can potash deposits and reserves. Great reserves of unrefined run-of-mine salts, readily available, will more than equal any deficit in the refined salts that may develop. The wartime contribution of the American potash industry will be described by Dr. John W. Turrentine, of Washington, D. C., president of the American Potash Institute, who has been appointed chairman of the symposium. Twelve other scientific papers to be presented will deal with soil reactions and trace potassium through its many chemical and biological functions from the soil solution to the harvested crop. These reports will discuss important crops as experimental material. Dr. H. L. Garrard, senior field agronomist of the American Potash Institute, will close the program with a motion picture in color of "Potash Production in America," showing the potash mines and refineries of New Mexico and California.

According to a statement made by Dr. Turrentine, the outstanding wartime contribution of the potash industry is to make possible the great expansion in certain specified lines of agricultural production called for by the government—the "production goals." Foremost is food for Americans, now in a position to enjoy three full meals a day, because of their full-time, lucrative employment. Superimposed is food for the United Nations, to be expanded to include food for the peoples of occupied countries now devastated by invading tyrants, to be supplied when freed from their oppressors.

Included are food crops susceptible of preserving and concentrating, horticultural crops grown intensively which if produced profitably must be scientifically fertilized. Meat and dairy products are emphasized which if produced with optimum efficiency call for high quality, nutritive herbage—legumes and grasses—which can best be grown on properly fertilized fields and pastures.

The major use of potash is as a plant food, essential to profitable agriculture and for which there is no substitute. It is to this fact that it owes its commercial and social importance. Approximately 90 per cent. of the potash here produced is so used, most of it reaching the consumer, the farmer, as a constituent of commercial fertilizers in ratios with other plant foods recommended by agronomists—recommendations based on experimental evidence of what is most profitable for specific crops growing on specific soil types.

In the chemical field, the wartime contribution of potash to national independence, security and comfort likewise has been marked with outstanding success. These chemicals and their derivatives enter into innumerable peacetime applications and every-day usage. Chlorates, for example, are essential constituents of the modern match. Expansion in production to supply these normal, peacetime requirements has had to be further increased to provide for military requirements. Many potassium compounds are officially listed as of military importance.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. ALFRED N. RICHARDS, professor of pharmacology at the University of Pennsylvania, has been elected a foreign member of the Royal Society of London. Other foreign associates elected are Dr. L. Ruzicka, professor of organic chemistry in the Federal Technical College, Zurich; Dr. N. V. Vavilov, of Leningrad and Moscow, and Professor I. M. Vinogradov, of Moscow.

THE Heberden Society has awarded the Heberden Medal for research in rheumatic diseases for 1942 to Dr. Philip S. Hench, of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, "in recognition of his distinguished contributions to the subject over a number of years, and particularly of his most recent work on the effect of jaundice on the course of rheumatoid arthritis."

DR. RAY LYMAN WILBUR will continue as chancellor of Stanford University through the academic year of 1942–43 at the request of the board of trustees because of the war emergency. Dr. Wilbur reached Stanford's retirement age in 1940, but was asked to stay on through 1941, the fiftieth anniversary year of Stanford and the twenty-fifth year of his presidency. This is the third extension of tenure since Dr. Wilbur's retirement.

ON the retirement of Dr. Reginald A. Daly from the Sturgis-Hooper research professorship of geology at Harvard University, he will be succeeded by Dr. L. C. Graton, since 1912 professor of mining geology.

DR. W. N. LOWRY, professor of physics at Bucknell University, has been appointed chairman of the department, of which he has been a member for twenty years.

AT the Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Harry E. Krumlauf, mining engineering; Dr. R. F. Makens, chemistry, and E. P. Wiedenhoefer, civil engineering, have been promoted to associate professorships, and Russell J. Smith has been made assistant professor of metallurgical engineering.

DR. MAX EDWIN BRITTON, instructor in the department of botany of Northwestern University, has been promoted to an assistant professorship.

