organism as the cause of canine distemper. In collaboration with H. O. Halvorson, studies have been carried out on the experimental transmission of canine distemper through a series of dogs.

Infective material has yielded an organism belonging to the genus Salmonella, similar to that previously described as the cause of fox distemper. This organism, isolated from cases of canine distemper and injected into well, healthy dogs, produces the clinical picture of canine distemper and the organism may be subsequently obtained in pure culture.

While it is recognized that dogs may be subject to more than one infectious disease, it is believed that the organism isolated is of great importance as a primary cause of infectious disease in dogs which is usually described as distemper.

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THE NAME N IN COS NT

THE note by Arthur Taber Jones in SCIENCE for June 5 suggests that n in the expression $x = A \cos(nt-\varepsilon)$ be called the *π-frequency* of the motion. Since $nt-\varepsilon$ is an angle, the phase angle, and nt the time angle, n is an angular velocity. Its unit is one radian per second—at least, that is its most rational unit—and it is more commonly and more properly written ω than n. However it is written, angular velocity is the natural and, I should say, the proper name for it. n may be left to denote 1/T, properly called the frequency. It may be objected that the term angular velocity suggests circular motion, which, in this connection, it is desirable to avoid. But, as long as one is using the circular functions, the underlying circular motion may as well be recognized. I should say that the term *π-frequency* is unnecessary and that n in the expression cos nt is, in fact, angular velocity, and might as well be called angular velocity.

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IN a note appearing in SCIENCE for June 5, Professor Arthur Taber Jones has suggested the term "π-frequency" for the coefficient of time in the trigonometrical expression for simple harmonic motion. This quantity (most often denoted by ω) is commonly known to electrical engineers and text-book writers as "angular velocity." The term "velocity" in this connection has always appeared to me as a misnomer, particularly in alternating currents, where it does not correspond to any real motion. I agree with Professor Jones in the recognition that this quantity is truly of the nature of a frequency. However, I feel that the term "π-frequency" has a rather too academic flavor to be generally accepted. The term which I have used for this quantity for a number of years with my classes in electrical engineering is "angular frequency." This appears in a recently issued text-book.[1]

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HONEY BEES FOLLOW WOOD BEES FOR NECTAR

E. A. SCHWARZ and the writer made observations May 2, 1925, showing that honey bees get nectar from long-tubed corollas of bush honeysuckle (*Diervilla florida*). They tried continually to go down the tube, only to stick long before reaching the nectar. Then they would buzz around big wood bees (*Xylocopa virginica*), who did not seek to enter corolla, but crawled down outside near the tip of the sepals and punctured the corolla tube with their strong black mouth parts. Honey bees frequently followed these bees and stuck their proboscis through the large slit made by wood bees. This is another instance of *Apis mellifera* adaptability to secure nectar from flowers with tubes longer than the tongue. A war of words has raged in bee journals for some years as to how honey bees could get nectar from red clover with florets longer than bee tongues. Is it possible that they follow some other insect to punctures in floret tubes already there?

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TOTEM POLES

To aid me in my compilation of information about totem poles, I should be glad to receive from those institutions and individuals who have not already sent me the materials, a full list of totem poles and house posts (not models) in their charge.

I desire the catalogue number of each specimen, the name and address of the person or museum owning it, its height, the location from which it came (including its position in the village and relation to other poles) and reference to catalogue numbers of photographs and motion pictures of it, as well as to illustrations of and literature about it.

A catalogue of photographs of these objects is also desired. While complete information is sought, any clue to obscure poles will be welcome, even to poles *in situ*.

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[1] L. A. Hazeltine, "Electrical Engineering," page 166.