

can State Geological and Natural History Surveys" but those of us who were so fortunate as to be students under Newberry can never forget the time when, owing to the changes in political administration in Ohio, he found himself displaced by one of his subordinates. Newberry had chosen from his pupils promising young men such as Hooker, Irving, Newton and others who worked up the results of their field work at Columbia under Newberry's immediate supervision. That the work was not done in Ohio was urged against it and he was forced out of his office as state geologist. It was the beginning of the end, and dear "old Uncle John" never recovered from the blow.

Perhaps in connection with these statements about Newberry it may be worth while to recall the first time I ever saw Hall. The National Academy of Sciences held its fall meeting in 1877 at Columbia University, and it was the last meeting over which the distinguished and venerable Henry presided. It was the only time that I ever saw that great outstanding figure in American science and I shall never forget the dignified manner with which he held the chair. I also recall the dapper appearance of T. Sterry Hunt, who never missed an opportunity of saying something about every paper presented.

In the afternoon a meeting had been arranged for the geologists in Newberry's lecture room in the old School of Mines building on Fourth Avenue, at which Hall was to present a paper. As I recall the experience, he spoke without notes and undertook to explain the relation between certain strata in New York State and how they extended into the neighboring State of Ohio. When he had finished, Newberry promptly contradicted his assertions, contending that while Hall might know all about the geology of the State of New York, yet the conditions in Ohio were not as he represented them to be. Then followed a scene somewhat similar to the one described by Dr. Clarke, in which Hall agreed to eat his hat, for in this outburst he expressed a willingness to wager any amount on the correctness of his assumptions. To which Newberry retorted that it was not a question of a wager or money but simply a question of facts, and that in

this case the facts in Ohio failed to substantiate Hall's point of view.

Of course our sympathies were all with Newberry, for we felt that as state geologist of Ohio he ought to know what the conditions were in Ohio better than any one else. I wonder who was right?

MARCUS BENJAMIN

AN OPPORTUNITY

PROFESSOR W. N. BOLDYREFF, M.D., for ten years chief assistant to the famous Russian physiologist, Pavlov, in Petrograd; from 1912 to 1918 professor of pharmacology in Kazan University and for two years lecturer in physiology in the universities of Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka; recipient of several Russian and German prizes and honors for scientific work; author of about fifty scientific papers mostly on the physiology of digestion, some of which have been translated into English, French, German, Swedish, Spanish, Czech and Japanese, and associate editor of several Russian, German and English medical and pharmacological journals, is now in this country, without a position, and in real distress. He is most anxious to find a place in some American university or medical school. His special lines of work are physiology, biochemistry and pharmacology. He has also worked in therapeutics and surgery and analyses of water, foods and medicines. He has an offer of a position in a European university, but is unable to find means to go to Europe. He would be glad to receive even a temporary position as professor, lecturer or laboratory worker.

I have written to the heads of several American universities on behalf of Dr. Boldyreff, but his need is so urgent that there is no longer time for me to continue, by correspondence, the rounds of our institutions. Hence I take this means of calling the attention of university and medical school authorities to what seems to me an admirable opportunity not only to obtain the services of an unusually competent physiologist and pharmacologist, but to save a scientific man of merit from utter despair and whatever its consequences may be.

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