

be limited to 500 members, including physicians' families and friends. Eminent clinicians and teachers in these foreign centers will have charge of the program of the assembly, covering every branch of medical science. For those who desire to stay longer, three return sailing dates have been arranged. Dr. William J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn., is president of clinics; Dr. Charles H. Mayo, general chairman of the foreign assemblies, and Dr. George W. Crile, Cleveland, chairman of the program committee.

THE Cambridge (England) University Medical Society will visit America during August and September, leaving Liverpool for Montreal, August 13. The party will comprise about 200 physicians and students of medicine at Cambridge University. They will go to Toronto, Niagara, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven and Boston.

DR. R. P. HIBBARD, president of the American Society of Plant Physiologists, writes that the society has established a life membership fund of \$2,000, in honor of Dr. Charles Reid Barnes, who was, at the time of his death in 1910, professor of plant physiology at the University of Chicago. The fund has been established in accordance with plans accepted by the society at its second annual meeting at Kansas City. The interest of this fund will be used each year to elect to life membership in the society some member whose contributions to plant physiology make him most worthy to receive the honor. The members so elected will be known as the Charles Reid Barnes life members. The first election will be held in connection with the third annual meeting at Philadelphia, in December, 1926.

WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, president of the United Engineering Societies, has given funds for the establishment and support of a gold medal to be conferred annually in recognition of achievement in the field of mining under the auspices of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. A committee of well-known mining technologists will be appointed to formulate the terms of the award.

DR. FRANK SMITHIES has presented to the University of Illinois School of Medicine bonds in sufficient amount to yield annually, at a minimum and in perpetuity, the sum of \$100, to be known as "The William Beaumont Memorial Fund," and the annual income therefrom, "The Annual Beaumont Memorial Award."

### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

THE sum of \$500,000 has been given to the University of Pennsylvania by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, of New York, to be devoted to the welfare of the

Phipps Institute. The gift was made on condition that the university raise an equal amount for the institute.

As a contribution toward the \$500,000 which the University of New Brunswick now plans to raise as an endowment fund, Sir George E. Foster, an ex-finance minister of Canada, has contributed \$50,000.

A GIFT of \$500,000 to the Hebrew University of Palestine at Jerusalem has been made by Mrs. Sol Rosenbloom, of Pittsburgh.

THE endowment for the Henry Burchard Fine professorship of mathematics at Princeton University has been increased to \$200,000 by a gift of \$50,000 from Thomas D. Jones, trustee of the university. The gift makes the Fine chair the most heavily endowed in the Princeton faculty.

AMONG other bequests the late Dr. L. Emmett Holt has left the sum of \$25,000 to Columbia University.

I. O. SCHAUB, director of the agricultural extension work at the Mississippi State College, has been appointed acting dean of the school of agriculture.

PROFESSOR ETHELWYNN R. BECKWITH, who was acting head of the department of mathematics at the College for Women at Western Reserve University last year, has been appointed head of the department of mathematics at Milwaukee-Downer College.

L. P. GABBARD, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin, is resigning to take a position at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

DR. ADELE L. GRANT, instructor in botany at Cornell University, has resigned to accept a position as senior lecturer at Huguenot College, Wellington, South Africa.

PROFESSOR G. VIALE, of Sassari, Italy, has been appointed to fill the chair of physiology at the Rosario Medical School, Brazil.

DR. A. RADCLIFFE-BROWN, professor of social anthropology in the University of Capetown, South Africa, has been appointed to the new chair of anthropology at the University of Sidney.

### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE MORBIDITY OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS

ON page xiv of *Science Supplement* in the issue of August 14, 1925, there appeared under the heading *Items* three paragraphs quoting a Dr. Hewett concerning morbidity and mortality among the American Indians and the character of the medical care provided for them by the Indian Bureau of the Department of

Agriculture, which is so full of error, which I can only believe is intentional, that I beg of you the courtesy to publish this reply. Unfortunately I did not read the item on the date of its appearance and have not until now had the facts in hand to refute the statements attributed to Dr. Hewett. Dr. Hewett is apparently not a physician, which may serve to excuse him for the errors of observation into which he has been led.

