station. It is expected that its work will include analyses of soils, crops and fertilizers; tests of fertilizers and other combinations of various soils and crops; lectures and laboratory instruction, and special short courses on the use of fertilizers and other extension work. The station is to have its headquarters at the college with the head of the department of agronomy as director. Acquisition of about 60 acres of land under lease at $1,800 per year or by purchase at a cost of $45,000 is expected. The plans also contemplate the erection of a fertilizer building to cost, with equipment, about $40,000, together with two residences to cost $5,000 each and several cottages for workers to cost about $2,800. The main building would contain classrooms, a laboratory and living quarters for at least 20 students. The expense of maintenance is estimated at about $6,500 per annum.

ADDITION of 21,000 acres to the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire has been announced by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The purchase increased the government-owned area within the forest to 462,200 acres, representing an investment of $3,370,000. By later acquisitions it is planned to expand the forest to 960,600 acres. Purchase of the 21,000 acres added to the government timber reserve 33,000,000 feet of soft woods and more than 35,000,000 feet of hard wood, and the area is expected to produce annually 7,000 cords of soft wood and 2,000,000 feet of hard wood. The total stand of timber in the forest is estimated to be nearly one billion board feet of merchantable stock, of which more than half is soft woods suitable for making print paper.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

WILLIAM C. PROCTOR has made a gift of $200,000 to Princeton University to provide additional facilities for the graduate college.

CHARLES T. ALDRICH and Henry L. Aldrich, brothers, have announced joint gifts of $500,000 each to Brown University and to the Rhode Island Hospital on condition that an equal amount shall be raised by each institution.

BY the bequests of the late Dr. John Hall, a graduate of Glasgow, and his sister, the university receives about £50,000 for tutorial fellowships in medicine, surgery and obstetrics, and for the better equipment of the practical classes in these subjects.

THE Northwest Paper Company and the Cloquet Lumber Company, of Cloquet, Minnesota, have given the sum of $4,000 to the division of agricultural biochemistry of the University of Minnesota to be used during 1925 for fundamental studies on the chemistry of wood products and wood utilization. The fund is known as the "Cloquet Wood Products Fellowship Fund." Mr. Kurt W. Franke (M.S., Virginia) and Mr. David R. Briggs (M.S., Missouri) have been appointed research fellows under this fund.

ARNOLD H. JOHNSON (Ph.D., Minnesota, 1924), assistant professor of agricultural biochemistry in the University of Minnesota, has been appointed assistant chemist in the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, to succeed Paul F. Sharp (Ph.D., Minnesota, 1922), who has been appointed professor of dairy chemistry at Cornell University.

DR. CLIFFORD H. FARR, assistant professor of botany in the State University of Iowa, has been appointed associate professor of botany in Washington University at St. Louis.

HUBERT G. SCHENCK has been appointed instructor in paleontology at Stanford University.

DR. JOSEPH BURTT DAVY, at one time instructor in botany in the University of California, has been appointed lecturer in tropical forest botany in the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford University.

SIR HUMPHRY DAVY ROLLESTON, president of the Royal College of Physicians, has been appointed Regius professor of physic at Cambridge in succession to the late Sir Thomas Clifford Allbutt.

DR. WALTER GOSSNER, professor of mineralogy at the University of Tübingen, has been invited to occupy the chair of mineralogy and crystallography at the University of Munich.

DR. OTTO FISCHER, professor of chemistry at the University of Erlangen, who is retiring shortly, will be succeeded by Professor Rudolph Pummerer, of Griefswald.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE EXTENSION OF THE YUCCA MOTH

MANY years ago Dr. George Engelmann, of St. Louis,[1] recorded that he was struck with the fact that "Yuccas do not bear fruit" in Europe. He and Dr. C. V. Riley[2] noted that the Yucca was pollinated by the Yucca moth. The method of pollination was described in detail. Subsequently Dr. William Trelease published a fine monograph of the genus Yucca, giving some notes on the pollination of the genus, the species of which are generally pollinated

[1] Transactions Academy of Science, St. Louis 3: 18. *Bull.* Torrey Botanical Club 3: No. 7.

