tion, Whitehall, London, S.W.L., and the words "Prisoners of War" written in the left-hand top corner.

The Eugenics Research Association will hold its next annual meeting on June 22 and 23, in conjunction with the annual conference of field workers of the Eugenics Record Office. The sessions of Friday will be held at Cold Spring Harbor and that of Saturday morning at the rooms of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

A new volume, the seventh, of the exhaustive report on the extensive and valuable phosphate deposits of the Russian Empire, was issued last year. This gives the results of investigations carried on during 1914; since the outbreak of the war the activity in this field has, of course, been almost exclusively productive. A general résumé of the results is given in Russian by the editor, Professor J. Samojloff, in a short prefatory section of 25 pages. This is succeeded by the special reports (in Russian) concerning the following localities: the Sisola and Lusa rivers in the Ustsysolsk district, government of Vologda, by V. G. Chimenkoff (pp. 1–32); the Aktjubinsk district by D. N. Sokoloff (pp. 33–60); the Dmitrovsk district, government of Orloff, by G. S. Burenin (pp. 61–124); the basin of the upper Kama in the Slobodsk district, government of Vjatka, by V. G. Chimenkoff (pp. 125–208); the Roslavl district, government of Smolensk, by A. P. Ivanoff (pp. 209–244); the region of the middle course of the river Zna, government of Tamboff, by A. S. Dobroff (pp. 245–312); the Pavlograd district, government of Ekaterinoslav, and the Isum district, government of Charkoff, by G. F. Mirtchink (pp. 313–327); the environs of Lake Indersk, Lbitchensk district, government of Uralsk, by A. N. Zamatin (pp. 327–332); the north part of the Temir district, government of Uralsk, by A. N. Zamatin and P. M. Vasiljeuskij (pp. 333–372); the northwest part of the government of Kursk, by A. N. and B. N. Semichatoff (pp. 373–456); the region of the lower course of the river Amudarja, by A. D. Archangelskij and B. N. Semichatoff (pp. 457–518); the Mosalsk, Metchovsk and Jisdra districts, government of Kaluga, by A. P. Ivanoff (pp. 519–546). The book concludes with "Contributions to the Mineralogy of Phosphates," by J. V. Samojloff.

The heirs of the late R. J. Lechmere Guppy, of the island of Trinidad, who died August 5, 1916, are offering for sale his large collection of shells and his extensive library, gathered during a period of more than fifty years' residence in Trinidad. A detailed manuscript catalogue has been submitted to the Smithsonian Institution with the request that it be open to inspection.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND NEWS

On June 2, Governor Ferguson vetoed the entire biannual appropriation for the maintenance of the main University of Texas at Austin and the medical department at Galveston. The amount involved is about two millions. The governor took this action after he had failed to force the board of regents to dismiss without proper cause the president of the university and several other members of the faculty. Unless some other means of support can be found, this action will force the University of Texas to close its doors for the next two years.

A chair of legislation in the law school of Columbia University has been endowed with the sum of $150,000 by Mr. Joseph P. Chamberlain. Dr. Thomas I. Perkinson has been appointed the first incumbent of the chair.

The sum of a hundred thousand dollars has been bequeathed to the University College of South Wales by the will of the late Dr. William Price.

Colonel Samuel E. Gilman, a member of the faculty of the West Point Military Academy, has been appointed superintendent to succeed Colonel Biddle, who has been assigned to the command of the Sixth Regiment of Engineers for service in France.

Professor William Chandler Bagley, Ph.D., director of the school of education of the University of Illinois, has been appointed professor of education in Teachers College, Columbia University.

GEORGES VAN BIESBRECK, of the Royal Observatory of Belgium, has been appointed assistant professor of practical astronomy at the University of Chicago.

PROFESSOR H. L. WHITE, formerly connected with the North Dakota Agricultural College, who is spending the present year in graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, has been elected professor of biological chemistry in the college of physicians and surgeons, medical department of the University of Southern California at Los Angeles.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR WILLIAM DRAPER HARKINS has been promoted to an assistant professorship of chemistry in the University of Chicago.

IN the department of anatomy of the college of physicians and surgeons, Columbia University, Dr. Oliver S. Strong and Dr. Vera Danchakoff, have been appointed to be assistant professors.

DR. HARRY CLARK, instructor in physics at Harvard University, has been appointed professor of physics at Victoria College, Wellington, New Zealand.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE CENTRAL ILLINOIS TORNADO OF MAY 26, 1917

A TORNADO crossed Central Illinois from Pike County on the western side of the state almost directly east into Vigo County, Indiana, then bent southeastward into Monroe County, Indiana, on the afternoon of May 26, 1917. The tornado was responsible for the deaths of over 100 people, a large quantity of live stock, and the destruction of farm buildings and other improvements, railroad cars, and portions of a number of towns.

The greatest destruction was wrought in Coles County, Illinois, where it struck the residential districts of the workmen of the cities of Mattoon and Charleston—the former a city of 15,000, and the latter a city of 6,000. The tornado passed through this county between three and four P.M., *i. e.*, that part of the day in which tornadoes are generally most effective. Sixty people were killed, 500 homes demolished, and others seriously damaged in Mattoon at 3:30 P.M. Travelling at about 45 miles per hour the storm struck Charleston, 11 miles east of Mattoon at 3:45. Here, 34 were killed, over 400 homes more or less demolished, 15 industrial establishments partially or wholly destroyed, and two railway stations wiped out.

The track of the storm is about 225 miles long, but the length of the path in which almost complete devastation was wrought is about 40 miles. The width of the storm track varies from one fourth to one half mile, with an average of about one third of a mile. In numerous places minor damages resulted over an area about three fourths of a mile wide to the south of the track. The storm's path indicates that the tornado swerved slightly in some places and in others raised to the extent that serious effects did not result.

Destruction was most complete, in fact entirely complete in a zone from 500 to 700 feet wide to the right of the storm center's track. The parts of the two cities that were in this part of the storm track, with the exception of the heavier industrial buildings of Charleston, were more completely demolished than if a gigantic roller had passed over them, for the buildings were broken into short sticks, split into narrow pieces, and some parts carried rods and even miles eastward. Inspection shows three zones of variable destruction: First, the one of complete devastation; second, a zone from 300 to 500 feet wide to the left of the storm center's track and a similar one of similar width to the right of the devastated zone, where buildings are demolished beyond repair but not razed; and third, a zone still further to the right of the center where damages decrease outward from buildings moved to lifted roofs, fallen chimneys, and broken windows. Objects to the right of the center were moved forward and in, while objects to the left of the center were moved backward and in. Trees which were probably near the center were felled either north or south.

The reason for the location of the area of