The pertinent facts concerning the health of the Indians are as follows:

Syphilis is not recorded as widespread among the Indians because the Indian Bureau does not provide physicians capable of diagnosing the disease, facilities for laboratory verification of diagnosis, or means for specific and appropriate treatment.

Fresh, primary and secondary syphilis was found abundantly in Taos Pueblo in 1923, introduced by young men returning to the Pueblos from industrial and lumber centers. No case was recorded by the local Indian Bureau contract doctor. The sores of syphilis were treated by this man with peroxide of hydrogen. At private expense treatment facilities were provided. Publicity drove the Indian Bureau to assume the cost of this clinical work, but in three months the bureau closed the clinic. Syphilis still goes undetected and untreated and hence unrecorded by the Indian Bureau.

At Zuni Pueblo, dysentery in a serious epidemic form with high mortality has now become endemic.

The very responsible National Committee for Prevention of Blindness passed the following resolution at its recent annual meeting on December 3, 1925, and was fully justified by the facts obtained by the surveys and clinical examinations of competent physicians not under Indian Bureau control.

Whereas, recent studies of health conditions among our 300,000 American Indian wards disclose an appalling prevalence of trachoma with its inevitable damage of vision and ultimate sequelae of blindness, and

Whereas, reports recently made public by governmental agencies charged with guardianship of these 300,000 Indian wards, confirmed also by many sincere friends of the American Indians, show that provisions are now made for a totally inadequate staff of highly trained persons to cope with the ravages of trachoma in the 30,000 cases reported by the Indian Agents, and

Whereas, the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs are greatly handicapped in their sincere efforts in behalf of the health and welfare of these 30,000 afflicted Indians, both by shortage of skilled personnel and shortage of funds,

Therefore, Be It Resolved: That the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness in annual meeting assembled, and representing upward of 14,500 per-

sons who by annual contributions in memberships or by donations support every hopeful effort in lessening blindness, respectfully urge upon the Congress such increased financial support and additional legislation as may be required to more quickly alleviate the suffering and ravages of trachoma and minimize its incidence and to better cooperate with all social agencies in a position to help with this promising work so well begun by the Secretary of the Interior and his Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

And yet it is known that the Indian Bureau holds in trust with no benefit to the Indians \$60,000,000 of their money.

Competent observers found trachoma to the extent of ten thousand cases among thirty-eight thousand Hopi Indians. Trachoma is more prevalent among the children of the compulsory boarding schools, where the children live under shockingly unhygienic conditions, than among the Indians of the Pueblos. Isolation or segregation of trachoma and tuberculosis is not attempted or provided for.

The Indian Bureau Medical Service has not been reorganized and is admittedly to-day the most disgraceful apology for scientific or humane medical care under the federal or state government.

At the boarding schools one finds children singing health poems to milk but receiving none, and reciting the dangers of coffee to childhood and getting it three times a day.

The Indian Bureau's published reports of Indian populations are full of inexcusable errors easily noted by reference to the following impossible statements.

For many years in succession, the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma have been reported as numbering 101,506 persons, no change from year to year by births or deaths.

The Indians of California are supposed to have had the following fluctuations in their population:

1920 .....	16,241
1921 .....	12,725
1922 .....	11,091
1923 .....	13,335
1924 .....	18,701

In reading these we can only agree with the little boy, that "somebody lied."

Outside of the transitory activity dealing with trachoma, which was pushed to conclusion in no one pueblo, and which did not reach the majority of pueblos at all, nothing whatever effective or adequate has been done by the government to meet either the disease conditions known through its own statistics or the disease conditions revealed through the investigations of private organizations.

