The speakers and discussion leaders will take part in both the Wisconsin and Chicago sessions and on each campus will be housed in one of the newer dormitories. Meals and lodging in these dormitories may be obtained for both men and women at approximately three dollars and fifty cents per diem. Reservations can be made either with T. R. Hogness, department of chemistry, the University of Chicago, or with Van R. Potter, McArdle Memorial Laboratory, the University of Wisconsin.

The symposium is supported by funds from both the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation and the Abbott Laboratories. The sessions at Chicago form a part of the University of Chicago's semi-centennial celebration.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

IN the annual report for 1940 of Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, director of the American Museum of Natural History, it is reported that the attendance of visitors during the year numbered 1,582,379. Attendance on lectures, special exhibitions and motion pictures number 326,775, and on Bear Mountain nature trails, 465,000. The number of pupils in New York City schools who attended free classes in the Hayden Planetarium, rose to 67,159. Instruction and lectures were also given in classes outside the museum to 149,441 children. The number of paid admissions to the Hayden Planetarium was 287,187.

Dr. Andrews points out that these are most encouraging increases, and that they definitely prove the strong position and extending influence of the museum as an important source of objective education for the community and the nation. But aside from these impressive figures, is the fact that the museum, through its Department of Education, reached 26,187,674 students through distribution of educational motion pictures, lantern slides and circulating natural history collections. This is an increase of more than 1,110,000 over 1939.

In discussing the activities of the museum for the year, Dr. Andrews said:

> Although expeditionary work in most parts of the world was restricted or completely abandoned because of wars, some collecting was accomplished and field work in the Western Hemisphere proved particularly fruitful. Fortunately, all specimens for the Akeley African Hall are secured, so that this record of the magnificent wild game with some of the avifauna of the continent of Africa is nearly finished. The North American Mammal Hall is intended to preserve for all time, as the Akeley Hall does for African wildlife, the animals of North America which are also rapidly disappearing.
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> The energetic efforts of the Committee for the North American Hall have secured pledges for all the main groups, and the specimens and accessories for many of these are already collected. In the Whitney Memorial Bird Hall, the group showing the birds of the region of the Snow Mountains in New Guinea, presented by Richard Archbold and constructed and installed with Whitney funds, was completed and opened to the public in the summer.
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> The museum owes a debt of gratitude to the mayor, the commissioner of parks and to other officials of the city administration, without whose support the institution could not have continued its record of progress. The Work Projects Administration furnished us, for another year, many workers of varied types of training who contributed a large and valuable share in our accomplishments.

With respect to membership, Wayne M. Faunce, vice-director and executive secretary, reported that membership enrolment reached an all-time high in 1940, with 25,455 members. He also reported that *The Natural History Magazine,* devoted to the publication of research and exploration in the natural history field, had reached a circulation of 28,073.

The result of all operations during the year showed that while actual disbursements exceeded the estimate by $1,059, the receipts were $96,794 in excess of budgeted income. This increase was due mainly to the efforts of the Ten-Year Development Program, whereby $70,729 was received from friends of the museum to be applied toward the deficit. In addition, income from capital funds applied to the deficit was $47,375 more than the amount included in the budget adopted at the beginning of the year. After taking into consideration other sources of income which varied with the amounts budgeted, the deficit for the year amounted to $11,999. On January 13 the trustees authorized a transfer from capital funds of an amount sufficient to liquidate this deficit. Of the total receipts for the year, amounting to $1,913,262, the sum of $496,772 was appropriated by the City of New York.

THE HARVARD FOREST

THE resources of the Harvard Forest at Petersham, Mass., have been increased by the construction of two modern fireproof buildings: the Fisher Museum, named in honor of Professor Richard T. Fisher, first director of the forest, and the adjoining administration building, Shaler Hall, named in honor of Dean Nathaniel S. Shaler, whose interest in forestry was responsible for the initiation of instruction in this field at Harvard University in 1904. A third unit, a large garage for cars, trucks and tractors, was completed last year. This attractive set of buildings was made possible through the generosity of a friend of the forest who desires to remain anonymous.

The Fisher Museum was especially designed to house

the famous forest model collection, twenty-three in number, which illustrate the history, management and use of the local forests. The forest models have been under construction for the past ten years in the studios of Theodore B. Pitman, Cambridge. The museum also contains a large number of case exhibits arranged in the gallery above the models.

