going in and out of his office apparently on the usual errands connected with registration, etc.

The University of Moscow expected to open in September but did not, and had not yet opened when I left Moscow early in October. I learned that the salaries and food ration of the Moscow men had been notably increased but did not learn details as I did at Kazan.

The salaries and "paiok" of the professors in the University of Kazan had been so meagre that not a man was able to live on them, and every professor was meeting his family's need for food by doing something besides regular university work. The means for keeping himself and family alive were various, but in almost all cases they included the successive sacrificing of personal and household belongings. One professor of biology told me that he made shoes, and that his wife baked little cakes and sold them in the city market. He had sold all of his own and his wife's simple jewels and trinkets and one of his two microscopes. Yet this man, who has not been able to see any books or papers published later than 1914, has struggled along with his special researches and has actually achieved two pieces of experimental work on vitamines which seem to me, with my little knowledge of the subject, to contribute certain definite new knowledge concerning these interesting substances.

But, beginning in August, there had been a material increase in salary and in food ration. The monthly food ration had been put, in August, on the following basis: dark (mostly rye) flour, 30 lb.; dried peas, 5 lb.; cereal grits, 15 lb.; sweets (not cane or beet sugar), 2 1/2 lbs.; tobacco, 3/4 lb.; butter, 6 lbs.; meat, 15 lbs.; fish, 5 lbs.; tea 1/4 lb.; white flour, 5 lbs. The items from dark flour to tobacco, inclusive, had been received; the rest of them, promised but not received. About 250 professors and instructors receive this ration. The university buildings are so cold that some of the men do all their work, except lecturing, in their homes. About 5,000 students had registered, but only about 10 per cent. of them were in actual attendance. The largest departments in point of student enrollment were medicine and science. My friend, the professor of biology, had never before ridden in an automobile until he rode with me in our relief car. About 20 men of the Kazan faculty have died in the last two years.

VERNON KELLOGG
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE Committee on Grants of the association will hold its annual meeting during Christmas week, 1921, and will probably have at its disposal about four thousand dollars for grants in support of investigation in the different sciences. The committee especially invites suggestions from scientific men as to suitable places for small grants. Suggestions or applications should be sent before December 15 to the member of the committee in whose field the work lies, or to the secretary. The present personnel of the committee is Robert M. Yerkes, chairman; Henry Crew, C. J. Herrick, A. B. Lamb, George T. Moore, G. H. Parker, Joel Stebbins, David White.

JOEL STEBBINS,
Secretary of the Committee on Grants
URBANA, ILLINOIS

MAP OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

A NEW base map of the North Pacific Ocean on the transverse polyconic projection has been prepared by W. E. Johnson, cartographer, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce, and is now available for distribution. It is published in clear form and convenient size (dimensions 14 by 41 inches) for desk use.

This map is designed primarily as a base on which statistical data of various special kinds may be shown. In consequence of this purpose only features of major importance are shown on it and these features are emphasized to an extent not possible on a map which

contains the vast amount of detail usually included.

In addition to the foregoing specific value this map is of general interest at present as showing the relation between the United States, its possessions, and the Far East and as including those areas around which present problems in the North Pacific Ocean are centered. It extends from New York and Panama to Singapore and Calcutta, from Alaska and Siberia to the Hawaiian Islands and includes a part of South America and a portion of Australia. Through its lateral center it extends over 180°.

The distinctive feature of the map is that these localities are here pictured in practically their true relation as to distances, areas, and comparative angular direction of coast line. The property of true scale along a great circle tangent to the forty–fifty parallel of north latitude at the central meridian of the map was chosen. This great circle is approximately the shortest distance between San Francisco and Manila, and in close proximity to it lie practically all the important points of interest such as the Panama Canal, Mexico, our Pacific Coast, Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Japan, and the coast of China. This is accomplished through the use of the transverse polyconic projection, which is the regular polyconic or American projection turned from its normal vertical axis to a lateral great circle axis.

THE STEAMER "ALBATROSS"

THE Fisheries Service reports that the steamer *Albatross* has been taken to Woods Hole (Mass.) and on October 29 was there put out of commission, the naval crew being released. This action was made necessary by a lack of sufficient funds to operate the vessel on a scale that would yield results commensurate with the basic cost of maintenance. It is hoped that by another year it may be possible to restore the vessel to active service and assign her to work on fishing grounds on the Atlantic coast awaiting attention.

The *Albatross*, which for nearly forty years has been an important unit of the Bureau of Fisheries, was the first vessel especially designed for deep-sea exploration and was equipped with the most approved apparatus and appliances for the work. These have been renewed, modified, or extended as the occasion arose. The vessel was built under the supervision of Commander Z. L. Tanner, United States Navy, from designs prepared by the naval architect, Charles W. Copeland. She was launched at Wilmington, Del., in 1882, and, excepting brief interruptions, has been constantly employed until the present time. The fact that after all these years she is now in excellent condition is a tribute to her construction, the quality of the material used, and the care which she has had.

The *Albatross* was engaged in investigations off the Atlantic coast from Newfoundland to the West Indies until 1888, when she was sent through the Straits of Magellan to the west coast, and during the next 30 years was engaged in investigations, surveys, etc., in the Pacific Ocean, particularly in Alaska. During the long period of the fur-seal controversy the *Albatross* formed part of the naval patrol of Bering Sea and was used by the commission created for the investigation of the fur seals. In 1891 the vessel was employed in surveying a cable route to the Hawaiian Islands, in 1899 and 1900 in a voyage to the tropical Pacific and Japan, in 1902 in investigations about the Hawaiian Islands, and from 1907 to 1910 in a comprehensive survey of the fisheries and aquatic resources of the Philippine Islands. In the War with Spain and in the World War the *Albatross* was taken into the naval service, returning to the Atlantic coast in 1917.

MULFORD EXPLORATION IN BOLIVIA

THE latest message received from Dr. Rusby, the director of the Mulford Exploration, was dated August 30 and was written from Huachi on the Bopi River in Bolivia. Dr. Rusby arrived at Huachi on August 23 and he and his party spent some time making collections in the vicinity and making excursions into surrounding territory. During their stay there four members of the party made a trip up the Cochabamba River.