

in accordance with Osler's expressed preference for "a combination of biography with bibliography," viz.: "To be of value to the full-fed students of to-day, a bibliography should be a catalogue raisonné, with judicious remarks and explanations." (1918.) The anecdotes, reminiscences and biographical notations in the memorial volume will thus supplement, in a manner, the Cushing biography, which has attracted such widespread interest among the laity as well as among the medical profession. The present edition of 1,500 volumes is supported by private advance subscriptions and by a publication fund, inaugurated in January, 1921, by initial contributions from the National Research Council (Washington), the late Sir Edmund Osler (Toronto) and others. Advance subscriptions (\$10) may be made by check, made payable to the *International Association of Medical Museums (Osler Memorial Volume)* and addressed to Dr. Maude E. Abbott, permanent secretary, International Association of Museums, The Medical Museum, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

A NEW WISCONSIN STATE PARK

BIOLOGISTS who seek suitable territory for out-of-doors summer research would do well to investigate the possibilities of the newly created Northern Forest Park in Vilas county, Wisconsin. This new game refuge, containing approximately 92,000 acres, 76,000 of which are state owned, lies nearly in the heart of the "land-o'-lakes" country of northern Wisconsin, one of the most attractive areas in the middle west. It is a country of forests, lakes, rivers and swamps, abundant in wild life. The forests are mostly second growth, but the trees are of large size, and the shrubs and wild flowers plentiful. Fire has not marred the country for many years, and the vegetation is in consequence luxuriant. Animal life is abundant, varying in size from protozoa to black bear. The lakes, all alive with fish, are mostly of the Manitowish system, and number over forty. In size they range from Trout lake down to sphagnum encircled ponds, all having an astonishing assortment of aquatic life. A few of the larger lakes have been surveyed by Juday (Bull. XXVII, Wis. Geol. & Nat. Hist. Surv.) from whom the accompanying data are taken.

From the point of view of the scientist, the new park is particularly happily situated. Auto roads transect the region, and it is pierced by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, with trains stopping at Sayner (15 hours from Chicago), the only town in the park. Hotel accommodations are plentiful and well scattered, and for those who would camp out, 76,000 acres are available. For aquatic investigations facilities are especially good. Boats may be rented on almost any lake, and out-board motors are usually

| Lake | Length Miles | Area Acres | Max. Depth: Feet |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Trout | 4.50 | 4,160 | 115.0 |
| Star | 2.12 | 1,152 | 26.2 |
| Plum | 4.20 | 1,088 | 50.8 |
| White Sand | 1.65 | 793 | 67.2 |
| Laura | 1.50 | 640 | 39.4 |
| Ballard | 1.50 | 537 | 16.4 |
| Clear | 1.75 | 505 | 26.2 |
| Upper Gresham | 1.25 | 358 | 26.2 |
| Razor-back | 1.10 | 352 | 31.1 |
| Allequaw | 1.50 | 352 | 24.6 |
| Diamond | .70 | 76 | 29.5 |

available. Those who would carry on deep water dredging or bottom fauna investigations will find to their advantage that Mr. Bert Warner, of Forest Home resort on Plum lake, has a large, heavy launch admirably adapted to this kind of work. Local electric light plants at many of the resorts make microscope work possible. As the waters of the region are unpolluted, the conditions are admirable for a study of the smaller aquatic organisms. The writer has been over the territory involved many times and will gladly furnish any information, as will the Wisconsin conservation commission at Madison.

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THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

As was announced in an earlier number of SCIENCE, it was resolved at the Washington meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to reorganize the Committee of One Hundred on Research, a body that was in active operation before the war. This committee was merged at that time with other agencies in the synthesis out of which grew the National Research Council. It was felt that the field occupied by the Research Council still left important work for the American Association to do. The Research Council has devoted itself broadly to the securing of support for research projects. The reorganization of the Committee of One Hundred has been practically completed and a program of work has been developed in connection with the organization of several active subcommittees. This program concerns itself not so much with definite scientific problems to be investigated as with the broader questions dealing with the conditions of the research. Rather those factors and influences that aid or limit the researcher are to become themselves objects of careful attention.