

The growth of the association, as regards membership, since September 30, 1920, is shown by years in the following tabulation.

Growth in Membership

	Sept. 30, 1920	Sept. 30, 1921	Sept. 30, 1922	Sept. 30, 1923	Sept. 30, 1924
Members in good standing:					
Actual no.	10,002	10,160	10,566	10,787	12,130
Percentage of total enrollment...	87.42	87.99	90.73	92.17	94.13
Percentage increase during preceding year	—	1.58	4.00	2.10	12.45
Total enrollment:					
Actual no.	11,442	11,547	11,646	11,704	12,887 ¹
Percentage increase during preceding year	—	0.92	0.86	0.50	10.11

It is specially interesting to note that the number of members in good standing at the end of the fiscal year represented only 87 per cent. of the total enrollment on September 30, 1920, while it represented 94 per cent. on September 30, 1924.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

The permanent secretary's financial report for the fiscal year 1923-24 will be published in *SCIENCE* after presentation to the council at the approaching Washington meeting. The total disbursements for the year amounted to \$66,737.15 and left an available balance of \$3,161.17 on September 30 last. Besides this there are, as liabilities, (1) the fund for the study of the place of science in education (received from the Commonwealth Fund, of New York) and (2) the publication fund. The publication fund will be used in 1925 for the publication of the new volume of Summarized Proceedings.

The same anonymous donor who made possible the \$1,000 Cincinnati prize has placed in the hands of the association the sum of \$5,000, to be used for five similar prizes, one each year for five years. This fund is in the treasurer's hands.

COOPERATION WITH THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

No summer meeting of the association was held in 1924. Instead of holding the meeting that had been contemplated it was decided to accept a cordial

¹ The total enrollment has continued to increase; it was about 13,050 on November 1, 1924.

invitation from the British Association inviting all members of the American Association to attend the annual meeting held in Toronto from August 6 to 13. The permanent secretary's office was supplied with copies of the preliminary program of the Toronto meeting, and a copy was mailed to each member of the American Association about June 17. The apparatus for the visible directory, used at our recent annual meetings for maintaining a readily consulted list of those in attendance, was loaned to the local committee at Toronto and was employed at the Toronto meeting. A large number of our members were in attendance. At the close of that meeting the British Association passed a vote of thanks to the American Association for its cooperation, as well as one to the local committee at Toronto. The resolution expressing appreciation of the cooperation of the American Association reads as follows:

Resolved, that the best thanks of the British Association be accorded to the American Association for the Advancement of Science for their cordial and effective cooperation.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIFTH WASHINGTON MEETING

Preparations for the fifth Washington meeting are well advanced. The local committees are showing great interest and efficiency. Two evening sessions for Monday and Tuesday have been arranged. The first is the opening session and the second is for the Sigma Xi lecture by Dr. Frederick Fuller Russell. Thirty-nine societies are planning to meet with the association at Washington.

All members residing in Washington and vicinity have been asked to make financial contributions of \$5 or more toward the extra expenses of the meeting.

The names of members of the local committees and of the section representatives for the meeting have been published in *SCIENCE*, for August 29, 1924.

BURTON E. LIVINGSTON,
Permanent Secretary

WILLIAM A. LOCY—1857-1924

On the ninth of October, 1924, American scholarship lost one of its most genial spirits by the unexpected death of Professor William A. Locy, who, for more than a quarter century, had filled the chair of zoology in Northwestern University.

William Albert Locy was born, of Dutch ancestry, at Troy, Michigan, on the 14th of September, 1857. The family had emigrated from Holland in 1651, settled in Dutchess county, New York, and later removed to the west. Graduating from the University

of Michigan, in 1881, in the days when this institution was the outstanding one among all those west of the Alleghanies, he remained with his *alma mater* as a graduate student. His biological tastes were already well marked.

It was in 1885 that he was married to Miss Ellen Eastman, daughter of Dr. Joseph Eastman, of Flint, Michigan. They have two sons, one engaged in commercial work in Kansas City, the other a surgeon in the United States Navy.

Dr. Loey's earliest biological contribution is dated from Mt. Morris College, Illinois, where he had as colleagues Professors Fernando Sanford and Jeremiah W. Jenks. During the year 1884-5 he held a fellowship at Harvard, and completed, in the laboratory of Dr. Mark, a noteworthy embryological investigation on "The development of *Agelena naevia*." In the autumn of 1887 he accepted the chair of biology at Lake Forest University and remained there for nine years. His work, at this period, had to do with "The embryonic development of the elasmobranchs," "The derivation of the pineal eye," "The structure and development of the vertebrate head." This last mentioned research on cranial morphology was accepted by Professor C. O. Whitman as a thesis for the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Chicago in 1895. The University of Michigan, in 1906, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Sc.D.

His contributions to zoological research evidenced great power of observation, extreme care, an active scientific imagination and strong sense of the fundamental. He therefore engaged in no petty researches, and the few that he published include at least two that are landmarks in their respective fields. His study of the embryonic neuromeres of the fore and mid-brain of fishes stands in the fore-front of investigation on neural metamerism, and in the center of the controversy that still continues on this subject. His study of the *nervus terminalis* in Elasmobranchs, while not contributing an entirely original discovery of this addition to the classical roster of cranial nerves, was nevertheless contributed so early and was so thorough as to dominate and become the standard for all later investigations.