DR. HENRY T. HEALD, president of the Illinois Institute of Technology, has been elected president of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

THE International Nickel Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., has resumed work at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, by the establishment of an industrial fellowship. Dr. John Gilbert Dean, a physico-organic chemist, is the incumbent of this fellowship. There has also been established a multiple fellowship on chemical containers and storage by the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company. The senior incumbent of this fellowship is Dr. James Bert Garner, who is known professionally for his achievements in hydrocarbon chemistry and technology. He is aided by Ludwig Adams, a specialist in engineering materials and welding, and by R. M. Stuchell, a research metallurgist.

DR. FRANK A. CALDERONE has been appointed secretary of the New York City Department of Health, to succeed Goodhue Livingston, Jr., who has resigned for war duty. Dr. Calderone is a member of the faculty of New York University and has been since 1938 district health officer of the lower East Side.

DR. MERRILL K. BENNETT, economist and executive secretary of the Stanford University Food Research Institute, has been named executive director of the institute and will assume its general leadership. Dr. Joseph S. Davis will continue as a director with special responsibility for the research project on international commodity agreements for which the Rockefeller Foundation made a grant of $40,000 two years ago.

ACCORDING to *Chemical and Engineering News*, additions to the staff of the Chemical Engineering Section of the Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, are John M. MacGregor, of the Division of Soils, University of Minnesota; Ibert Mellan, author of "Industrial Solvents" and "Organic Reagents in Inorganic Analysis"; E. L. Hill, recently head of the department of chemistry of Carthage College; and Francis J. Frere, of the Standard Oil Development Company, Elizabeth, N. J. Dr. Frere will direct the analytical laboratory of the foundation.

DR. WILLIAM H. MARTIN, dean of the College of Agriculture of Rutgers University and director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, has been appointed consultant on agricultural chemicals to the War Production Board on a part-time basis.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, in charge of health and welfare work of policy-holders, has been appointed a senior surgeon in the reserve corps of the U. S. Public Health Service. Dr. Armstrong's appointment to the public health service reserve is on a basis of inactive status, without compensation, barring major emergencies calling for additional aid of physicians with public health training. For the time being, he is assigned to his present task in connection with the public health, nursing, educational and medical research activities of the Metropolitan's welfare division.

GEORGE I. QUIMBY, JR., formerly director of the Muskegon County Museum, Michigan, has received a temporary appointment as assistant curator of North American archeology and ethnology at Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. Mr. Quimby will serve during the absence on war service of Dr. Alexander Spoehr, the regular curator. Dr. Spoehr, who for some months past has been an army corporal, has been transferred to the navy in which he will receive a commission as ensign.

Chemical and Engineering News states that Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Watts, formerly of the research staff of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, Terre Haute, Ind., has been promoted from the grade of major. He is on duty in the Ammunition Division, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

THE Civil Service Commission is seeking hundreds of physicists to work with specific war problems in the general field of physics. Physicists are being recruited for the Federal Government under a new examination announcement. To qualify, applicants must have a college degree with major study in physics or closely allied subjects. They must also have had a minimum of two years of professional experience in the field of physics or appropriate graduate study in this field or a combination of the two. The amount and character of the experience required beyond this minimum will vary with the grade and salary of the position for which the applicant is considered. Under this new announcement, teaching of physics will be considered professional experience for any of the grades of positions. Those who received eligible ratings under the physicists examination announced in March of this year need not apply unless they now possess the qualifications for eligibility for a higher grade position. The new examination announcement and application forms may be obtained at any first- or second-class postoffice or from the commission in Washington, D. C. Applications will be accepted until the needs of the service have been met.

THE convention of the Electrochemical Society will be held at Detroit from October 7 to 10, under the presidency of Edwin M. Baker, consulting engineer, professor of chemical engineering at the University of Michigan.

