

pany; Dr. George Otis Smith, U. S. Geological Survey; Scott Turner, U. S. Bureau of Mines; W. E. Wrather, Dallas, Texas; David White, U. S. Geological Survey.

The committee on organization has appointed the following officers and members as an executive committee: Professor Waldemar Lindgren, Professor Edward B. Mathews, W. C. Mendenhall, Dr. H. Foster Bain, Dr. C. P. Berkey, E. DeGolyer and David White.

The general sessions of the congress will be held early in June, 1932, in Washington, D. C., the precise date to be announced later. They will be preceded late in May, and followed in June and early in July, by a series of excursions.

The conditions of membership in the congress are here outlined: "No professional title is required to register. Nevertheless, the excursions organized before and after the sessions will be more especially reserved for the members of the congress who are geologists, geographers and mining engineers and for other persons who devote themselves to the study or practice of some branch of geology."

Following the admirable practice of recent congresses, each of which has prepared a special volume on the world reserves of some mineral resource that is particularly well represented in the country in which the congress is held, the organization committee of the sixteenth congress is planning the preparation and publication of a monograph on the petroleum resources of the world. It is expected that selected papers on the geology of petroleum will have conspicuous places on the program of the sessions. The following topics of current interest to geologists are also proposed for consideration by those who plan to attend the congress:

1. Estimates of geologic time by method.
2. Batholiths and related intrusives.
3. Origin of lead and zinc deposits like those of the Mississippi Valley and Silesia.
4. Zonal relations of metalliferous deposits.
5. Evidence of cycles in sedimentations, including valves.
6. Major divisions of the Paleozoic system.
7. Boundaries of the Tertiary system and its major divisions.
8. Adaptation of extinct animals and plants to their environment as indicated by fossils.
9. Physiographic processes in arid regions and their resulting forms and products.
10. Fossil man.

Offers of papers or comments on these topics or suggestions as to other desirable topics are invited and should be submitted to the general secretary as soon as possible.

Excursions are planned for members of the congress to various points of interest in the United States.

Inquiries or proposals relating to the work of the sessions or to the future activities of the committee should be addressed to the organization committee through the general secretary, Sixteenth International Geological Congress, Washington, D. C. Circulars to be issued later will present additional details and will record progress in the development of plans for the congress.

HARVARD FOREST FUND

THE oldest forest experiment station in the country, the Harvard Forest at Petersham, Massachusetts, will now be able to carry on its forestry study with greater facility, according to an announcement made recently by the director, Professor Richard T. Fisher, instructor in the Bussey Institution of Harvard University, who said that the endowment of \$200,000 for research work has now been completed.

Charles Lathrop Pack, of Lakewood, N. J., noted financier and one of the fathers of the forest conservation movement, started the endowment, which is known as the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust, with a gift of \$100,000. It was stipulated in the donation that a similar amount should be obtained from other donors.

Of two gifts by Mr. Pack during the past two years, one was to Yale University, a tract of forest land located near Keene, N. H., adjacent to the forest land already owned by Yale University; the other, a gift of \$200,000 to the University of Michigan to establish a foundation for the promotion of practical forestry management.

Mr. Pack is president of the American Tree Association of Washington, D. C. More than any other individual, he has succeeded in putting the importance of reforestation before the public in a way which has made it known to thousands. Through his efforts millions of American tree seeds have been sent to Europe to help in reforesting devastated areas.

The Harvard Forest, which is connected with the Bussey Institution, offers boundless facilities for the studies of forest entomology, forest management and silviculture. Among other accomplishments it has shown how new timber can be grown profitably on land which has once been cut over.

Harvard University first acquired land in Petersham in 1907 when a gift of about 2,000 acres of valuable timberland, about five miles from Athol on the Athol-Petersham road, was made possible through the generosity of John S. Ames, of Boston. Several neighboring tracts were later added.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE AT DUKE UNIVERSITY

WE learn from the Baltimore *Sun* of the opening of the Woman's College of Duke University, one of the new divisions of the institution, on September 24.