[2] C. V. Riley. Transactions Academy Sciences, St. Louis 3: 55.

by the Yucca moth.[3] The Yucca moth was evidently common in St. Louis, where several species had long been cultivated. Engelmann's observations were made somewhat earlier than 1873.

Yucca has been cultivated in Ames as early as 1888. I had frequent occasion to note the flowering of this plant, but until three years ago I had not seen any of the capsules. Only a few were observed then. I did not, however, note whether the pollination was brought about by the Yucca moth. A few weeks ago one of my freshman students brought to me a fine panicle of fruit with more than a dozen capsules, every one of which showed circular holes left by the emerging of the larvae. Evidently the Yucca moth has only been recently introduced at Ames. The plants observed are in the station grounds of the Northwestern Railway. There are plants on the college campus two miles away, but none of these, so far as I know, have produced seed.

The *Yucca glauca* Nutt is common on the loess bluffs along the Missouri River in western Iowa. It is evident that the insect has been introduced from this source. The species cultivated in gardens at Ames is a form of *Yucca filamentosa.*

L. H. PAMMEL

AMES, IOWA

NOISE AND HEARING

THE discussion of the relation of noise to hearing that has appeared in SCIENCE October 17, December 12 and March 6 prompts me to report my own personal experience.

In the spring of 1921 I had an attack of Bell's Palsy, from which I did not recover for more than a year. During the period when the nerves of the entire left side of my face were giving me constant pain, there were such noises as the barking of a dog when close to me and the "Klaxon" on an automobile that were painful. Musical tones did not produce the same painful effect nor the usual tones of the voice in conversation, but the contact of iron tires on a wagon with the street-car rails had a painful effect. I tried to plug my left ear, especially when driving a car, but this did not lessen the annoyance from a "Klaxon" when a car drove by me on passing. This peculiar sensitiveness to these noises continued for more than two months and did not disappear until after the nerves of my face ceased to be painful. My hearing is above the average in keenness for low sounds but distinctly faulty for musical pitch and tone quality. I can not distinguish any difference in the general quality of my hearing since I recovered, and the pain from the types of noises mentioned is absent.

[3] Report Missouri Botanical Garden 13: 27 (See 124).

Immediately on giving symptoms of Bell's Palsy, I was examined by a regular physician and a specialist on ears and was constantly under their care. After recovering, I was again examined and at no time was there any evidence of alteration of my general sense of hearing. Their attention was directed to the reaction just given which was one of the reasons for special attention being given to testing both ears at that time. I was not given an explanation at that time nor have I since accounted for this selective defect in my hearing during the apparent progress of degeneration of the nerves in my face.

W. M. SMALLWOOD

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

THE DEATH OF ARCHIMEDES

AN ancient mosaic representing the death of Archimedes has just been described by Franz Winter, the archeologist of Bonn, in an illustrated publication issued in Berlin by Walter de Gruyter and Company. This mosaic has been in private ownership in Wiesbaden, since 1860, when it was obtained from the estate of Jérome Bonaparte. The mosaic came originally from the city of Herculaneum, that was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D. It represents a Roman soldier approaching with drawn sword, and Archimedes seated at a table and turning toward him, with hands raised as if to protect the figures drawn in the sand on the table. According to this mosaic the geometric figures were not drawn in sand on the floor, as commonly reported, but in sand on a suitably designed table. Winter is convinced of the genuineness of the mosaic and discusses a number of questions of archeologic interest.

FLORIAN CAJORI

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ANTI-CONSERVATION PROPAGANDA

ALTHOUGH I have already sent a letter of protest to the American Forestry Association in regard to the misleading information regarding forest conservation contained in an article in a recent number of its magazine contributed by Mr. A. H. Carhart who "for four years served the United States Forest Service as recreation engineer," the persistent and industrious circulation of such propaganda that has been going on for some time is having such a serious effect that I would like to call the attention of SCIENCE readers to it, especially to the following extract:

> It would be quite acceptable if we could stop the laws of nature from moving forward in some particularly fine bits of woodland and hold them just as they are, for the use of the public for many generations. But there is no fountain of youth for the tree. We can