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The Capper award founded by Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas, consisting of a gold medal and five thousand dollars cash was given to Dr. L. O. Howard, former chief of the Bureau of Entomology, for his distinguished service in leading the army of science against the armies of insects that threaten man's crops, his forests, his house and his health.

Franklin medals were presented to Sir James Jeans, British astronomer, and Dr. W. R. Whitney, director of the research laboratories of the General Electric Company.

The Willard Gibbs medal was given to Dr. P. A. Levene of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research for his application of organic chemistry to biologic problems, especially in nucleic acids, amino sugars, and lecithins.

The Frederick Ives medal of the Optical Society of America was awarded this year to Prof. Theodore Lyman of Harvard for his pioneer work in the ultraviolet spectrum of glowing hydrogen gas.

Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, was given the Daniel Giraud Elliot medal for 1929 awarded this year by the National Academy of Sciences in recognition of his monograph: "The Titanotheres of Ancient Wyoming, Dakota and Nebraska."

Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology, who has made important applications of the quantum theory to chemistry, was the first recipient of a new award given by the American Chemical Society for research in pure chemistry conducted by persons under 31 years of age.

The 1931 Edison medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers was awarded to Dr. Edwin Wilbur Rice, Jr., of the General Electric Company, pioneer in electrical engineering.

The first annual award given as a memorial to Dr. Thomas W. Salmon went to Dr. Adolph Meyer, noted psychiatrist of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, who delivered the Salmon Memorial Lectures for the year and received an honorarium of \$2,500.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, astronomer and director of the Harvard Observatory, and Dr. William Crocker, botanist and director of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers, were the recipients of the 1931 medals for outstanding scientific achievements given by the Society of Arts and Sciences.

C. W. Tombaugh, young assistant at the Lowell Observatory who first observed the trans-Neptunian planet, Pluto, was honored by the award of the Royal Astronomical Society's Hannah Jackson gift and medal. Mr. Tombaugh also received the first award of the Slosson Memorial Scholarship at the University of Kansas.

For their paper on high voltage tubes, Dr. M. A. Tuve, Dr. L. R. Hafstad and Odd Dahl of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, were awarded the \$1,000 prize at the Cleveland meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The National Academy of Sciences awarded the Mary Clark Thompson medal to Dr. Edward Oscar Ulrich of the U. S. Geological Survey for his outstanding contributions to geology and paleontology.

The first annual prize of \$10,000 to be given by the Popular Science Monthly was divided between Dr. George H. Whipple of the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry and Dr. George R. Minot

of the Harvard University Medical School for their development of the liver treatment of anemia.

The American Chemical Society's Nichols medal was presented to John Arthur Wilson, industrial chemist of Milwaukee, Wis., for his outstanding achievements in colloid chemistry.

Science News Letter, December 26, 1931

GEOGRAPHY

Loot From Half of Country Brought to One State

See Front Cover

ROBBER half the United States, the Mississippi river lays its loot at the foot of Louisiana to add hundreds of acres to the area of that state each year. A graphic description of this process is found in the exhibit of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey prepared for the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in New Orleans.

The graceful, slender strips of land pictured on the front cover are growing points of swamp along the edge of the delta as photographed in one of the Survey's first aerial mapping projects.

The sudden bursting of a new outlet for waters of the river through the swampy delta has at least twice in the history of the Coast and Geodetic surveys in this region resulted in the formation of thousands of acres of swampy land. Some time between the surveys of 1860 and 1868, for example, a "crevasse" broke through the eastern delta bank and by 1908 had been the cause of the formation of about 30,000 acres of swamp. Since 1908 this area has not increased very much, but a new crevasse has broken the river bank lower down stream to alter the map by the addition of about 10,000 acres.

While the newest delta lands are too swampy to be of value agriculturally, they do add to the fur-producing area of Louisiana, already famous as the source of animal pelts. Parts of the older delta, with its extremely rich soil, are plowed and planted to crops regularly.

Science News Letter, December 26, 1931

Latest census figures show that 40 per cent. of the families in the United States have radio sets.

Colorado has within its borders 43 mountain peaks which rise more than 14,000 feet above sea level.

Three new hybrid strawberries, suitable for different localities and different purposes, have been introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.