Lwów, Wilno and Poznan respectively. Professor Ladislas Natanson, of the Jagellonian University of Cracow, was the first president of the society for the period 1920–23, and in the general assembly held in Warsaw in April last, Professor St. Pienkowski was elected president and Professor Natanson vice-president.

A NEW observatory is being built on the new west campus of the University of Iowa. It will contain a five-inch equatorial instrument, the dome for which is being built in the university's engineering shops. One of the best transit instruments is being secured for the transit room.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

CORNELL UNIVERSITY reopens with two new buildings ready for occupancy. The Baker Laboratory of Chemistry and the new dairy building of the State College of Agriculture are completed. The laboratory, built and equipped at a cost of about $2,000,000, will not be formally dedicated this fall. The American Chemical Society has arranged to hold its annual fall meeting in Ithaca in October, 1924, and at that time the dedication will take place. The dedication of the dairy building, erected at a cost of $300,000, will be on October 21. The World's Dairy Congress, meeting in Syracuse that week, will move to Ithaca on Saturday and hold its final session there. Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, will be one of the principal speakers.

DR. H. J. WEBBER, professor of subtropical horticulture and director of the Citrus Experiment Station, has been appointed acting dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of California.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY FIELD, of Brown University, has been appointed assistant professor of geology at Princeton.

DR. NORMAN MACDOWELL GRIER, of Washington and Jefferson College, has been appointed assistant professor of evolution at Dartmouth College.

DR. F. R. GRIFFITH, Jr., instructor in physiology at Harvard University, has been appointed assistant professor of physiology at the University of Buffalo. Mr. J. J. MacDonald, formerly assistant in biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed instructor in physiology at the same institution.

WILBUR HOFF, of the Iowa State College, has become head of the chemistry department at Upper Iowa University at Fayette, Iowa.

DR. PAUL KIRKPATRICK, formerly Whiting fellow in physics at the University of California, has taken up a professorship in the department of physics of the University of Hawaii, at Honolulu, T. H. Dr. Kirkpatrick fills the place left vacant by the removal of Dr. Arnold Romberg to the University of Texas.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

RELIEF FOR RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS: FINAL REPORT

THE two measures of relief for Russian scientists undertaken at my suggestion by American scientific men were finished during the summer, and a brief statement of what has been done in connection with each is due those who responded so promptly and generously to the call for help.

The first measure was that of the collection of a small sum of money to be distributed to Russian university professors and other intellectuals in Berlin exiled from Russia by the Soviet Government. In response to my call for small subscriptions to make up $1,000, the sum of $1,273 was quickly collected and was sent through the American Relief Administration to one of its most capable men in Europe, Mr. Gardner Richardson, who, in connection with a representative in Berlin of the American Y. M. C. A., organized a committee among the Russian exiles by which the investigations into the comparative need of the different members of the exiled group, and the allotment of particular sums, were made under the general supervision of Mr. Richardson and his American colleague.

I have now received a detailed account of the giving out of all of the money, and have been asked by the Russian committee to express to the American contributors to the fund the heartfelt gratitude of the beneficiaries. Among those aided were fourteen professors from various Russian universities and twenty-one other intellectuals. Although the sums allotted to each were necessarily small they have meant, I am assured, the actual saving of some lives as well as the amelioration of the sad lot of others.

The other measure of relief for Russians was on a much larger scale than the one just referred to and very different in kind. It was the measure organized and carried out with the assistance of the National Research Council and the American Relief Administration, by an unofficial committee composed of L. O. Howard, David White, Raphael Zon and myself. This committee, being aware of the fact that all through the war and for a considerable period after it Russian scientific men and organizations were unable to receive foreign scientific publications, undertook to collect American scientific books, journals and papers published since January 1, 1915, by appealing for gifts of such material from publishing houses,

university presses, scientific organizations and individuals, for distribution among Russian universities, technical schools and scientific organizations. The American Relief Administration undertook, at its own expense, to receive in New York, warehouse, repack and transport to Russia and finally to distribute there in detail, under the recommendations of a special committee of responsible Russian scientists representing the major universities and societies, all material collected.

