

make uniform the science teaching program among the secondary schools of the inland empire. The soundness of his botanical teaching is pretty well indicated by the relatively large number of his students who have gone into successful post-graduate work with other institutions. His work in the field of plant ecology, particularly as applied to forest distribution, was certainly recognized by the foresters of the northwest, if not of the whole country.

Aside from his publications his memorial will undoubtedly be the numerous botanizing expeditions which have taken him to regions practically unexplored by botanists heretofore. During the summers of 1923 and 1924 he made extensive pack-train trips into the Selway River and Clearwater River regions of eastern Idaho, regions which had not been explored except in a casual way by botanists since the days of the explorations of Lewis and Clark. During the summer of 1925 he and Dr. C. H. Clapp combined their resources and made an extensive trip into the Sun River country for the sake of geological and botanical exploration. On these trips he never spared himself, often times working far into the night and getting up early the next morning to continue on the trail. Many thousands of plants were collected on these trips and beautifully preserved and pressed.

Those who knew Dr. Kirkwood well will remember him for his enthusiasm for his work, for his kindly friendliness, and for his uncompromising stand for those things he thought and felt to be right in both the university and the community.

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SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS LABORATORY

THE annual report for 1927 of the Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh has recently been submitted by the curator, Sir Robert Philip. The report, according to the *British Medical Journal*, shows the large amount of work done, both in research and in reporting. Twenty-four workers were engaged in research during the year; nine were fellows of the college, one a member of the college, six were fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the remaining eight were granted places in the laboratory by the committee; their researches related to pathological, bacteriological, chemical and physiological problems. The investigation into the therapeutic value of taurine in the treatment of tuberculosis, which Takeoka believed to be considerable, has been continued, but the result of the experiments has shown that taurine, even when given in large doses,

can have only a relatively slight influence. A series of experimental observations was also conducted with a view to assisting in the standardization of tuberculin. Further progress has been made in work on the mathematical theory of contagious epidemics, and the results have been published. A statistical examination of antirabic treatment in India has also been published; this work was undertaken as a study of the system of statistical representation which the League of Nations will shortly apply to the statistics of antirabic institutes throughout the world. The importance of the alkaloid harmine, to the chemistry of which much study has been devoted at the laboratory, is, the report states, increasingly recognized while work on the synthesis of benzecarbolines in general has assumed greater importance. The Chemotherapy Committee of the Medical Research Council has asked that further syntheses be carried out; samples of certain preparations have already been submitted to the committee in order that their physiological and, in particular, their antimalarial properties may be tested. Other researches, covering a wide field, have been undertaken, and a considerable amount of work had been done in the laboratory as an aid to fellows in the prosecution of research on clinical lines by preparing sections of morbid anatomy, microphotography, etc. The amount of medical reporting work, which in the case of fellows of the College of Physicians or the College of Surgeons is done gratuitously, has increased greatly. It appears that a very large amount of this type of work was done for fellows on the staff of various hospitals for the benefit of their patients. The committee has therefore considered the desirability of obtaining repayment from the hospitals for work done in this way, and a tentative appeal has been sent out to the managements concerned, showing the amount of expense incurred by the laboratory in work hitherto gratuitously done for each hospital.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL PARK

A SUBCOMMITTEE of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry held a meeting in Minneapolis on August 21 to consider the possibility of establishing an International Park in northern Minnesota and the Province of Ontario, as advocated in the bill introduced in the last session of congress by Senator Shipstead. This bill contains the following provisions:

WHEREAS, The 14,500 square miles covered by the Rainy Lake watershed, lying in Ontario and Minnesota, and the immediately adjacent lands and waters constitute the only remaining vast wilderness area in the central part of North America; and

WHEREAS, This region contains the only remaining extensive coniferous forests in the Middle West with un-