

No one can recall Dr. Eastman without bringing to mind his keen appreciation of ancient literature. He read the classical texts fluently, and Aristotle and Pliny had to him the interest of modern authors. Perhaps he knew them and their kindred better than did any living paleontologist. For bibliographical work Eastman had ever a distinct leaning, for to know what others had done in a definite field was the only honest beginning of any research. It was this interest which led him to accept the invitation of the American Museum of Natural History to undertake the editorship of a bibliography of fishes which the museum was engaged in publishing, and it was under his supervision that the two first volumes of this work appeared—ever to lighten the labors of workers in this field.

BASHFORD DEAN

*Homacanthus acinaciformis*; *delicatulus*.  
*Homæolepis suborbiculata*.  
*Janassa maxima*; *unguicula*.  
*Lepidotus ovatus*; *walcotti*.  
*Machæracanthus longævus*.  
*Macrosemius dorsalis*.  
*Mene novæ-hispaniæ*.  
*Myliobatis frangens*.  
*Mylostoma newberryi*.  
*Notagodus decoratus*; *minutus*; *ornatus*.  
*Œonoscopus elongatus*.  
*Onchus rectus*.  
*Oracanthus triangularis*.  
*Orodus intermedius*.  
*Palæophichthys parvulus*.  
*Parafundulus nevadensis*.  
*Parathrissops furcatus*.  
*Phlyctænacanthus telleri*.  
*Phæbodus dens-neptuni*; *knightianus*.  
*Pholidophorus americanus*.  
*Phyllodus hipparionæ*.  
*Physonemus homus-piscatorius*; *pandatus*.  
*Platina intermedius*.  
*Polyrhizodus grandis*.  
*Priscacara dartoni*.  
*Propterus conidens*.  
*Protitanichthys fossatus*.  
*Ptyctodus compressus*; *ferox*; *panderi*; *predator*; *punctatus*.  
*Pygæus agassizii*.  
*Rhadimichthys deani*.  
*Rhynchodus major*; *pertenuis*; *rostratus*.  
*Sagenodus cristatus*; *pertenuis*.  
*Sauropsis curtus*; *depressus*.  
*Squatina minor*; *occidentalis*.  
*Stethacanthus erectus*.  
*Streblodus angustus*.  
*Synechodus clarkii*.  
*Synthetodus calvini*.  
*Tamiobatis vetustus*.  
*Undina grandis*.  
*Urospen attenuata*.

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### THE FOREST SERVICE IN WAR TIMES

How the Forest Service met its war responsibilities is the main subject discussed by its chief, Henry S. Graves, in his annual report to Secretary Houston, just published. The war led, he asserts, to the temporary abandonment of many of the old lines of work, the curtailment of others, and the assumption of large new duties. Because of the close relation of the National Forests to the economic life of the country and to the production of necessities never before so urgently required, "their continued administration along lines which would prevent the breakdown of any essential industry was an obvious duty." At the same time the Forest Service was employing its technical knowledge and equipment for the furtherance of war preparations involving the use of forest products, in response to the many demands of the War and Navy Departments and the war industries.

There were furnished to the Army and Navy 446 men, while a considerable number left to serve in the War and Navy Departments in a civil capacity and to take part in industries directly concerned in producing materials for war uses. Still others were forced to leave the service because with the low standard of salaries, they were unable to meet the rising cost of living. All told, 1,179 persons had gone from the service prior to October 1. The situation of the Forest officers, clerks and others having fixed bases of salary is regarded by the forester as very critical, requiring the earnest consideration of Congress.

The receipts from the National Forests were slightly greater than in 1917, with a total of not quite \$3,600,000. The grazing business produced an increase based on the land classification work, the area showed a slight net reduction, leaving the amount of government-owned land in the forests at the close of the year 155,927,568 acres.

Regarding the land classification the report says:

After nine years of steady sifting to separate from the forests such lands as should not be retained permanently in public ownership, the task

has, except in Alaska, been brought substantially to completion. The existing forests are approaching stability.

Hand in hand with the cutting down of the forests, a movement in the opposite direction has taken place, which has the same basic purposes—to provide for the highest use of the land; and this movement, the report states, is growing stronger. This is due primarily to the demonstration of the public advantages realized through government ownership and administration. A memorial of the state of Idaho is cited, asking Congress to include in the National Forests an area of over one million acres in that state which is now contributing little or nothing to the wealth of the state but is undergoing deterioration. This addition, says the report, should unquestionably be made.

The report deals fully with the numerous and important investigations made for the benefit of war activities. Practically the entire research organization was placed on special war investigations and was increased in size more than five times to meet the demand for information. Among the most urgent problems were those connected with the construction of aircraft, and a vast amount of information applicable in airplane construction was obtained.

Practically all the war work branches of the government having to do with the purchase of wood materials were added, including in the Army the General Staff, the Bureau of Aircraft Production, the Ordnance Department, the Signal Corps, the Quartermaster Department, the Engineer Corps the Gas Warfare Department and the Surgeon General's Office; in the Navy the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, Yards and Docks, and the Navy Yards; the Shipping Board; the Emergency Fleet Corporation; the Director General of Railroads; the War Industries Board; the War Trade Board, housing organizations; the Fuel Administration, and the Food Administration. In addition, cooperation and assistance was given the Allied Governments and to the industries furnishing war materials.

Mention is made of many other special studies concerning such matters as containers and crates for overseas shipments, for which designs were developed insuring the required strength while calling for a minimum shipping space, questions relating to the rapid drying of woods for gun stocks, artillery carriages, escort wagons and other vehicles, and investigations in connection with wood distillation products for various military uses. Much attention was given also to locating supplies of timber of various kinds and to stimulating production.

#### DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA

THE Bureau of Census has issued the following figures of deaths from influenza and pneumonia in large cities of the United States from September 14, 1918, to January 25, 1919.

	Influenza	Pneumonia
Albany .....	527	150
Atlanta .....	59	610
Baltimore .....	1,773	2,652
Birmingham .....	839	228
Boston .....	4,480	1,291
Buffalo .....	2,007	790
Cambridge .....	485	179
Chicago .....	7,329	5,071
Cincinnati .....	1,721	275
Cleveland .....	2,828	1,113
Columbus .....	666	180
Dayton .....	495	196
Denver .....	1,294	404
Fall River .....	714	109
Grand Rapids ....	94	228
Indianapolis .....	156	856
Jersey City .....	303	592
Kansas City .....	1,342	635
Los Angeles .....	2,482	517
Louisville .....	141	936
Lowell .....	165	477
Memphis .....	115	548
Milwaukee .....	339	1,172
Minneapolis .....	978	159
Nashville .....	580	224
Newark .....	1,418	930
New Haven .....	882	206
New Orleans .....	2,022	985
New York .....	13,641	13,795
Oakland .....	931	230
Omaha .....	930	141
Philadelphia .....	8,367	5,959