(4) Scientific bases for plant quarantine in the countries of the Pacific.

(5) Rational methods for the protection of useful aquatic animals of the Pacific.

(6) Genetics in relation to the improvement of important crops, more particularly rice, and of live stock.

(7) Antiquity of man in the Pacific region.

(8) Distribution, prevention and cure of particular diseases among native races of the Pacific region.

Subjects tentatively suggested for discussion at Sectional Meetings are:

Astronomical observations specially connected with the Pacific region.

Report on the network of earthquake observations in the countries of the Pacific.

Transmission of earthquake waves across the Pacific.

Form of geoid in the Pacific region as deduced from geodetic observations, measurements of gravity or plumb-line deviation.

Difference of the attenuation of radio waves along and across the meridian of the earth in the Pacific region.

Boundary of the Pliocene and Pleistocene deposits in the Pacific region.

Stratigraphy of the oil-bearing formations in the Pacific region.

Thermal springs in the Pacific region.

Arrangements for information regarding the insect faunas of the Pacific region, especially those affecting economic plants and animals.

Distribution of bonitos and tunnies in the Pacific and their ecological studies.

Origin and development of vegetation on the newer and older volcanic deposits in the Pacific region.

Ecology of the epiphytic flora in the Pacific region.

Rational method of storing cereals.

Distribution of volcanic ashes in the Pacific region and their physical and chemical characters, with special reference to their agricultural value.

Use of green manures in various Pacific regions.

Control and treatment of infectious and parasitary diseases in live stock.

The Ainu people; their origin and affinity with other peoples.

Anthropometry of the races of the Pacific region.

Amoebic dysentery, Anchylostoma (Nector) and Schistosoma: distribution, life-history, clinical aspects, prevention and treatment.

Food, drugs, clothing and dwelling houses in relation to climate in the different regions of the Pacific.

In addition to sessions of the congress and public lectures in connection with it, a number of excursions are planned, including trips to Nikko, Hakone, Kyoto, Nara, Miyajima, Kyushu and Shikoku.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE GERMAN MUSEUM OF APPLIED SCIENCE[1]

THE Deutsches Museum von Meisterwerken der Naturwissenschaft und Technik at Munich was opened on May 7 with every mark of national rejoicing. The museum, as its name implies, is devoted to applied science, and has for its aim the spread of knowledge of the great discoveries and inventions upon which rest the material civilization of to-day. The festivities commenced on Tuesday, May 5, with a procession of allegorical cars, representing the principal branches of science, through the decorated streets of the city. On the day following the business meeting took place and was attended by ministers, mayors of large cities, leading industrialists, representatives of the Verein deutscher Ingenieure, of the universities, and of some foreign countries; the representative from England was Mr. H. W. Dickinson, of the Science Museum, South Kensington. On May 7 a symbolical play, specially written for the opening by Gerhart Hauptmann, Germany's leading living poet, was performed.

The museum building, commenced in 1906, is an imposing structure, to the designs of Gabriel and Emanuel von Seidl, situated on an island in the river Isar. In plan the building is roughly 100 mm square, and the whole ground floor is occupied by exhibition space, but in the three floors above, a well 60 mm square gives the necessary lighting. The floor space amounts to about 35,000 square meters. At one corner is a tower 64 mm high, and there are three domes devoted to astronomy. The exhibits have been chosen with good judgment. Very great use is made of interiors, and as examples we may mention a scythe forge of 1803 from the Black Forest, the alchemist's laboratory of the middle ages, and a paper-mill of 1708. With these may be classed realistic representations of stone, ore, coal and salt mining situated below the floor level of the museum. Nor must mention of the planetarium in the astronomy section be omitted. By projection apparatus images of the fixed stars, or of the sun, moon and planets, are thrown on a domed ceiling, and their apparent motion over a long period is reviewed in a few minutes. The apparatus has created the keenest interest, and several similar instruments have been ordered; we should like to see such an apparatus set up in Great Britain. The museum is in no sense a state institution, but owes its existence mainly to the labors of Ing. Dr. Oskar von Miller, a well-known electrical engineer, now in his seventy-first year. It is

[1] From *Nature*.

a monument of what can be done by personality, scientific knowledge, ordered imagination and organizing ability, even when interrupted by the war, the subsequent revolution and the inflation of the currency.

