

# SCIENCE

---



---

## CONTENTS

---

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1914

<i>National Academies and the Progress of Research</i> : DR. GEORGE ELLERY HALE .....	907
<i>University Registration Statistics</i> : JOHN C. BURG .....	919
<i>Charles Sedgwick Minot</i> : PROFESSOR HENRY H. DONALDSON .....	926
<i>The Samuel Franklin Emmons Memorial Fellowship</i> .....	927
<i>The San Francisco Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science</i> .....	928
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i> .....	929
<i>University and Educational News</i> .....	932
<i>Discussion and Correspondence</i> :—	
<i>Rate of Continental Denudation</i> : DR. CHARLES KEYES. <i>Cladonema</i> : E. CARROLL FAUST .....	933
<i>Scientific Books</i> :—	
<i>Grove on The British Rust Fungi</i> : PROFESSOR J. C. ARTHUR. <i>Stanley's Text-book on Wireless Telegraphy</i> : J. H. M. ....	934
<i>Botanical Notes</i> :—	
<i>Tropical Leaves; North American Flora; Perennial Grass Stems; Some Temperature Relations of Plants; Short Notes</i> : PROFESSOR CHARLES E. BESSEY .....	937
<i>Special Articles</i> :—	
<i>Hadropterus peltatus in the Delaware</i> : HENRY W. FOWLER .....	939
<i>The Convocation Week Meeting of Scientific Societies</i> .....	940

---

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to Professor J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

---



---

## NATIONAL ACADEMIES AND THE PROGRESS OF RESEARCH

### III. THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES<sup>1</sup>

IN previous papers of this series<sup>2</sup> we have traced the development of European academies and observed the powerful influence they have exercised on the advancement of research; we have watched the beginnings of scientific investigation in the United States, and their public recognition by act of Congress establishing the National Academy of Sciences; and we have followed the history of the Academy during the half century which has elapsed since its origin. In view of the great part which academies have played in the past, and the fact that the rapid development of original research in this country has carried us out of the pioneer period, the National Academy now faces an exceptional opportunity to impress its influence upon the future scientific work of the United States. But if it enjoys an opportunity, it also faces a duty, imposed upon it by its national charter and by its position as the sole representative of

<sup>1</sup> This paper was presented at the Baltimore meeting of the National Academy in November, 1913. By action of the council, a manuscript copy was subsequently sent by the home secretary to each member of the academy for criticism and comment. In preparing the paper for publication, the author has had the advantage of seeing these replies. Except for a few minor verbal changes, the text is printed in its original form, with the addition of new paragraphs in square brackets.

<sup>2</sup> I. "The Work of European Academies," SCIENCE, 38, 681, 1913. II. "The First Half Century of the National Academy of Sciences," SCIENCE, 39, 189, 1914.

# Science

**40 (1043)**

*Science* **40** (1043), 907-942.

**ARTICLE TOOLS**

<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/40/1043.citation>

**PERMISSIONS**

<http://www.sciencemag.org/help/reprints-and-permissions>

Use of this article is subject to the [Terms of Service](#)

---

*Science* (print ISSN 0036-8075; online ISSN 1095-9203) is published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1200 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005. 2017 © The Authors, some rights reserved; exclusive licensee American Association for the Advancement of Science. No claim to original U.S. Government Works. The title *Science* is a registered trademark of AAAS.