Two different interests are clearly marked in the work of Loey, shortly after he came to Northwestern University, in the spring of 1896, to succeed Professor E. G. Conklin. The first of these interests shows itself in his continued attention to the developmental history of the sense-organs: the other is a new interest in the developmental history of the science of biology. The former is typified by his paper on "Accessory optic vesicles in the chick embryo," another on "A newly recognized nerve connected with

the forebrain of Selachians," a third on "The fifth and sixth aortic arches in birds and mammals," and also by various researches made by graduate students, working in Loey's laboratory: the latter current of thought is marked by a series of historical papers, beginning with sketches of "Malpighi, Swammerdam and Leeuwenhoek" in the *Popular Science Monthly* (1901). In later years, these historical interests, first awakened by Whitman, came to absorb almost his entire leisure time and energy. In 1908 appeared his collection of historical portraits, entitled "Biology and Its Makers," a non-technical work, which has been well received in English-speaking countries, has been translated into German, and has met an enthusiastic reception at the hands of students. Ten years later came a volume on the "Main Currents of Zoology," a well-balanced treatment of how we came to know what we have learned about animal life, an elementary discussion which is marked throughout with fine perspective and with precision of statement. At the time of his death, he was just completing the manuscript of a book, tracing "The Rise of Biology," from the earliest times up to the beginning of the present century, assigning to the various steps and stages, in biological thought, their proper relative importance.

When the American Association for the Advancement of Science decided to create a new section devoted to the history of science, Loey was chosen as the first president of the section. The work which he has thus accomplished, in conjunction with that of Sarton, Libby, Henderson, Karpinski and others, represents for America much the same progress as that which has been made in England by Singer, Marvin, Shipley and Allbutt. In 1915 the American Society of Zoologists elected him to its presidency. From 1901 to 1903 he was trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory, at Woods Hole, Mass.

At various times, Loey's teaching was interrupted by trips to Europe, the last of which he and his wife made during a sabbatical leave in 1902-3, on which occasion several months were spent in research at the zoological station in Naples. Earlier, in 1891, he had studied physiology in Berlin, where he embraced the opportunity of hearing DuBois-Reymond.

Not the least important part of Loey's work was that which he accomplished through the inspiration of and by the assistance of his graduate students. He was always full of enthusiasm and vigor for any genuine effort to extend the borders of human knowledge. His scholarship was of a type which is comprehensive, accurate and exacting. To the most elementary students he also gave his best and taught the introductory course in general zoology as long as he lived. In addition to these qualities,

he possessed the saving grace of humor and a geniality of spirit which made him a most enjoyable member of many social groups, such as the University Clubs of Evanston and Chicago and the Chaos Club of Chicago.

By his untimely death America has lost a noteworthy scholar and many of us a loyal, generous and warm-hearted friend.

HENRY CREW,
FRANK R. LILLIE

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES FOR NON-MEMBERS ATTENDING THE WASHINGTON MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE privilege of reduced railway rates that has been secured for the approaching Washington meeting of the American Association and associated organizations is not to be confined to members of the association itself. The reduced rates are to be available to all members of any associated society, whether the society meets with the association or not, and also to all members of every other society that meets with the association at this time.

Those who intend to come to the Washington meeting from outside of the immediate vicinity should state that they are going to attend the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, even though they have not yet become members of that organization, when they purchase their tickets to Washington. Those who are not yet members will be regarded as guests of the association. The names of the numerous other organizations that are planning to meet with the association in the approaching convocation week will not appear on the lists of the railway agents and should not be mentioned when tickets are purchased.

A certificate on the standard certificate form (*not a receipt*) is to be secured from the railway agent from whom the going ticket to Washington is bought. This railway certificate is to be left at the validation desk in the registration room (in the New Willard Hotel, Pennsylvania Ave. and 15th St., N. W.), as soon as possible after arrival in Washington. It will be endorsed by the agent of the American Association and validated by the railway agent, after which it will be returned to the owner. Upon presentation of a properly endorsed and validated certificate, the ticket agent at Washington will sell a one-way returning ticket for half the regular one-way fare. Thus the total railway fare paid for both going and returning will amount to one and one half times the regular one-way fare for the distance traveled. This is the

same arrangement as the one in force at recent annual meetings. It applies for practically all stations in the United States and also in Canada with the exception of those on lines of the Western Canadian Association (in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario west of Port Arthur and Armstrong). Those coming to the meeting from stations outside of the region of reduced rates should purchase round-trip tickets to some point within the region and thence proceed as above, or else they may purchase round-trip tickets to Washington (with generally less reduction in fare).

A list of organizations planning to meet with the association in Washington this year appeared in *SCIENCE* for August 29, 1924, page 193. The following names should now be added to the list there published:

American Fern Society.
American Nature-Study Society.
Wild Flower Preservation Society.
Phi Sigma Biological Research Society.
American Political Science Association.
History of Science Society.
Crop Protection Institute.
Society of American Foresters.
American Federation of Teachers of the Mathematical and Natural Sciences.
Gamma Sigma Delta Society.
Sigma Delta Epsilon Graduate Women's Scientific Fraternity.

Besides the fifteen sections of the association there will be, in all, forty-four societies meeting with it this year. An exceptionally satisfactory meeting is anticipated.

BURTON E. LIVINGSTON,
Permanent Secretary

ENDOWMENT FUND AND GRANTS OF THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

PRESIDENT F. P. KEPPEL submitted his first yearly report to the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation at the annual meeting of the board on November 20. According to his report and the report of the treasurer, on October 1, 1923, the assets of the corporation stood at \$133,659,024.17, of which \$124,936,275.44 constituted the value of the original endowment, and the remainder cash and securities accumulated out of income. During the year, the income of the corporation amounted to \$7,397,714.13.

In effect, the trustees are responsible for two trusts: one "for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States" and one for similar purposes in Canada and other British dominions. As regards the former trust, the corporation during the past year paid out \$12,948,619.10. Of this total \$12,349,110.72 was based upon grants voted by the corporation in previous years.