THE American Coordinating Committee on Corrosion is composed of representatives of twenty-four national, scientific and technical societies and research organizations. Dr. R. M. Burns is chairman, and Dr. R. B. Mears, assistant chemical director of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, has been appointed vice-chairman. The committee meets once a year at Gibson Island, Maryland. The next meeting will be held from August 3 to 7 under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

EIGHT articles on the cytology of the protozoa, translated from the German, by the personnel of the Work Projects Administration, and technically edited by the late Dr. John P. Turner, of the University of Minnesota, are filed in the American Documentation Institute, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.

THE Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University issued the first number of a new periodical, *Sargentia,* on July 20. This periodical is a continuation of the Contributions from the Arnold Arboretum (1932–38) and is named in honor of Charles Sprague Sargent, first director of the Arnold Arboretum. The first number contains a foreword by Dr. E. D. Merrill and a 148-page treatment, by A. C. Smith and several collaborators, of the Fijian plants collected on the 1940–41 Pacific Cruise of the "Cheng Ho," sponsored by Mrs. Anne Archbold. In this paper ninety-one new species and several varieties are described, while numerous other new names are proposed and several genera are treated in detail for the region. It is planned to publish *Sargentia* at irregular intervals, presenting longer papers in various botanical fields. The second number, a study of the Chinese Araliaceae, by Hui-Lin Li, will be distributed in September or October. Subscriptions and requests for information should be addressed to The Librarian, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that the Columbia Foundation, San Francisco, has given $20,000 to finance a research project in ophthalmology at the Mount Zion Hospital Research Laboratories, San Francisco, under the direction of Drs. Frank H. Rodin and Charles Weiss. The work will include a study of bacteriology and immunology of the eye. First it is planned to study the flora of the normal eye and of the common eye diseases. Later the study of special problems will be undertaken. The Columbia Foundation was established in 1940 in the interest of educational, cultural and philanthropic activities, internationally.

Nature states that the trustees of the late Sir Henry Wellcome have placed a sum of up to £20,000 at the disposal of the Medical Research Council for research into methods of drying blood-plasma and blood-serum to provide stable products for use in transfusion. The gift is to be applied to the purchase, erection and operation by the council of a plant which will make it possible to test and develop these methods on a substantial scale, and the products will be freely available for the treatment of sick and wounded at home, at sea and abroad.

THE General Aniline and Film Corporation has leased a four-story building in South Easton, Pa., which will be remodeled for use as a central research laboratory. The leased building is a reinforced concrete structure formerly operated as one of the plants of the Stewart Silk Corporation. A number of research men working in the chemical field will be transferred from the operating plants of the company to the new Easton laboratory and their number will be augmented by other chemists. The corporation operates dye-making plants at Grasselli, N. J., and Rensselaer, N. Y. Its plants for the manufacture of photographic apparatus and supplies are at Binghamton and Johnson City, N. Y. Due to its pre-war affiliation with I. G. Farben, the German dye trust, control of the corporation is now vested in Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian.

ACCORDING to *Nature,* the managers of the Royal Institution have made special arrangements for carrying on the work of the institution under the present conditions. Activities are necessarily somewhat limited by war circumstances, and many members of the staff of the institution itself and of the Davy Faraday Research Laboratory are absent on war service. The laboratories and workshops are, however, fully employed, and a program of lectures has been successfully carried out during the 1941–42 season. The institution has also, with the managers' permission, been the center for various scientific meetings and conferences in connection with war purposes; among them, a course of special lectures, in November and December, 1939, to meet the needs of students wishing to qualify for radio branches of the defense forces; a series of lectures on "The Nation's Larder," in April and May, 1940, arranged with the approval and support of the Ministry of Food; and in September, 1941, the Conference on Science and World Order, held by the Division for the Social and International Relations of Science of the British Association. It is hoped to maintain and perhaps extend these activities. As a temporary measure, pending the appointment of a successor to Sir William Bragg, the managers have made the following appointments: The general secretary, Thomas Martin, on leave of absence with the Ministry of Supply, to be "resident" in charge of the house; R. Cory, librarian, to be deputy general secretary; Dr. A. Muller, assistant director of the Davy Faraday Research Laboratory, to be acting director.