This undertaking, resulting in the collection in America and distribution in Russia of over 25,000 pounds of recent American scientific literature, most of it of excellent quality, has now been entirely completed, and a full statement rendered by the American Relief Administration to the American committee of the exact distribution of every piece of scientific literature. A host of grateful acknowledgments from the beneficiaries to the donors of the material, as well as to the American committee and the American Relief Administration, have been received and are a pleasing testimonial to American sympathy and generosity. Many of these acknowledgments express two hopes: first, that more American scientific literature can be received, and, second, that the Russian organizations may soon be in position to send their own publications in exchange for those received. However, as the American Relief Administration has now completed its work in Russia and has withdrawn all of its personnel, and as the mails are now open to private sendings to and from Russia, and the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of International Exchange is now functioning again as regards Russia, the committee will not undertake further service.

The American Committee, in closing its labors, wishes to express its own warm thanks, in addition to those it has been asked to express on behalf of the Russian beneficiaries, to those many scientific organizations and men who generously participated in this unusual relief undertaking. I wish also to add my personal thanks to SCIENCE for the use of its columns in making the appeals necessary for these attempts to aid Russian scientific men in their period of distress.

VERNON KELLOGG
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

ENTOMOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

IN the course of a review in a recent number of SCIENCE Dr. A. D. MacGillivray[1] takes the opportunity to comment adversely upon a certain type of illustration that is now being used to some extent by entomologists. I am not especially concerned with his remarks as they apply to the particular paper reviewed, but as they are intended to apply to entomological illustrating in general I happen to be somewhat interested.

Says Dr. MacGillivray,

> Figures where one half shows the dorsal surface and the other half the ventral surface are being produced by many authors. This is to be deplored because such figures never give the perspective of the insect as a whole that can be secured from complete figures of each surface, while there is always confusion and doubt as to the accuracy of the structures located on and near the meson, and [he adds with an insouciance worthy of a congressman] so long as the government is financing the project, the question of expense should not be a serious one.

Now I have perhaps used this type of illustration as much as any one, for I count something over 300 published figures of this sort for which I am responsible. Furthermore, I have induced my students to use it also, and I am inclined to believe that it will eventually be recognized as a standard method in entomological work. Consequently, I feel impelled to rise to its defense.

If any other excuse for this reply be considered necessary it may be found in my belief that the matter of the proper type of illustrations to accompany our systematic work in entomology, at least, merits the most serious consideration. I am committed to the belief that the willingness and the ability to produce figures, or the possession of such financial support as is necessary to have them produced, is a part of the necessary equipment of any systematist who wishes his work to endure. The character of these figures is a most important matter.

Dr. MacGillivray's use of the word "perspective" is somewhat peculiar, for of perspective as it is understood by artists these figures in question contain none whatever. I take it that he means the general shape and appearance of the insect and this being the case I am unable to see that his objection has any force. As a matter of fact it is just as easy to gain a sufficiently clear conception of the general form from these drawings as from any other after one has become accustomed to them. Such a drawing, like a topographical map, requires a certain amount of interpretation but is none the less usable.

The objection that confusion may arise as to the exact character of structures on the meson has some slight foundation, but Dr. MacGillivray's sweeping statement that there is "always" doubt concerning them is a trifle too all-inclusive. My experience with these figures has extended through such diverse groups as the Anoplura, Mallophaga, Coccidae, Aphidae, Psyllidae, Hippoboscidae, Streblidae and Nycteribiidae, and I have yet to find a case where the obscuring of structures on the median line is of any very great importance. In a few cases where there is

[1] MacGillivray, A. D., "The Maskell collection of coccidae," SCIENCE, LVII, 734, 1923.