tured mind could have conceived and carried on as you have done the symmetrical and rapid progress which has characterized the institution. That in addition to this great work you have been able also to render highly distinguished services to various international enterprises in the form of world expositions, is another indication of the wide range of your powers.

Your broad qualities of mind have been accompanied by a warmth of heart which has bound us to you in especial affection. Our felicitations on this occasion spring therefore from sentiments of deep personal regard. You have been to each of us a wise counselor and faithful friend, no less than trusted leader and able administrator.

It is our hope that you may be spared to direct the activities of this institution for many years and to enrich with your friendship and counsel the lives of each of us and of all others who shall be privileged to come within the circle of your companionship.

THE WORK OF DR. C. G. ABBOT

DR. CHARLES GREELEY ABBOT has been appointed assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Abbot was born in Wilton, New Hampshire, May 31, 1872. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1895, with the degree of Master of Science, and in 1914 he was awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Melbourne.

Dr. Abbot was appointed assistant to Secretary Langley in the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in 1895, and has been engaged continuously in original researches on solar radiation in cooperation with Dr. Langley up to 1906, when he assumed entire charge of that work as director. His studies covered the fundamental problems in connection with the amount and variability of solar radiation, its absorption in the solar and terrestrial gaseous envelopes, and the effects of its variability on climate.

In recognition of the character of his work, Dr. Abbot has received the Draper gold medal from the National Academy of Sciences, the Rumford gold medal from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and membership in the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain, the Société Astronomique de France, the Society of Astronomy in Mexico, the Academy of Modena in Italy, the Deutsche Meteorologische Gesellschaft in Germany, and other organizations. The results of his work have been published largely in the *Annals* of the Astrophysical Observatory. He is also the author of a work entitled "The Sun," published in 1911, and has contributed many scientific papers to special astronomical and astrophysical journals.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

THE thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union was held in New York City, November 11, 1918. Owing to the epidemic of influenza the public meetings for the presentation of papers were omitted and the sessions were limited to business meetings of the council and fellows and members. The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following officers for the ensuing year: *President,* John H. Sage, Portland, Conn.; *Vice-presidents,* Dr. Witmer Stone, Philadelphia, and Dr. George Bird Grinnell, New York; *Secretary,* Dr. T. S. Palmer, 1939 Biltmore St., Washington, D. C.; and *Treasurer,* Dr. Jonathan Dwight, New York. Five additions were made to the list of honorary fellows and 14 foreign ornithologists were enrolled as corresponding fellows. The honorary fellows elected were: Dr. Roberto Dabbene, of Buenos Aires; Dr. Alwyn K. Haagner, of Pretoria, Transvaal; Dr. Einar Lönnberg, of Stockholm, Sweeden; Dr. Auguste Ménégaux, of Paris, and Dr. Peter Suschkin, of Kharkov, Russia. Five new members, Dr. Harold C. Bryant, George K. Cherrie, Lieutenant Ludlow Griscom, Lieutenant J. L. Peters and R. W. Williams, and 147 associates were added to the rolls.

Although the union has had seventy-five of its younger and more active members in military and naval service, it has survived the war without suffering any decrease in its membership, its income, or in the size of its journal.

It has not found it necessary to increase its dues and the past year has proved one of the most prosperous in its history.

The next meeting in 1919 will be held in New York City.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

This number of Science completes twenty-four years of weekly publication under the present editorial management. The New Era Printing Company have been the printers of the journal during this period, and it is becoming to put on record its obligation to them for efficient and distinguished work.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science and the national scientific societies affiliated with it are meeting this week at Baltimore, the opening session being held on the day the present issue of Science is mailed. We hope to print next week the address of the retiring president, Professor Theodore W. Richards, to be followed by the addresses of the vice-presidents and other addresses and papers presented at the meeting.

Dr. A. Smith Woodward, keeper of the Geological Department of the British Museum (Natural History), has been awarded the Cuvier prize by the French Academy of Sciences.

Sir Herbert Jackson has been appointed director of the British Scientific Instrument Research Association. He has resigned from the Daniell professorship of chemistry, King's College, London.

Lieutenant Colonel Raffaele Bastianelli, professor of surgery in the University of Rome, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Professor G. F. Novaro retires this year from the chair of clinical surgery at the University of Genoa, having reached the age of seventy-five. He is a senator of the realm.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank P. Underhill, commanding officer of the Yale Chemical Warfare Unit, has recently returned from France, where he went to introduce a cure for men gassed at the front. This new method was adopted.

Dr. A. O. Leuschner, of the University of California, will relinquish the duties of dean of the graduate division at the university at the end of the academic year, and has received a commission as major, Chemical Warfare Service, with headquarters at Washington, and has been detailed to the National Research Council since the armistice. Captain W. H. Wright, astronomer in the Lick Observatory, is connected with the Range Firing Section, Ordnance Corps, Aberdeen Proving Ground. Dr. H. D. Curtis, astronomer in the Lick Observatory, is engaged in war work at the Bureau of Standards. Dr. Russell Tracy Crawford, assistant professor of astronomy in the University of California, is major in the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, at the Air Balloon School, Ft. Omaha. Dr. Dinsmore E. Alter, instructor in astronomy, University of California, recently appointed assistant professor of astronomy and physics, University of Kansas, is major in the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, in charge of the Enlisted Specialists School, Ft. Scott, California. Wallace Campbell, fellow in astronomy at the University of California, lieutenant in the engineer Corps, U. S. Army, is in France with the Expeditionary Forces.

Dr. Hugh P. Baker, who for nearly two years has been serving as a captain in the U. S. Army, has been released from service and has returned to resume his duties as dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University. On account of an injury and because of his special training, Captain Baker had far the last few months been assigned to special investigative work for the Intelligence Bureau of the General Staff at Washington, D. C. Professor F. F. Moon, of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, who has been dean of the college during the absence of Dean Hugh P. Baker, has on the return of the latter to his work, been granted a year's leave of absence to begin immediately.

At the school of mines of the University of Missouri Carroll R. Forbes, major of engi-