hôpitaux de Paris to confer 3,000 francs every third year on the best work on the ethical and social aspects of the medical profession, published or presented during the preceding years, or for the best competing articles presented on a special topic. The first prize will be awarded in December, 1923, and a topic has been selected for this competition, namely, "A statistical and critical study of the French civilian and military medical and surgical rôle during the war, 1914–1918, and the resulting consequences for physicians and conclusions for the future."

PROFESSOR AND MRS. JEREMIAH W. JENKS have deeded property on the east shore of Cayuga Lake to Cornell University for the use of the department of biology. Boats, kept in the boathouse which comes with the property, will be available for collecting the specimens in which the end of the lake and the marshes near it abound.

THE zoology department of the University of Texas is the recipient of a gift of $500 from Mr. H. A. Wroe, member of the board of regents for the study of the physiology of reproduction in the opossum under Professor Carl Hartman.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

A COLLEGE of engineering has been established at Cornell University to consist of the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering, the School of Civil Engineering, and the School of Electrical Engineering. Professor Dexter S. Kimball has been appointed dean of the newly created engineering college and as directors of the work in the three schools, Herman Diederichs, mechanical engineering; Fred Asa Barnes, civil engineering, and Alexander M. Gray, electrical engineering have been appointed. Dean A. W. Smith, who has for many years had charge of Sibley College, and who is now acting president of the university, and Dean E. E. Haskell of the present college of civil engineering, have sabbatical leave next term, and retire from active service in June of this year.

THE resignation of Professor Russell H. Chittenden, of Yale University, from the chairmanship of the department of physiology, physiological chemistry and bacteriology has been accepted, and Professor Lafayette B. Mendel has been appointed his successor.

DR. H. B. LATIMER, who has been in charge of the courses in anatomy in the department of zoology of the University of Nebraska, has been granted a leave of absence for the current year to carry on research in anatomy at the University of Minnesota. His work is being taken by Mr. Daniel S. Brazda. Dr. E. B. Powers has also been added to the staff of the department taking the field of animal ecology.

DR. C. B. CLEVENGER has resigned an instructorship in the department of chemistry, University of Wisconsin, to accept a professorship of agricultural chemistry and head of the department of chemistry of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

DR. HENRY S. HOUGHTON, a graduate of Ohio State University and the Johns Hopkins Medical School, who has passed the last fifteen years in China, has been appointed director of the Peking Union Medical College.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

NATURAL AREAS AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

WITH the increasing activities in biological science there has been a correspondingly increased demand for the preservation of areas on which the fauna and flora may be found undisturbed by outside agencies. Workers in the various lines of ecology and genetics are particularly interested in these natural areas; the Ecological Society, several State Academies of Science, and other scientific organizations, are urging the reservation of areas suitable for study. Laboratory experiments under controlled conditions, however essential, can not replace field observation. In fact, the greater the amount of laboratory experimentation, the greater the need of natural areas—for laboratory work and field studies must go hand in hand and supplement each other; neither is sufficient unto itself.

The largest of our natural areas are in the National Parks and National Monuments. Efforts to secure the reservation of additional lands would fail of their purpose if, at the same time, the National Parks were not kept intact.

With the growing development of the country, the pressure upon the National Parks is constantly increasing. There have been a number of attempts recently to open these parks to some form or other of commercial use. The latest dangers are: First, the inclusion of the parks in the Water Power Bill, thus permitting the commission to grant permits for constructing in the National Parks and National Monuments, reservoirs, irrigation ditches, power plants and power lines; Second, the Smith bill, H.R. 12, 466, turning over 8,000 acres in one of the most beautiful parts of the Yellowstone Park to Idaho irrigation interests; and third, an attempt by the city of Los Angeles to dam certain of the waters in the Yosemite. Any of these proposed uses would not only destroy specific areas of much beauty and scientific interest, but would serve as an entering wedge in opening the parks to all kinds of commercial uses which would eventually undermine the entire National Park system. It is important that scientists make their wishes in this matter known in no uncertain way.

Barrington Moore

New York, N. Y.

PROFESSOR PAVLOV

To the Editor of Science: Within the past few months Professor Pavlov came in for much comment on the pages of Science. Since most of the things that were brought to the attention of our scientific men were either based on mere hearsay or on second-hand information of the flimsiest sort, will you allow me the space to quote some direct news about Professor Pavlov.

H. G. Wells returned recently from a trip of inspection in Russia where he particularly investigated the condition of literary and scientific men. His extensive report has been just published by the *New York Times*. Speaking of the various scientists with whom he conferred, Wells says:

> Our blockade has cut them (the scientists) from all literature outside of Russia. They are without instruments. They are short of paper. The work they do has to go on in unheated laboratories. It is amazing that they do any work at all, yet they are getting work done.

Of Pavlov in particular he says:

> Pavlov is carrying on research of astonishing scope and ingenuity on the mentality of animals. . . . Pavlov continues his marvelous researches in an old coat and with his study piled up with the potatoes and carrots he grows in his spare time.

It is gratifying to be assured that Professor Pavlov is raising potatoes only as a pastime and still gives the best of his genius to scientific investigation.

S. Morgulis

A QUESTION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

To the Editor of Science: Regarding the inquiry of Dr. Willey, Coues says on page 50, in "Fur-bearing Animals":

> From this country [Mackenzie River region], many accounts have reached me, from various officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, through the liberality of the Smithsonian Institution, which placed in my hands all the matter represented in its archives upon the mammals of the far north. . . . Messrs. Kennicott, Macfarlane, Ross and Lockhart have each recorded their experiences. . . ."

Therefore the following quotation from Dall's "Alaska and its Resources," p. 349, may be of interest.

> Woiwôdsky was succeeded by Fûruhelm as Chief Director of the colonies. The Kadiâk was wrecked near Spruce Island. Robert Kennicott passed the winter at Fort Yukon, where Mr. Lockhart was in command.

In the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1861, p. 60, it is stated that "Mr. Ross, chief factor of the Mackenzie River district, has had the cooperation of the gentlemen resident at the different posts in his district," among those mentioned is Mr. James Lockhart. He is mentioned in subsequent reports of the Smithsonian Institution, but always as James; never as J. G.

In the "Biography of Baird," on p. 378,