eminent man of medicine is his contribution to the difficult science of psychiatry and his efficient effort toward the cure and prevention of mental disorder.

Dr. Abell was born in 1876, in Lebanon, Ky. He is a descendant of a family that originally settled in Kentucky in 1788. He was graduated from St. Mary's College, Kentucky, in 1892 and five years later took his degree in medicine from the Medical School of the University of Louisville, where he has been professor of clinical surgery since 1904. Dr. Abell studied at the University of Marburg and at the University of Berlin. He was lieutenant-colonel in the United States Army Medical Corps during the world war and is now a colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps.

The Laetare Medal award originated in the ancient papal custom of bestowing the Golden Rose on a member of the Italian Catholic nobility on Laetare Sunday. Its modern counterpart was inaugurated at Notre Dame in 1883, when the Very Rev. Edward Sorin, C.S.C., university founder, bestowed the first medal on the late John Gilmay Shea, the Catholic historian. Dr. Abell is the fifty-sixth recipient of the award.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, LONDON

AT the annual election of fellows of the Royal Society held on March 17, the following were elected:

G. D. Bengough, consultant to the Chemical Research Laboratory, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.