

making certain that the student is broadly educated and adequately trained in chemistry.

It is stated in the report that

The committee recognizes that one of the most important factors in assessing the quality of work in an institution is concerned with the personnel of the staff. It is felt that the staff should be adequately trained and properly qualified to teach chemistry. Institutions which meet merely formal requirements without at the same time having the proper personnel can scarcely be considered to do high quality work.

The committee realizes that many institutions have a very high type of instruction in the elementary chemistry courses, but either through lack of funds or insufficient size of staff, are unable to give the advanced work necessary or are unable to give it adequately for the professional training of chemists.

The committee feels strongly that this type of institution serves a very useful purpose in the American scheme of education and that it would be unwise for such institutions to attempt professional training in the sense that the committee uses that phrase. Graduate schools and employers of chemists will continue to recognize that high quality men soundly trained in the elementary principles of chemistry may be obtained from these institutions, and it should be understood that no stigma is attached to their omission from the list of institutions the committee deems to be qualified for the professional training of chemists.

Institutions will be notified as soon as possible after an unfavorable decision has been reached. These institutions may, upon request, receive from the secretary of the committee a statement of the reasons for such unfavorable action. The institutions on the list will be reviewed from time to time and their fitness to retain recognition will be examined. Any institution for which an unfavorable action has been given may, after an interval of two years following the date of notification of such action, request a review of its situation.

Students who receive the bachelor's degree from accredited institutions become eligible for membership in the American Chemical Society following graduation and two years' experience in the field of chemistry or chemical engineering or in post-graduate study. Students who graduate in chemistry or chemical engineering from other colleges will be eligible only after five years.

The ten institutions added to the accredited list are: Bucknell University; Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater; State College of Washington, Pullman; the Universities of Arizona, Buffalo, Denver, Nevada, Pittsburgh and Vermont, and Williams College.

The Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn has been accredited for instruction in chemical engineering, following approval by the American Institute of Chem-

ical Engineers. The society has now approved the chemical engineering curricula of forty institutions.

THE INTERNATIONAL CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

THE twenty-third annual meeting of the International Crop Improvement Association will be held at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, on December 2 and 3. Dr. E. P. Humbert will preside on the morning of December 2 at a symposium to be introduced by a paper on "A National Policy on Plant Disease Control," by Dr. C. R. Orton, of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. "The Effect of Seed-borne Diseases on Germination" will be discussed by Dr. W. S. Crozier, of the New York Experiment Station, and problems of seed-borne diseases of particular crops will be reviewed by Dr. R. W. Goss, of the Nebraska Experiment Station, for the Irish potato; Dr. Koehler, of the Illinois Experiment Station, for small grains and corn, and Dr. W. N. Ezekiel, of the Texas Experiment Station, for cotton.

The afternoon session will open with a discussion of "Methods of Applying Seed-borne Disease Control Measures," to be led by Dr. M. A. McCall. "The Determination of Wheat Varieties by Kernel Characteristics and Its Commercial Use" will be presented by F. T. Dines, and O. S. Fisher will give "Progress Report on Certifying Agencies" also during the afternoon session.

The annual banquet will include the address by President A. L. Clapp, an address by R. L. Throckmorton on "Seed Certification—A National Asset," and movies on "Seed Certification in Nebraska" will be shown by E. F. Frolik. The program concludes with a business meeting and committee reports on December 3.

MEETINGS ON TROPICAL MEDICINE AT ST. LOUIS

THE thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine was held conjointly with the Southern Medical Association in St. Louis, Mo., from November 10 to 13. Special features of this meeting included the Sixth Charles Franklin Craig Lecture on Tropical Medicine given by Dr. K. F. Meyer, of the George Williams Hooper Foundation, San Francisco, entitled "The Known and the Unknown in Plague"; and, as already reported in SCIENCE, the first Bailey K. Ashford Award in Tropical Medicine was awarded to Dr. Lloyd E. Rozeboom, of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Thomas T. Mackie, of New York, delivered his presidential address on "Observations on the Early History of Tropical Medicine" at the annual luncheon of the society. A joint session with the National Malaria Society was held.