teaching of the origin and cause of disease and its prevention and for the study and teaching of dietetics.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Washington, has been promised $250,000 by the General Education Board, provided the medical school succeeds in raising the rest of a total sum of $500,000.

THE trustees of the University of Southern California, on April 13, decided to suspend temporarily the medical department because of inadequate endowment with which to maintain it.

DR. CORNELIUS BETTEN, secretary of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, has been appointed vice-dean of the college.

CURT ROSENOW (Ph.D., Chicago, 1917), of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute, Chicago, has accepted an assistant professorship in psychology at the University of Kansas.

DR. A. RICHARDS, professor of zoology at Wabash College, has been appointed to a professorship of zoology in the University of Oklahoma, where he will be head of the department.

DR. FRED HOFFMANN RHODES has been appointed professor of industrial chemistry and will begin his work in the autumn at Cornell University.

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE has accepted the position of principal of McGill University in succession to Sir Auckland Geddes, who resigned to become British Ambassador at Washington.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

FORMULÆ GIVING THE DAY OF THE WEEK OF ANY DATE

To officials who are required to fix the dates of events beyond the end of the current year and to historians who may desire to know the day of the week of events in past years, for which calendars are not ordinarily available, the formulæ given below may be of considerable interest.

When the days of the week are numbered thus:

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	0

the day of the week of any date in the Gregorian (New Style) calendar is the remainder, R, in the division

$$(Y + 3C + F + L + M + D)/7 = Q + R/7,$$

in which the symbols used have the following meanings:

Q is the integral part and R the remainder obtained in the division indicated in the first member of the equation.

Y is the year in which the date occurs.

C is the number formed by striking out the last two digits of the year. Thus, for dates in the year 1920, $C = 19$.

F is the number of preceding leap days occuring in centennial years. These occur in the years 400, 800, 1200, 1600, etc. Thus, for dates between

Jan.	1,	1,	and	Feb. 29,	400,	inclusive,	$F = 0$
Mar.	1,	400,	"	" "	800,	"	$F = 1$
Mar.	1,	800,	"	" "	1,200,	"	$F = 2$
Mar.	1,	1,200,	"	" "	1,600,	"	$F = 3$
Mar.	1,	1,600,	"	" "	2,000,	"	$F = 4$

L is the number of leap days between the date and the last centennial year (not inclusive). It it the quotient obtained by dividing by four the number formed by the last two digits of the year in which the last preceding leap day occurred.

M is a number which varies from month to month as follows:

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
0	3	3	6	1	4
July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
6	2	5	0	3	5

D is the day of the month.

Examples:	Oct. 21, 1492	Feb. 22, 1732	Oct. 22, 1863
$Y =$	1492	1732	1863
$3C =$	42	51	54
$F =$	3	4	4
$L =$	23	7	15
$M =$	0	3	0
$D =$	21	22	22
	$7\overline{)1581}$	$7\overline{)1819}$	$7\overline{)1958}$
	$225\frac{6}{7}$	$259\frac{6}{7}$	$279\frac{5}{7}$
$R =$	6 = Fri.	6 = Fri.	5 = Thu.

For dates in the Julian (Old Style) calendar the formula is

$$(Y + 4C + L + M + D + 5)/7 = Q + E/7,$$

in which the various symbols have the same meanings as above.

Examples:	Oct. 12, 1492	Feb. 11, 1732	July 4, 1920
$Y=$	1492	1732	1920
$4C=$	56	68	76
$L=$	23	7	5
$M=$	0	3	6
$D=$	12	11	4
	5	5	5
	7)1588	7)1826	7)2016
	$226\frac{6}{7}$	$260\frac{6}{7}$	$288\frac{0}{7}$
$R=$	6=Fri.	6=Fri.	0=Sat.

W. J. Spillman

ORIGIN OF THE SUPPOSED HUMAN FOOTPRINTS OF CARSON CITY, NEVADA

During the summer of 1919 the writer found occasion to visit Carson City, Nevada, and, through courtesy of members of the prison staff at the Nevada State Penitentiary, was enabled to examine a number of specimens of fossil mammals collected in the prison yard during past quarrying operations for building stone. In the material preserved in the collections were fragments of a skull and a cervical vertebra belonging to a ground sloth. Warden R. B. Henrichs, of the Nevada prison, was kind enough to loan the remains recovered during the excavations to the department of paleontology, University of California, and further study indicates that the ground sloth specimens pertain to an individual of the genus *Mylodon.*

Many years ago the discovery of footprints, bearing a superficial resemblance to imprints made by a human foot, in a shale stratum exposed in the yard of the penitentiary at Carson City, gave rise to the view that the existence of primeval man in Nevada was definitely established—a view that has taken a particularly tenacious hold. The possibility that the footprints were in reality those of a ground sloth, presumably of a form related to the South American *Mylodon,* was, however, advocated by Joseph Le Conte,[1] O. C. Marsh[2] and others. In 1917, the writer[3] contrasted the outline of the so-called human footprints with that of a complete hind foot of *Mylodon harlani* reconstructed from remains of this species secured in the asphalt deposits at Rancho La Brea. The great resemblance which the articulated foot bore to the impressions, both in outline and in size, seemed certain proof that the latter were left by *Mylodon.*

The actual occurrence of osseous remains of *Mylodon* in the Pleistocene deposits at Carson City, Nevada, removes still farther the possibility that the Carson footprints are to be attributed to a member of the Hominidæ and materially substantiates the suggestions of Le Conte and Marsh. Further, the presence of material referable to a mylodont sloth gives a high degree of probability to the contention that the footprints were made by *Mylodon* rather than by some other quadruped.

Chester Stock
University of California

SCIENTIFIC PHOTOGRAPHY

To the Editor of Science: The Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain is holding its sixty-fifth annual exhibition in September and October of this year. This is the most representative exhibition of photographic work in the world, and the section sent by American scientific men heretofore has sufficiently demonstrated the place held by this country in applied photography. It is very desirable that American scientific photography should be equally well represented in 1920, and, in order to enable this to be done with as little difficulty as possible, I have arranged to collect and forward American work intended for the scientific section.

This work should consist of prints showing the use of photography for scientific purposes and its application to spectroscopy, astronomy,

[1] Le Conte, J., *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.,* 10 pp., August 27, 1882.

[2] Marsh, O. C., *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* Ser. 3, Vol. 26, pp. 139–140, 1883.

[3] Stock, C., Univ. Calif. Publ. Bull. Dept. Geol., Vol. 10, pp. 284–285, 1917.