

In 1913 large bodies of tungsten ore were discovered in the Tungsten Hills, west of Bishop. They remained practically unknown until the spring of 1916, when outside interests bought them and began to develop them energetically. By midsummer two mills had been completed and were in active operation, and the district has since supplied a large quantity of tungsten. Geologic conditions similar to those in the Tungsten Hills prevail over a wide extent of country along the east slope of the Sierra Nevada. The places of contact of the intrusive granites with other rock, shown in the geologic maps accompanying the paper, are the most likely places to prospect for other similar bodies of tungsten ore.

THE JOURNAL OF "NATURAL HISTORY"

THE *Journal of the American Museum of Natural History* will hereafter be known as *Natural History*, being edited as hitherto by Miss Mary Cynthia Dickerson, curator of woods and forestry. The change is announced as follows:

Attention is called to the change in title of this magazine from *American Museum Journal* to the old, honorable and historical name *Natural History*. A change has been contemplated for two years or more, partly to avoid confusion with other publications known as "Museum Journals" and partly because the magazine for these years has not restricted itself to a consideration of the American Museum's work and interests. As expressed many times by the editor in letters to contributors, the magazine would like to feel that it stands as a medium of expression between authoritative science in America and the people, a place for publication of readable articles on the results of the scientific research and thought of the nation for people who are not technically trained. These people have neither time nor desire to pore over technical, unreadable articles, but nevertheless are intelligently, practically and often profoundly interested. *Natural History* would like to stand for the highest type of authoritative natural history, expressed by the investigators themselves, by explorers, by the accurate observers in laboratory or field. In addition it desires to interpret the technical publications of our scientific thinkers, if not by popular articles by the same authors, then through reviews by other well-known scientific thinkers, these "re-

views" being, as suggested, readable discussions of the given subject apropos of the technical work. It would also of course report phases of the educational work being accomplished by the scientific departments of the United States government and by the various scientific institutions of the country, especially those of the museum type.

There has been so much shallow, inaccurate, "popular" science, nature study and natural history, written by persons untrained in science and with distorted imaginations, that a prejudice still remains in the minds of some scientists against putting their observations and conclusions, even when of great value for the layman, into readable form. But the time of such suspicion and condemnation against the mere form of expression of an idea is well-nigh past, and the greatest scientific men of the country are daily proving their willingness and desire to write in a way to be understood not only by the trained technical man, but also by the man with no knowledge of the shorthand of the scientific vocabulary.

We need especially to have a knowledge of nature and science to-day. The day of necessity has come for conservation of the world's natural resources and preservation of animals fast becoming extinct; there is seen approaching the time of conscious control of evolution; and just ordinary culture demands in the present decade knowledge of science in addition to what it has always demanded in literature, music and art. And these reasons do not take account of the added joy in life that comes from a knowledge of nature. We people of to-day need to know the book of the earth, to study it as a Bible, feeling the divinity in it. *Natural History* hopes to meet this need in part.

DEGREES IN PUBLIC HEALTH

IN view of the importance of arriving at some measure of standardization for the various degrees and certificates offered in the field of public health, Yale University invited a group of representatives from neighboring universities to confer in regard to the matter at New Haven on February 28, 1919. Johns Hopkins University was represented by Dr. W. H. Welch, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Professor W. T. Sedgwick, Harvard University by Dr. M. J. Rosenau, New York University by W. H. Park, and the University of Pennsylvania by Dr. H. F. Smyth; while Yale University was repre-

sented by a special committee from the Graduate School, including Professor S. E. Barney, Professor L. B. Mendel, Professor L. F. Winternitz and Professor C.-E. A. Winslow.

After very full discussion of the various points involved the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That the degree of Doctor of Public Health (for which the abbreviation should be Dr.P.H.) for graduates in medicine should normally be awarded after two years of work done under academic direction, of which one year at least should be in residence; and that the requirements for the degree should include class work, practical field work, and an essay based on individual study of a particular problem.

2. That the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or Doctor of Science in Public Health or Hygiene should be conferred upon students who hold the bachelor's degree from a college or technical school of recognized standing, and have satisfactorily completed not less than three years of graduate study. It is understood that this degree is based upon the fundamental sciences associated with hygiene and public health, including a knowledge of physics, chemistry, general biology, anatomy, physiology, physiological chemistry, pathology and bacteriology, in addition to the thesis and other usual requirements for the Ph.D. or Sc.D. degree.

3. That the Certificate in Public Health should be granted for not less than one academic year of work to those who have received a bachelor's degree from a recognized college or technical school, or have satisfactorily completed two years of work in a recognized medical school, provided they have previously pursued satisfactory courses in physics, chemistry, general biology and general bacteriology.

4. That the degree of Bachelor of Science in Public Health or Hygiene should be given for the completion of a four years course, the last two years of which have been devoted to the fundamental sciences associated with hygiene and public health.

5. That the authorities having the appointment of health officials be urged to give preference so far as possible to persons holding degrees or certificates in public health or hygiene.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

SIR J. J. THOMSON has expressed his desire to resign the Cavendish professorship of ex-

perimental physics at the University of Cambridge, but has offered to continue his services in the promotion and direction of research work in physics without stipend.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. WELCH, of the Johns Hopkins University, has sailed for France, where he will attend the health conference of the International Red Cross.

THE following fifteen candidates have been nominated by the council of the Royal Society for election into the society: Professor F. A. Bainbridge, Dr. G. Barger, Dr. S. Chapman, Sir C. F. Close, Dr. J. W. Evans, Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, Dr. G. S. Graham-Smith, Mr. E. Heron-Allen, Dr. W. D. Matthew, Dr. C. G. Seligman, Professor B. D. Steele, Major G. I. Taylor, Professor G. N. Watson, Dr. J. C. Willis and Professor T. B. Wood.

FELLOWS of the Royal Society of Edinburgh have been elected as follows: Dr. A. R. Cushny, Dr. W. J. Dundus, Dr. R. O. Morris, Dr. T. S. Patterson, Mr. B. D. Porritt, Mr. A. H. Roberts, Mr. W. A. Robertson, Dr. A. Scott, Dr. A. R. Scott, Mr. W. W. Smith and Captain D. A. Stevenson.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR CHARLES H. BURCHAELL, K.C.B., director-general of the British Army Medical Service in France, has received the honorary degree of LL.D. of the University of Dublin, from which he graduated in 1889. He has also received the honorary fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

DR. WILLIAM K. GREGORY, associate in paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, was recently elected a corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London.

MAJOR JOHN W. CHURCHMAN, M.R.C., professor of surgery at Yale University, has been named "Officier de l'Instruction Publique" by the French government in recognition of his services as *Médecin chef* of Hospital militaire 32^{bis}, Passy, France, during 1916.

DR. M. G. SEELIG, professor of surgery in the medical school of St. Louis University, has received his honorable discharge from the