Shaler Hall contains a large forestry library, laboratories, offices and living quarters for resident students and visiting scientists.

The new buildings were dedicated on May 13 in the presence of members of the Harvard University Corporation, the Board of Overseers and the members of the committee appointed to visit the Harvard Forest. President James B. Conant presided at the dedication and gave the principal address. Other speakers were Dr. E. D. Merrill, administrator of the Botanical Collections of Harvard University, and A. C. Cline, director of the Harvard Forest. On May 14 the buildings were opened to the public in the presence of nearly 500 invited guests.

The Fisher Museum will be open to the public at the usual hours, and field trips to parts of the surrounding 2,200-acre research and demonstration forest will be arranged.

SUMMER MEETINGS OF THE AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

THE forty-seventh summer meeting of the American Mathematical Society will be held at the University of Chicago from September 2 to 6, in conjunction with meetings of the Mathematical Association of America and the Institute of Mathematical Statistics. At the time of the meetings the University of Chicago will be celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, with special exercises, the theme of which has been designated by the university as "New Frontiers in Education and Research." A preliminary announcement of the meeting of the society has been issued.

In connection with the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to be held at the University of New Hampshire, from June 23 to 27, sessions with the Section on Mathematics of the association (Section A) will be held on June 26 and 27.

A report of the work of the joint War Preparedness Committee of the American Mathematical Society and the Mathematical Association of America is printed in *The Mathematics Teacher* for May, in an article entitled "Mathematics in the Defense Program" written by Professor Marston Morse, of the Institute for Advanced Study, chairman of the committee, and by Professor William L. Hart, of the University of Minnesota, chairman of the Sub-Committee on Education for Service.

As a result of the recent report on mathematics in industry, prepared under the auspices of the Committee on Survey of Research in Industry (appointed by the National Research Council and reporting to the National Resources Planning Board), and in line with the recommendations of the joint Committee on War Preparedness, two centers for training in advanced work in certain special fields of applied mathematics are to be inaugurated this summer—one at Brown University and the other at New York University.

PRESENTATION OF THE WILLARD GIBBS MEDAL

THE Willard Gibbs Medal of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society was presented to Dr. Edward A. Doisy, of the School of Medicine of St. Louis University, in Chicago on May 23.

Dr. William Lloyd Evans, of the Ohio State University, president of the American Chemical Society, presented the medal to Dr. Doisy; Dr. E. H. Volwiler, in charge of research and development of the Abbott Laboratories, described his scientific achievements. Dr. Howard B. Lewis, director of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan, spoke on his personal qualities. Dr. W. F. Henderson, of the Visking Corporation, chairman of the Chicago Section, discussed the Willard Gibbs Medal, which, recognizing "conspicuous contributions in chemistry," was founded in 1911 by William A. Converse, secretary of the Chicago Section from 1901 to 1909, and was named for Josiah Willard Gibbs, professor of mathematical physics at Yale University from 1871 to 1903, called "America's greatest man of science." Dr. Doisy delivered the Willard Gibbs Medal address on "Recent Developments in the Investigation of Vitamin K and Other Antihemorrhagic Compounds" on May 24.

In the official announcement the following account is given of the work in recognition of which the medal was awarded.

Dr. Doisy began his researches on female sex hormones eighteen years ago and is still pursuing them with undiminished vigor. In 1929 he isolated the first pure crystalline female sex hormone, theelin. A second hormone, theelol, was shortly isolated in crystalline form in Dr. Doisy's laboratory and elsewhere.

In 1936 Dr. Doisy isolated dihydrotheelin, a third female sex hormone. He also developed a satisfactory method for the preparation of the chorionic gonadotropin or so-called anterior pituitary-like substance. The commercial production of theelin and other estrogenic substances has become of great importance to the medical profession.

Dr. Doisy's interest in the antihemorrhagic vitamins was entirely independent of his endocrinological research. Work on the fractionation of vitamin K extracts was begun in 1936 and by the early part of 1939 two antihemorrhagic vitamins had been isolated, vitamin K_1 from alfalfa, and vitamin K_2 from putrefied sardine meal.

The chemical constitution of vitamin K_1 was worked