Shut off from the help of county and state agencies,

practically shut off from the help of the U. S. Public Health Service, and confined within the Indian Bureau scheme of service, the Pueblo Indians are neglected just as the other tribal Indians are neglected. Their infant death-rate is extravagant, their eyesight is in jeopardy, and their racial tissue is being destroyed through venereal diseases.

HAVEN EMERSON,

President, American Indian Defense Ass'n  
DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH,  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

### THE BROWN'S PARK FORMATION

AMONG the paleontological material discovered during the summer of 1925 by Mr. J. LeRoy Kay of the section of paleontology, Carnegie Museum, is the remains of a long-jawed proboscidean most closely related to *Tetralodon osborni*, described by Professor Ervin H. Barbour.<sup>1</sup>

The above-mentioned specimen was discovered approximately six hundred to seven hundred feet above the base of the Brown's Park formation on the southern slope of Douglas Mountain, Moffatt County, Colorado. Mr. Kay has informed me both orally and by letter that this specimen referred to above is from the Brown's Park sediment; that there is no evidence that it was found in a later formation superimposed upon the Brown's Park; and that the find is from approximately the middle horizon of the vertical section of the Brown's Park strata in this locality.

Having these facts before us the question remains as to the age of the Brown's Park formation. In an earlier publication<sup>2</sup> this formation was cautiously referred to the lower and middle Miocene. From our recent discoveries this is no longer tenable. We must now regard the series as pertaining to the upper Miocene and lower Pliocene.

In the near future, when a complete study of the material obtained and more data on the geology of the region is at hand, a complete report will appear in the Carnegie Museum publications.

O. A. PETERSON

CARNEGIE MUSEUM

### THE QUOTATION OF SCIENTIFIC REFERENCES

I HAVE been much interested in the correspondence concerning the methods of quoting references. In my work as lecturer on research in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science I have impressed

<sup>1</sup> *American Journal of Science*, Vol. XLI, No. 246, June, 1916, p. 522.

<sup>2</sup> *Ann. Car. Mus.*, Vol. XV, 1924, p. 299.

upon my students the importance of giving both the year and volume, when such are available. Some German publications have no regular volume number, simply giving the "Jahrgang." I have advised that if there were a series number it should be placed in brackets as the first item, then should follow the year, the volume and the page. It is to be hoped, I think, that the practice of using Roman numerals for the volume will be entirely disregarded. In the smaller figures there is but little inconvenience, but in the higher numbers the system is very confusing. It has occurred to me that there might be an international agreement by which each journal in a certain department of science, say chemistry, should be given a number which might be in order of its seniority of its establishment—this would save the irregularity of abbreviations that are noticed in the literature and also ambiguity; for instance, "Ber." is now frequently used for the publications of the German Chemical Society, but there are other "Berichte."

Biblical critics, who possibly have a smaller number of journals for references, have adopted a simple method, at least for the more important: thus, BDMG is the sign of "Berichte der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft"; PSBA, "Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archeology." I think, however, the numbering system would be preferable.

I recall a case in which the reference was iv as the volume; the year was also given. I knew that volume four could not have been in that year but must be a much higher number. The real number was lv, the mention of the year saved me from a long search through the files. I see no particular objection to the use of a heavy faced type for the volume number and habitually employ it.

The subject is one of considerable importance, as the enormous extent of scientific literature obligates a writer to many references.

HENRY LEFFMANN

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### LITERATURE CITATIONS

I HAVE read with interest a number of letters which recently appeared in *SCIENCE* which dealt with the subject of simplified literature citations. All this is timely. References to volume number *ought* to be given in bold-face Arabic numerals instead of Roman numerals. But scientific writers are sometimes guilty of worse faults than giving references in cumbersome form; sometimes they exasperate their readers by omitting essential parts of their literature citations or even by leaving the references out altogether.

To take an almost random sampling from my reading of the last week or so: (1) Dr. A. has written a brilliant article on the validation of mental tests,