scribed him as the most influential American in England.

As chairman of the National Research Council, as member of the National Research Fellowship Board, and as participant in other important groups with which he was associated at the time of his death, Bumstead showed the same broad outlook, the same big human interest, the same tact, the same sane intelligence and sound judgment which had characterized his work in England.

He spent practically the whole of the holiday week at my home in attendance upon the meetings of the Physical Society and of various committees of which he was a member. He was apparently in the best of health and spirits. Indeed, he spent Friday morning, December 31, going over with me the research work of the Ryerson Laboratory, and as we chatted together before he left about future plans he remarked that since his last operation some four years ago he had been feeling in excellent condition. He left me at about 11:30, intending to take the afternoon train for Washington. The next morning Dr. Vernon Kellogg, who occupied the berth opposite him, attempted to awaken him and found that he had gone.

He leaves a big gap in the ranks of American physicists. Born just fifty-one years ago in Pekin, Illinois, and educated in the public schools of Decatur, from which he went first to Johns Hopkins and then to Yale, he had done honor to the state which gave to this country Lincoln and Grant. He had been president of the American Physical Society, director of the Sloane Physical Laboratory since 1906, a very influential member of the Yale faculty, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He had a brilliant analytical mind, profound scholarship, exceptional critical capacity, excellent judgment, an extraordinary winsome personality, the finest culture, and a great heart. His personal scientific contributions were important, though they had been much interferred with by his none too rugged health. His effect upon American physics, however, was not limited to his own scientific papers, but he exerted a powerful influence upon his pupils and upon his fellow physicists.

It is not merely American science, however, which can ill afford to lose him twenty years before his time. American life in all its aspects is sadly in need of men of Bumstead's type. The cause of sanity, of culture, of Anglo-Saxon solidarity, of scholarship, of science, of world civilization, all suffer irreparably through his death. R. A. MILLIKAN

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

POLAR RESEARCH

The Christian Science Monitor reports that the Ambassador of the United States in London, Mr. John W. Davis, visited the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held at the close of the year to discharge a pleasant duty with which he had been intrusted by the American Geographical Society of New York. When the centenary of the birth of David Livingston was celebrated in 1913, the Hispanic Society of America founded a gold medal for exploration and placed it at the disposal of the American Geographical Society. It is one of the highest awards in the geographical world, and its latest recipient is Dr. W. S. Bruce, who has devoted his life to the extension of knowledge of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. This medal was presented by Mr. Davis. In the unavoidable absence of Dr. Bruce the medal was received on his behalf by Dr. R. N. Rudmose Brown, who has served under Dr. Bruce in both the north and the south polar regions. The ceremony emphasized the close interest which the American and English peoples have taken in popular research. Mr. Davis, in making the presentation, expressed his satisfaction that the American Geographical Society had not imposed any narrow confines on their choice of a recipient; and Dr. Rudmose Brown, in returning thanks, said that Dr. Bruce's gratification at receiving the medal would be increased by the thought that it had been adjudged to him by the countrymen of such explorers as Wilkes and Greely.

The meeting at which the presentation was made was devoted to a lecture on the future of polar exploration by Frank Debenham, who served as a geologist on Captain Scott's last expedition. Several other polar explorers were present, among them Sir Ernest Shackelton and Dr. G. C. Simpson, the present director of the Meteorological Office. Mr. Debenham's lecture was a reply to the question which is so often asked: What is the good of polar exploration? He justified it on commercial, national, scientific and ethical grounds. On the first ground he claimed that the industries which had been developed as a result of Arctic and Antarctic exploration had yielded far larger returns than the cost of all the polar expeditions that ever sailed. There are world-wide problems requiring solution which can not be studied adequately without the aid of observations in the polar regions.

Mr. Debenham announced that the trustees of the Captain Scott memorial fund had decided to establish a polar research institute. It will be attached to the School of Geography at Cambridge University, anl will comprise a library, a museum, and a small set of research rooms.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION

THE Arctic Board, which is a body composed of a number of scientists in the employ of the Canadian government, has been arranging for the publications of a series of scientific monographs based on the results of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–1918. The complete report is planned to take up sixteen volumes, many of which are subdivided into parts. A considerable number of the papers dealing with zoology and botany have already been issued.

The last 5 volumes of the series are to be devoted to anthropology. The complete anthropological schedule so far as it can be definitely planned at the present date is as follows:

VOLUME XII: LIFE OF THE COPPER ESKIMOS

The Life of the Copper Eskimos. By D. Jenness. (*In press*).

VOLUME XIII: PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE COPPER ESKIMOS

Part A: The Physical Characteristics of the Copper Eskimos. By D. Jenness (in part). (*In preparation.*)

Part B: Technology of the Copper Eskimos. (*To be prepared.*)

VOLUME XIV: ESKIMO FOLK-LORE AND LANGUAGE

Part A: Folk-Lore, with Texts from Alaska, the Mackenzie Delta, and Coronation Gulf. By D. Jenness. (*In preparation.*)

Part B: Comparative Grammar and Vocabulary of the Eskimo Dialects of Point Barrow, the Mackenzie Delta, and Coronation Gulf. By D. Jenness. (*In preparation.*)

VOLUME XV: ESKIMO STRING FIGURES AND SONGS

Part A: String Figures of the Eskimo. By D. Jenness. (*Ready for press.*)

Part B: Songs of the Copper Eskimos. By D. Jenness (in part). (*In preparation.*)

VOLUME XVI: ARCHEOLOGY

Contributions to the Archeology of Western Arctic America. (*To be prepared.*)

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ALASKA FORESTS

SECRETARY MEREDITH, of the Department of Agriculture, approved the establishment on January 1 of a new National Forest District, for Alaska. This will be known as the Alaska District, with headquarters at Juneau, and will be in charge of Charles H. Flory, as district forester. Mr. Flory has been superintendent of Alaska National Forests for the past two years, with headquarters at Ketchikan. The new district headquarters will remain at Ketchikan until July 1.

Colonel W. B. Greeley, the chief forester of the Forest Service, spent some time in Alaska last summer, securing information on conditions there, and as the result of his trip recommended to Secretary Meredith the establishment of a separate National Forest District. There are two National Forests in Alaska, the Tongass in southeast Alaska and the Chugach in the Prince William Sound country. These forests are now included in the North Pacific District and are under direction of District Forester George H. Cecil, in Portland.

The Alaska National Forests now become a separate district because of their increasing importance as a source of pulp material and