Although Professor Cushing was primarily interested in Precambrian lithology and stratigraphy, he was led into stratigraphic investigation of the Paleozoic formations by his work along the margin of the Adirondack massive and his desire to read the history of this region from the overlapping and surrounding Paleozoic rocks. He was a pioneer in this work, and by his method of carefully noting and comparing the lithologic characters, relative thicknesses and amounts of overlap on the Precambrian, as well as the fossil contents of the various Paleozoic formations, he was able to trace the unequal emergences and submergences of the different sides of the Adirondack massive.

He began at the northeast corner of the Adirondacks, in Clinton county, where he early recognized the great thicknesses of the Potsdam and Beekmantown formations and their thinning westward and southward, implying the more rapid and steady subsidence of the northeastern part of the Adirondacks in Late Cambrian and Early Ordovician time. Then at the southwest corner he found the successive overlap of the Ordovician formations, notably of the Beekmantown and Trenton, upon the comparatively even Precambrian floor and thus inferred a relatively even sinking of this side of the Adirondacks in Early and Middle Ordovician time, interrupted by an elevation in Chazy time.

In the "Geology of the Northern Adirondack Region" the Paleozoic history of the Adirondacks is for the first time treated logically by a comparison of the Paleozoic deposits on all four sides. This work also showed Cushing where correct data were still lacking for a more comprehensive treatment of his subject. These data were supplied by his later work (jointly with Ulrich and Ruedemann) on the Paleozoics of the Thousand Islands (northwest corner), Saratoga Springs (northeast corner) and Ogdensburg (north side) regions. It was his intention to continue the work in the Watertown region together with Ruedemann. Jointly with these co-workers he reached the conclusion that the Paleozoic rocks which rim the Adirondacks consist largely of the thinner, near-shore edges of a great number of formations, and that there is a great lack of correspondence between the formations on the different sides. This conclusion found its expression in a more refined distinction and correlation of formational units in the Paleozoic rocks surrounding the Adirondacks.

Cushing's stratigraphic work has left its indelible impress upon the elaboration of the geologic history of New York. He was equally keen and enthusiastic in studying the lithologic and structural, as well as the stratigraphic and faunistic characters of the formations; and those who had the good fortune to be associated with him in the field will never forget his vigorous sterling character, cautious and fair weighing of all evidence, and his fine sense of humor.

R. Ruedemann

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

AN ENGLISH HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS

We learn from the London *Times* that Sir Ernest Cassel has given £225,000 to found and endow a hospital or sanatorium for the treatment of functional nervous disorders, and the King and Queen have consented to become patrons of the new institution. Sir Ernest Cassel has purchased a fine mansion and park in ideal surroundings at Penshurst, Kent, for the purpose. The house, which has been reconstructed, will accommodate about 60 patients, and was opened on May 23.

By the term "functional nervous disorders" will be understood those common but complex and distressing conditions which are not the direct outcome of organic disease. Among such may be named neurasthenia, nervous break-down, loss of power not associated with evident structural changes, together with those manifold kindred troubles which are loosely termed "nervous." Largely the result of the stress and turmoil of modern life, they are unfortunately of great frequency and are accompanied by much suffering, and followed, not uncommonly, by disastrous mental and physical consequences. Subjects of these dis-

orders often become incapacitated and remain so for want of the particular treatment they require. For such treatment scarcely any facilities exist at the present moment. To say that a condition is merely due to "nerves" has been almost equivalent to saying that it calls for nothing beyond rest and change. These disorders are, however, amenable to medical treatment under favorable conditions, and it is to provide such means of cure and further to expand and elaborate them that the present institution has been founded.

The hospital is primarily intended for those members of the educated classes who are unable to meet the heavy expenses associated with care and treatment in a nursing home. The upkeep of the institution and the treatment of the patients have been largely provided for by the generosity of the founder, but a charge will be made to each patient as a contribution to his or her maintenance.

The members of the general committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Ernest Cassel, are Sir Robert Hudson, Sir Courtauld Thomson, Sir Felix Cassel (the trustees of the fund), and Mrs. Joshua, together with the members of the medical committee, Miss Aldrich-Blake, M.S., Dr. Farquhar Buzzard, Sir Maurice Craig, Lord Dawson, Professor J. S. Haldane, Dr. Henry Head, Dr. A. F. Hurst, and Sir Frederick Treves. Dr. T. A. Ross, who has had a wide experience of diseases of the nervous system, has been appointed medical director.

THE GIFT TO MME. CURIE

THE deed of gift, which accompanied the gram of radium presented to Mme. Curie by President Harding on May 27 reads:

This agreement, made this 19th of May, 1921, between the Committee of Women of the Marie Curie Fund, of 3 Macdougal Street, New York City, and Mme. Curie, of Paris, France, witnesseth:

WHEREAS a gram of radium has been secured through the efforts of the above mentioned committee and by the voluntary subscriptions of the women of the United States for the purpose of presentation to Mme. Marie Curie for free and untrammeled use by her in experimentation and in pursuit of science,

Now, therefore, in consideration of the object above set forth and in order that the fullest scientific use may be made of such material, the said executive committee of the Mme. Curie Fund, as representing the subscribers thereto, does hereby give, grant and transfer to Mme. Marie Curie the said gram of radium, to be used and applied by her freely and in her discretion in experimentation and in the best interests of science by herself personally, or under her direction or through such agencies, assistants and successors as she may nominate, and in the confident expectation that Mme. Curie will take measures as will insure the continued use of the said material for the purposes stated, in case of her withdrawal from activities or other disability through such persons as she may adjudge best qualified for the purpose.

RUINS IN THE UPPER CANADIAN VALLEY

IN March and April, Messrs. W. K. Moorehead and J. B. Thoburn travelled through the Upper Canadian valley and the Panhandle of Texas and eastern New Mexico, continuing the explorations begun last spring in that region. They discovered that the small buildings and house foundations which are supposed to have marked the beginning of the Pueblo-Cliff Dweller culture extended through New Mexico to the foot of the continental divide. In the Mora valley they found seven or eight small ruins and one L-shaped structure 200 x 150 feet which were distinctively Pueblo. On the surface, and by means of excavation, broken pottery of black and white design was found. This was archaic Pueblo—the earliest type. In Ute and La Cinta canyons were found rock shelters and caverns which had been inhabited by Indians. Many more petroglyphs were also discovered.

The results of this expedition are said to confirm the observations made last year to the effect that a new field in American archeology has been opened and that Indian remains extend through a territory approximately 250 x 150 miles.

GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO CHINA

A PARTY of six geologists and mining engineers from Minnesota and Wisconsin, includ-