been formed. National committees are being formed in the twenty-four nations which have adhered to the plan.

DR. EDWARD MARTIN, major in the Medical Reserve Corps and stationed at a camp in Georgia, has been elected emeritus professor of surgical physiology at the University of Pennsylvania.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

LANTERN SLIDES OF NORTHERN FRANCE

IN response to a request from the National War Work Council, Y. M. C. A., for a set of lantern slides to illustrate their cantonment lectures on northern France, I began last June to search for photographs in various official and commercial collections by which the French views in the Gardner photograph collection of Harvard University might be supplemented. The search soon proving unsuccessful, a list of desired views was sent to Professor Lucien Gallois of the University of Paris, in the hope that he might be able to supply them: but he was just then called out with others to aid refugees who had been driven from their homes by the German advance to Château-Thierry on the Marne; and not until October was a shipment of 69 negatives received from him, representing the best selection that he could make under conditions as then limited. Since then a further delay in announcing the series has been occasioned by waiting for some admirable photographs taken during his service in France and lately brought home by Major Douglas W. Johnson.

The series of slides thus formed contains views of unequal value, some being reproduced from half-tone prints; but it represents the best collection I have been able to bring together. The happy coming of the armistice and the resulting dismemberment of the S. A. T. C.'s make the present announcement of the series rather out of season; but as the geography of northern France is likely to be a subject of general collegiate interest for some time to come the slides may be taken as "better late than never." The negatives have been placed in the hands of Mr. B. S. Turpin, 491 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., from whom a list of the slides with statement of cost may be obtained. All correspondence should be addressed to Mr. Turpin.

Good photographs of the following districts are much desired for the improvement of the series: General view of uplands adjoining the valley of the Somme, east of Amiens; uplands near Paris; general view of Laon, showing city on hill surmounting plain; general view of Rheims; escarpment of the first upland belt, southwest of Rheims; valley of the Meuse at Verdun; general view of Nancy; valley of the Orne in west slope of the fifth upland belt; escarpment at the notch of Saverne, looking north; general views in Lorraine east of Metz and of Nancy; view of the Vosges, looking west from the plain of Alsace; view of the plain of Alsace, from the foothills of the Vosges.

W. M. DAVIS

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BIOLOGICAL LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

THE German people have seen to it that the scientific literature of the world has been printed in German, that their people may have access to it. Other peoples have not done this, and the result is that the scientific world has been forced to know German. It has become the habit of most of our English and American scientists, as well as those in other countries, to publish their discoveries first in German and then (if they get to it) to publish in their own language.

A few years ago, when desiring an English translation of Fruwirth's "Die Büchtung der landwirtschaftlichen Kulturpflanzen," a four-volume work on the breeding of field crops, the present writer located translators, took up the matter with the publisher, Paul Parey of Berlin, and looked for an English publisher. The American publishing houses agreed that the data should be in English, but considered that they would not sell enough copies to pay for the undertaking.

Is it not about time that the English-speaking people see to it that the scientific literature

be published in English? Germany has furnished public funds when the publisher of technical data was not able to sell enough copies to make a profit. Can't the English people do as well?

The population of Germany was less than 67,000,000 before the war, and suppose that we consider the German-speaking people to be 100,000,000, we find that the United States of America alone has over 100,000,000 people. If we add to this the British Empire with about 438,000,000 we find it likely that about five times as many people speak English as speak German. There is more reason to have the world's scientific literature in English than to have it in German.

We, as biologists, do not realize how completely Germany had our scientific confidence until we pick up a work like the "International Catalogue of Scientific Literature," published in London. Turning to section L of this index, which is general biology, we find that of the 286 journals being quoted from before the war, 169 were German, 49 English, 25 Russian, 14 French, 10 Dutch, 8 Danish, 6 Hungarian, 3 Polish and 2 Swedish. In the German list have been placed the 20 Austrian journals, which are essentially German, 5 printed in Switzerland and 2 in Poland. Of the 49 English journals, 36 are printed in the United States. The French journals are scattered. Three are printed in Switzerland, two in Russia and one in Poland.

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A FLOWING ARTESIAN WELL AT WINSLOW, MAINE

Winslow, Maine, is situated on the east bank of the Kennebec River about 83 miles north of Portland. It is directly opposite the city of Waterville, and the buildings of Colby College look across the river upon the artesian area to be described.

The Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, on whose property the flowing well is, has drilled seventeen wells in the last nineteen years. The first series was drilled in 1899 and is described in Water Supply Paper 223.[1] At this time there were seven wells from 110 to 125 feet deep.[2] These are said to have gradually filled with sand, until in 1906 they were about 90 feet deep. At this time they were abandoned because of insufficient supply for the purpose desired and river water substituted.

Since the paper referred to above was written, and especially in the last five years, the company has shown renewed interest in drilled wells. In 1913–'14 four wells were drilled with depths of 240, 250, 277 and 260 feet; in 1916 two, with depths of 306 and 269; in 1917 most of the wells drilled in 1899 were again brought into use; and in 1918 four wells were added which were 315, 286,308 and 317 feet in depth. The total water supply of these wells, by pumping, is estimated at 275,000–300,000 gallons in 24 hours. The casing, in most instances at least, is six-inch. The water is utilized for making acid used in the manufacture of sulphite pulp.[3]

Successful drilled wells are rather common in the slate area of southern Maine; 88 per cent. of those undertaken furnish at least a gallon a minute according to Clapp.[4] Flowing wells in slate are far less common and when struck seldom furnish over three gallons a minute.[5] Previously to the one described below none were known in Kennebec county and probably none within a radius of over 50 miles. The well 286 feet deep drilled for the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company is 1918 is therefore of special interest since it is a flowing well. A photograph furnished me shows the water flowing from a vertical six-inch casing at a height of about three feet above the ground. This flow, without pumping, was estimated to be about 60 gallons per minute; certainly, as can be seen from the photograph,

[1] "Underground Waters of Southern Maine," by Frederick G. Clapp, with records of deep wells by W. S. Bayley, Washington, 1909.

[2] *Ibid.*, 154.

[3] Data kindly furnished by Mr. George H. Marr, engineer for the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 61.

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 35.