

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, will receive \$548,270 by the terms of the will of the late Ellis Wainwright.

THE late Professor Albion Small, who was professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, has left \$25,000 to the university.

AT Harvard University, Arthur E. Wells, consulting engineer of New York, has been appointed professor of metallurgy. Three members of the faculty have been promoted to full professorships. Assistant Professor Edward S. King becomes Phillips professor of astronomy; George S. Forbes, professor of chemistry; Emory L. Chaffee, professor of physics for three years, and Professor Percy W. Bridgman, Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.

DR. V. A. C. HENMON, director of the school of education at the University of Wisconsin, has accepted an appointment as professor of educational psychology at Yale University.

DR. JOHN T. BUCHHOLZ, of the University of Arkansas, has been appointed head of the department of botany at the University of Texas.

FRANK C. WHITMORE, professor of organic chemistry at Northwestern University, has been named head of the department, succeeding W. Lee Lewis, who will continue as director of research of the Institute of American Meat Packers. Dr. Lewis will also serve as professor of organic research at Northwestern University.

PROFESSOR J. H. HILDEBRAND has resigned from the position of dean of men in the University of California, which he has held during the past three years, in order to devote his entire time to his work as professor of chemistry.

THOMAS DE VRIES, of the University of Illinois, has been appointed head of the department of physical chemistry at Purdue University. Mr. De Vries takes the place of Professor F. O. Anderegge, who is going to the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. IRVINE MCQUARRIE, of the department of pediatrics in the Henry Ford Hospital, has been appointed assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Rochester.

DR. MORTON PRINCE has been appointed associate professor of abnormal and dynamic psychology at Harvard University.

DR. M. C. FOSTER, of Yale University, has been appointed assistant professor of mathematics at Williams College.

AT Amherst College, Warren K. Green has been

promoted to professor of astronomy and director of the observatory and Atherton H. Sprague to professor of mathematics.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

MAPS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS AT MADRID

It is exceedingly difficult to procure foreign geological maps in this country nor do we appear to have any well-recognized authorities, commercial or otherwise, to whom we can turn for adequate and thorough advice regarding recent editions of European maps. Geologists who are expecting to attend the International Geological Congress may hope to receive all the maps necessary for the excursions when they reach Madrid. However, many geologists will probably wish to make excursions other than those provided by the congress. Since 1922 I have tried to keep in touch with the publications of foreign maps as a necessary part of the equipment for the graduate course in stratigraphy at Princeton University, and can recommend the following maps for Central Europe. It is not possible to buy these maps in this country, and for those who wish to procure foreign maps I believe there is no better way than to write to Edward Stanford, Ltd., 14 Long Acre, London. The telegraph address is Estanfomap, Rand, London. A communication to their Mr. Berg, who is in charge of the map department, will bring prompt and efficient service. I know of no other "house" which is so satisfactory.

It is exceedingly difficult to get good maps of Spain. There is one of Spain and Portugal on a scale of 1:400,000 in sixty-four sheets with four sheets out of print. There is another handy, pocket folder type, published in 1919 on a scale of 1:1,500,000. This is also a very good map, but unfortunately exceedingly scarce, and I do not believe it can be bought in this country. For Italy, the latest general map, so far as I can determine, was published in 1889 in two sheets on a scale of 1:1,000,000. The latest edition of the French geological map, in four sheets, was published in 1905 on a scale of 1:1,000,000. This is an excellent map. There are several new maps of the different districts in the Alps, of which the "Tektonische Karte," by Rudolf Staub, 1923, should be mentioned. This map is in one sheet on a scale of 1:1,000,000. For England, Scotland and Ireland, Geikes's "folder," geological maps (new edition) still remain the standard. Mention should be made of the Assynt District "special map" (1923), which is especially desirable for those intending to visit the North West Highlands of Scotland. The last map of Cyprus (single sheet) appears to have been published in 1905 in English. There is a very recent but "sketchy" map of Egypt on the scale of 1:2,000,000. Very good general maps

have also been very recently published on Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Morocco, Caucasus and Belgium.

RICHARD M. FIELD

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SCIENCE SERVICE AND THE LOCATION OF EARTHQUAKE EPICENTERS

RECOGNIZING the great popular and scientific interest in the subject of earthquakes and the desirability of providing a means by which the exact epicenter of at least moderately severe earthquakes could be reported promptly to the press and to seismologists, Science Service has provided and had in operation for about a year a system of cooperative earthquake reporting. In March, 1925, a scheme of cooperation with the Division of Terrestrial Magnetism and Seismology of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey was effected, and in January, 1926, this was extended to include the Jesuit Seismological Association, which numbers in its membership the numerous seismograph stations of the Jesuit colleges.

The first regular reports of earthquakes were made by the Rev. Francis A. Tondorf, S.J., in charge of the Georgetown University Seismograph Station, in 1913, through the Associated Press. Father Tondorf has continued this service to the present, and in recent years other individual stations have also announced their results. Such reports include the time, an estimate of the distance and of the directions, but do not give the position of the epicenter, for this can not be determined with accuracy from the reports of a single observatory.

The new work of Science Service is not intended to supersede this valuable work, but to supplement it. The method is as follows:

As soon as a quake of at least moderate severity is recorded at any of the eighteen stations cooperating, the seismologist in charge read their records and telegraph the data to Science Service in Washington. To facilitate this transmission a special code has been devised, a modification of the Gerrish Astronomical Code used by the Harvard College Observatory in reporting new discoveries. The earthquake code permits all the necessary data to be transmitted in eight code words, of five two-letter syllables each, each syllable representing a digit. These telegrams are decoded and the data transmitted to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, where the work is in charge of Commander N. H. Heck, chief of the division. The same data are also telegraphed to the Rev. James B. Macellwane, S.J., in charge of the Jesuit Seismological Association's central station at St. Louis.

Determinations of the epicenter are made by both the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Jesuit Seismological Association and transmitted immediately to Science Service. Announcement of the epicenter is

then made by Science Service through its subscribing newspapers by telegraph and mail, reaching a total of about one hundred papers in all parts of the country.

The stations now cooperating in this project are as follows: Those of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of Tucson, Arizona; Cheltenham, Md.; Sitka, Alaska; Honolulu, T. H., and San Juan, P. R.; stations affiliated with the Jesuit Seismological Association at Georgetown University, Washington; Fordham University, New York; Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.; Loyola University, New Orleans; St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.; Regis College, Denver, Col.; University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Calif.; and Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash.; and the stations at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; the U. S. Weather Bureau, Chicago, Ill.; the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Canada, and the private station of Mr. J. J. Shaw, at West Bromwich, England.

This scheme first functioned with the Montana earthquake of June 27, 1925, and since then twenty-two epicenters have been located, all within a few hours after the records were obtained, and in good agreement with later determinations made by detailed study of the seismograms. The details of the operation of the service are under the supervision of Mr. James Stokley, of the Science Service staff.

Arrangements for a further extension of the service are now being completed, in order to provide data from a group of stations in southern latitudes.

WATSON DAVIS

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THE AUTOMOBILE AND WILD LIFE

DURING the past spring and summer some observations of dead animals which had obviously been killed by automobiles were made along highways in Illinois. These observations were all made in the central part of Illinois and on concrete highways where auto traffic was very heavy.

Counts of dead animals were made along a total of 299 miles of highway during April, May, June, July and August. The total number of animals noted on the highways were as follows:

Birds ¹	24
Brown Thrasher	1
Cats	4
Chickens	17
Flickers	2
Gophers	29
Mourning Dove	1
Owl	1
Rabbits	22

¹ Birds include those so badly mutilated that they could not be positively identified.