

proved by Governor Stephens and has been forwarded by him to President Wilson with an urgent plea for action by the federal government to solve California's and the nation's petroleum problem.

The report consists of 12 chapters, as follows:

- Chapter I. Letter of Transmittal.
- Chapter II. World Petroleum Situation.
- Chapter III. California Petroleum Fields.
- Chapter IV. Production of California Petroleum.
- Chapter V. Storage of California Petroleum.
- Chapter VI. Transportation of California Petroleum.
- Chapter VII. Refining of California Petroleum.
- Chapter VIII. Utilization of California Petroleum.
- Chapter IX. General Review—Production and Consumption.
- Chapter X. Production—Maintenance and Increase.
- Chapter XI. Conservation.
- Chapter XII. Conclusions and Recommendations.

Chapter XII. contains the committee's conclusions and recommendations, and the two preceding chapters deal with the possibilities, respectively, of increasing the supply and of decreasing the consumption of California petroleum and its products.

#### THE STATES RELATIONS SERVICE AND AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION

RESOLUTIONS were passed at a conference in Washington on May 5, 1917, by representatives of the National Association of State Universities, the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, the Association of American Universities, the Association of American Colleges, and the institutional committee of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, requesting the advisory commission to recommend to the Council of National Defense that it approve the plan of developing and issuing at once through the States Relations Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture a statement of a comprehensive policy of cooperation between the government and the universities, colleges and other schools which will make for the most effective use of these institutions along agricultural lines throughout the duration of the war. In order to carry out this program the States

Relations Service has appointed the following committee:

- Professor G. A. Works, Cornell University.
- Mr. L. H. Dennis, director of vocational agricultural instruction.
- Professor H. F. Cotterman, Maryland State College of Agriculture.
- Dr. C. H. Winkler, University of West Virginia.
- Professor F. B. Jenks, University of Vermont, secretary.
- Mr. C. H. Lane, States Relations Service, chairman.

The States Relations Service will bring this committee together in Washington from time to time, as may seem expedient, with the committee on education of the advisory commission for the consideration of the best methods of maintaining, adjusting and strengthening the agricultural instruction of the country in order to meet the emergencies of the war and to plan for the period following the war.

#### MEDICAL STUDENTS AND THE DRAFT

THE Provost Marshall General has sent the following to governors of all states:

The President prescribes the following supplemental regulations governing the execution of the selective-service law.

First. Hospital internes who are graduates of well-recognized medical schools or medical students in their fourth, third, or second year in any well-recognized medical school who have not been called by a local board may enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps provided for by section 55 of the national defense act under regulations to be issued by the Surgeon General, and if they are thereafter called by a local board they may be discharged on proper claim presented on the ground that they are in the military service of the United States.

Second. A hospital interne who is a graduate of a well-recognized medical school or a medical student in his fourth, third, or second year in any well-recognized medical school, who has been called by a local board and physically examined and accepted and by or in behalf of whom no claim for exemption or discharge is pending, and who has not been ordered to military duty, may apply to the Surgeon General of the Army to be ordered to

report at once to a local board for military duty and thus be inducted into the military service of the United States, immediately thereupon to be discharged from the National Army for the purpose of enlisting in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Medical Department. With every such request must be inclosed a copy of the order of the local board calling him to report for physical examination (Form 103), affidavit evidence of the status of the applicant as a medical student or interne and an engagement to enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Medical Department.

Upon receipt of such application with the named inclosures the Surgeon General will forward the case to the Adjutant General with his recommendations. Thereupon the Adjutant General may issue an order to such interne or medical student to report to his local board for military duty on a specified date, in person or by mail or telegraph, as seems most desirable. This order may issue regardless of the person's order of liability for military service. From and after the date so specified such person shall be in the military service of the United States. He shall not be sent by the local board to a mobilization camp, but shall remain awaiting the orders of the Adjutant General of the Army. The Adjutant General may forthwith issue an order discharging such person from the military service for the convenience of the government.

Three official copies of the discharge order should be sent at once by the Adjutant General to the local board. Upon receipt of these orders the local board should enter the name of the man discharged on Form 164A and forward Form 164A, together with two of the certified copies of the order of discharge, to the mobilization camp to which it furnishes men. The authorities at the mobilization camp will make the necessary entries to complete Form 164A, and will thereupon give the local board credit on its net quota for one drafted man.

#### SCIENTIFIC MEN AND NATIONAL SERVICE

ON August 15, the Editor of SCIENCE addressed the following letter to the Surgeon General of the Army:

I shall be under obligations to you if you are able to tell me what steps are being taken to make use in the medical service of the army of men who are conscripted who are not physicians but have scientific training that would enable them to render greater national service than by serving in the regular army. If you are willing to make a statement that could be printed in SCIENCE, it would assist many scientific men who are at present doubtful as to what they should do.

The following reply, dated August 29, has been received:

In reply to your communication of August 15 requesting information relating to drafted men who possess scientific training, I beg to advise you that the Sanitary Corps of the United States Army, attached to the Medical Department, will accept a number of selected men who are not physicians but who have attained professional standing in bacteriology, chemistry and the several branches of engineering pertaining to sanitation. The Corps was organized specially to secure the services of skilled sanitarians having experience in both practical field work as well as those specially qualified in the several scientific branches having a correlation to the sanitary sciences.

By order of the Surgeon General:

C. L. FURBUSH,  
*Major, Medical Reserve Corps,  
United States Army*

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

PROFESSOR THEODORE LYMAN, of the department of physics at Harvard University, has received from the War Department a commission as captain in the aviation department of the United States Signal Corps, and has been ordered to report for active service in France. Professor Lyman has been since 1910 director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory at Harvard.

PROFESSOR H. GIDEON WELLS, of the department of pathology of the University of Chicago, and head of the Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute, has been appointed a member of the commission on behalf of the American Red Cross to go to Roumania for the purpose of investigating the conditions there and planning for Red Cross assistance in that field. He has been granted leave of absence by the trustees until January, 1918.