With the freshman class of the college restricted to 250 students, women students will have a well-equipped plant of their own for the first time.

Included in the buildings on the Woman's College campus is the group of eleven buildings completed in 1927 at a cost of approximately \$4,000,000 and erected especially for the uses of women. Since that time, however, these buildings have been occupied by men pending the completion of the university's larger plant on an adjoining campus.

While students of the Woman's College will have full physical equipment and academic facilities of their own, they will be permitted to take courses on the main university campus if they desire to do so. Included also in the new Woman's College plant is the large gymnasium built several years ago as a memorial to Trinity College alumni who died during the World War. This unit will permit a full program of intramural sports among the women students. There are nineteen buildings in the Woman's College group, situated on a 110-acre campus.

In addition to members of the university faculty who will teach in the Woman's College, additional teachers have been added to the staff to give the Woman's College ample instructional services. Dr. Alice M. Baldwin, who has been dean of women at Duke University for several years, is dean of the Woman's College.

Degrees were conferred upon women by Trinity College as early as 1878, but the real history of education of women at the college did not begin until 1896.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL ADVISORY BOARDS

THE fourth annual meeting of the Metallurgical Advisory Board to the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the Carnegie Institute of Technology, which will take place on October 17, at Pittsburgh, Pa., will open in the auditorium of the Bureau of Mines with an address of welcome by Dr. F. N. Speller, chairman of the advisory board and director of the department of metallurgy and research of the National Tube Company. Following this, metallurgists of the bureau of metallurgical research, Carnegie Institute of Technology, will give a progress report on iron-manganese-carbon alloys, a study which has been conducted by them for several years. Dr. F. M. Walters, Jr., director of the bureau, Dr. V. N. Krivobok, Dr. J. B. Friauf, Mr. Cyril Wells and Mr. Maxwell Gensamer, associates, will present papers on different phases of this study. Dr. Krivobok will also report on his studies on the stainless iron alloy.

During the afternoon session Dr. C. H. Herty, Jr., physical chemist of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, and Dr. G. R. Fitterer, associate metallurgist, will present

an illustrated report on slag viscosity and deoxidation with aluminum-silicon alloys, and a progress report on fundamental studies in the laboratory. Dr. Herty will also deliver a report on plant research in open-hearth steel. The several reports will be interspersed with discussions by prominent metallurgists from all parts of the country relative to steel problems.

The meeting which will be held in the evening at the Pittsburgh Athletic Club will be followed by an informal dinner at which Dr. Thomas S. Baker, president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, will preside.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

THE New York *Times* reports that the international Institute of Agriculture, founded in Rome by a distinguished Californian, David Lubin, is about to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. From its humble origins twenty-five years ago when its foundation was possible only through the munificence of the King of Italy, it has now become one of the most important of international organizations and counts seventy-four states among its members. It has fulfilled the dream of its founder, becoming a kind of agricultural League of Nations, but David Lubin is no longer alive to see the triumph of the child of his genius.

For the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary the greatest meeting of ministers of agriculture that ever occurred will be held in Rome. Ministers of agriculture of all seventy-four member states have been invited and it is believed almost all will attend. The King of Italy will be present as patron of the institute and the meeting will address to him expressions of gratitude for the rôle he played twenty-five years ago.

It is expected also that advantage will be taken of the presence of such a large number of ministers of agriculture to discuss numerous subjects affecting the future of the institute and increasing its usefulness to humanity.

The real celebration of the anniversary, however, will take the form of bringing to completion the work of a complete census of agricultural activities of the whole world which was begun five years ago.

Two hundred governments—almost all the governments in the world—contribute to this census. Questionnaires were submitted to the governments by the institute, which also assumed the task of classification of the replies. This is said to be an improvement on the system followed hitherto, because the various governments which have been publishing information about their agriculture have done so in such different manners that comparison between one nation and another was extremely difficult.

Of the two hundred governments, only about sixty