STANDARDIZATION OF COLORS FOR TRAFFIC SIGNALS

THE work involved in bringing about national uniformity in the use of colors for traffic signals by the American Engineering Standards Committee is nearing its completion, full agreement having been reached on the various technical details, and the code being about to be published.

The work has been carried out by a sectional committee on which all interested groups are represented, including more than thirty national organizations under the leadership of the American Association of State Highway Officials, the Bureau of Standards and the National Safety Council. The code covers the use of luminous and non-luminous signs and signals in connection with highway traffic, including moving and flashing signals; the use of lights, semaphores and other signaling devices on vehicles.

The three colors agreed upon for primary traffic control signals are: red—for stop; yellow—for caution, and green—to proceed.

The use of red is proper as an indication to stop and to then proceed if conditions are favorable, as for example, when "stop" and "proceed" regulations are in effect.

Yellow is appropriate when caution is to be exercised without stopping, as for partial street obstruction, so as to reserve red for a stop signal.

Green shall be used as an indication to proceed.

The code gives concise qualitative definitions of these three colors as well as of colored glasses and of the colors recommended for non-luminous signs. These recommendations are based on the findings of three subcommittees which collected exhaustive data on the present diversity of highway signals, made a thorough study of the questions relating to visibility of colors and also to sign boards and other non-luminous highway signals.

Careful experiments showed that the red signal lights were most easily distinguished from other colors at a distance and require the lowest light intensity for unmistakable recognition. On the average a red light of 75 candle-power could be identified at 600 feet, while a green light had to be of 250 candle-power, a yellow 750 and a blue light 1,000.

It is of paramount importance that the use or significance of all these signals become so familiar that they will produce an unconscious but correct and effective reaction, as it is doubt in the correctness of signal interpretation that leads to uncertainty in motions and to accidents.

GIFTS TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY

IN addition to the completion of the $10,000,000 campaign for new buildings for chemistry, business administration and the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University, the following gifts made during the past year have been announced by President Lowell:

Anonymous	$ 100,000.00
Anonymous, for salaries in the Museum of Comparative Zoology	50,000.00
Anonymous, for the construction of Lionel Hall, alongside Holden Chapel	100,000.00
Anonymous, toward the construction of Mower Hall, to complete the gift	30,000.00
Estate of Mrs. William Dorr Boardman for a professorship of Fine Arts	100,000.00
Class of 1904, toward its Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund	29,000.00
Estate of Joseph R. DeLamar, for the Medical School, additional	350,000.00
Estate of Mrs. F. Gordon Dexter, half to the Medical School and half for books for the Library	167,800.00
Estate of Henry Clay Frick	929,776.33
Dr. Henry Isaiah Dorr, for a chair of anesthetics, additional	30,000.00
Estate of George E. Henry, for the Infantile Paralysis Commission	50,000.00
Estate of David P. Kimball	50,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. George A. McKinlock, an additional payment toward the erection of the fourth Freshman Dormitory, towards which they have already given a large amount, and which is incomplete	58,387.19
Estate of Mrs. William F. Milton, to increase the salaries of professors	715,891.19
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Foundation for International Research; that is part payment on an agreement to give annually a sum for five years	37,500.00
General Education Board, for a laboratory at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in connection with the Medical School	100,000.00
For salaries, etc.	20,500.00
Herbert N., Jesse Isidor and Percy S. Strauss, a first payment toward the Isidor Strauss Dormitory	75,000.00
Estate of Mrs. William J. Wright, for the Medical School	280,860.19
Sundry other gifts (mostly less than $25,000, but including a gift from Mrs. Charles Chauncy Stillman for the Charles Eliot Norton professorship of poetry) amounting to	1,179,143.16
Alumni gift to establish a fund to be known as the LeBaron Russell Briggs Fund	50,000.00
	$4,517,348.06