R. C. Shannon (formerly of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.) and E. Del Ponte (the last two being the members from the Departamento Nacional de Higiene). An attempt was made to collect all orders of insects, but particular attention was given to the Diptera. Representatives of fifty-eight families of this order were taken among which are many genera which are common only to Patagonia and New Zealand; some others are likewise common to these countries and to Tasmania and Australia as well. A more complete report will appear in the *Revista del Instituto Bacteriologico,* Buenos Aires.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NOTES

A GIFT of $25,000 has been made by Charles H. Ludington, of Ardmore, Pa., for the support of research work in the Henry Phipps Institute of the University of Pennsylvania during the year beginning July 1. The gift was made with the provision that the institute raise another $50,000 for research work.

A SCHOOL of dentistry will be established by Columbia University in a wing of the Columbia-Presbyterian Building on the Medical Center site at Broadway and 168th Street, New York. The teaching and practice of dentistry and oral surgery will be placed on the same professional basis as medicine.

THE will of J. Norris Oliphant, of New York, contains a provision by which Cornell University will receive an estimated sum of $150,000 on the death of certain relatives.

DR. FRANK J. GOODNOW, president of the Johns Hopkins University, has authorized the following statement in reference to the future of the School of Engineering: "Much interest has been displayed in the new plan for university work at the Johns Hopkins University. This plan applies particularly to the philosophical faculty. For the present, the school of engineering will continue as formerly to offer its regular four-year undergraduate courses and graduate instruction. Only such changes in curricula will be made as are necessary to conform with the modified courses in the college of arts and sciences."

DR. FOSTER E. KLINGAMAN, of the Johns Hopkins University, has been elected professor of physics in Ursinus College.

GEORGE C. WHEELER, assistant professor of zoology at Syracuse University, was recently appointed professor of zoology and head of the department of biology at the University of North Dakota.

WILLIAM T. PENFOUND, instructor of botany at the University of Illinois, has been appointed acting assistant professor of botany at Tulane University, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Professor Cocks.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR H. B. CURTIS, of Marquette University, has been appointed head of the department of mathematics at Lake Forest College.

DR. SMILEY BLANTON, director of the child guidance clinic at Lymanhurst Hospital, Minneapolis, has been appointed professor of child study at Vassar College.

DR. GING HSI WANG, instructor at the Johns Hopkins University, has accepted a position as director of the institute of psychology at Sun Yet-sen University, Canton, China, and will leave about the first of May. Dr. Wang graduated at the Johns Hopkins in 1923 and has been instructor in the medical school for three years.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

HELIUM IN DEEP DIVING

IN the issue of SCIENCE of January 14, 1927, there was published a statement by Mr. Elihu Thomson implying that the work carried out by the Bureau of Mines on the use of helium in the mitigation of caisson disease, published February, 1925, under the authorship of R. R. Sayers, W. P. Yant and myself, represents the utilization, without proper acknowledgment, of an idea which should have been credited to him. He concluded by saying: "If you have a good idea, publish it at once, or patent it, or both, in which case it is not so easy for the other fellow coming along years later to adopt it without giving credit where credit is due."

Mr. Thomson has published this aspersion without taking the trouble to ascertain the facts. So far as concerns my connection with the work carried on in the Bureau of Mines they are briefly as follows:

My studies in the theoretical aspects of the problem of solubility, extending over a number of years, made it evident that helium should be the least soluble of all gases, almost regardless of the solvent. Being familiar with the theory of caisson disease it was natural to think of utilizing the low solubility of helium in this connection by substituting it for nitrogen. I mentioned this possibility to Dr. R. B. Moore, then in charge of all helium work in the Bureau of Mines, while he was visiting Berkeley in the latter part of 1922, and was promised some helium for a few preliminary experiments. I made a formal request by letter to Dr. Moore on January 24, 1923, and