

2, 1911, and they have one daughter, Ellen Ayers Putney, who was born July 6, 1917. Professor Putney was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Dairy Science Association, Alpha Zeta, Theta Chi, Acacia and the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. Just in his prime and in the fullness of his powers, the loss of Professor Putney will be keenly felt by his wide circle of friends and associates in dairy work. He had that rare combination or practical common sense combined with research ability which enabled him to keep a proper balance in all problems of a research nature. By his death, science has lost a well-trained and efficient worker.

VON ADOLF ERICH DAECKE

VON ADOLF ERICH DAECKE—born in Germany, place and date unknown—died at Richmond, L. I., New York, on October 27.

He was entomologist to the department of agriculture of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. His work in the New Jersey Museum Reports of 1905-7 and 9 on Diptera was excellent—his knowledge of the Odonata was quite accurate. His name is immortalized in the family of Pipunculidæ in the specific name of the genera *Nephrocerus daeckei*. His nature was very kind, as was shown by the manner the squirrels in Capitol Park upon the sound of his voice or footsteps would spring toward and climb over him, awaiting a word and a caress—when he spoke to them they seemed to comprehend his conversation, his affection for children was wonderful and they were so pleased when he told them of the superficial observation of insects and animals they never seemed to tire of his discourses made so plain by him.

He was a devoted fellow of the Harrisburg, Pa., Natural History Society; from the membership he formed excursions along the by-roads and brooklets and over the mountains searching for the local avi- and zoo-fauna; his enthusiasm added many more to its membership. The charm of his interest in his

students endeared him to them while his attainments were equally fascinating to them.

He was a member of the Entomological Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and attended its meetings with the vigor of youth, although a man in the fifties, was also a member of Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and several scientific societies on the European continent.

He was a sincere friend and generous to a fault—was uncommonly fair in scientific discussion. However, he had very decided views of the superiority of the Germans; he could not read English without a curious disturbance overcoming his usual affability. H.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AND THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC¹

WITH the widespread occurrence of influenza in the vicinity of Boston, and the unmistakable signs of its beginning elsewhere, urgent calls were addressed to the United States Public Health Service to furnish medical and nursing relief to stricken communities. All available regular officers were detailed to the stricken communities, but the number available for such detail was insignificant compared to the urgent need occasioned by the epidemic. Moreover, the bureau had no nurses available for service in epidemic.

In this emergency the Surgeon General called upon the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, the Red Cross, the medical and nursing professions as a whole, and on the general public for personnel to help combat the epidemic. At the same time Congress was appealed to for a special appropriation to meet the expenditure required by the emergency. The necessary funds were promptly voted.

In response to the request for physicians available for duty in the Public Health Service, the Volunteer Medical Service Corps compiled a list of over 1,000 names classified by states. Appointments were offered by tele-

¹ Publication authorized by the U. S. Public Health Service.