

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-

usual potentialities for the development of a future continuous supply of forest products; and

WHEREAS, This region is blessed with precious international historic values, rare scenic qualities and unique recreational facilities within easy reach of one hundred million residents of both Canada and the United States; and

WHEREAS, This area affords an unusual opportunity to preserve, perpetuate, restock and increase various species of wild life of invaluable economic and esthetic importance to both nations; and

WHEREAS, Within this region two neighboring areas with similar public purposes were set aside by the respective governments in 1909 and designated, respectively, as the Quetico Provincial Park and the Superior National Forest; and

WHEREAS, Citizens of the friendly Province of Ontario have invited the cooperation of our people in protecting and augmenting the public values of this forested lake-land region; and

WHEREAS, Legislation seeking to develop a uniform plan of treatment and protection for this entire region will be of inestimable value to both Canada and the United States and will expedite the fruition of ideals and plans which the Webster-Ashburton treaty solemnly affirmed and for which the Quetico Provincial Park and the Superior National Forest were set aside; and

WHEREAS, Pending final and definite word as to the wishes of the Province of Ontario and subsequent negotiations, with the consent of the province, of a treaty between the Dominion of Canada and the United States providing for uniform treatment of the entire region, and pending further studies and final determination of desirable boundaries for the Superior National Forest and its future uses, immediate steps should be taken to extend and better protect the Superior National Forest and to protect the lands and waters in and adjacent to that portion of the area herein designated, lying within or contiguous to the United States, for the several purposes hereinbefore enumerated: therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That all public lands of the United States situated north of township 60 north in the counties of Cook, Lake and Saint Louis, in the State of Minnesota, including the natural shore lines of Lake Superior and of the lakes and streams forming the international boundary so far as they lie within this area, are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry or appropriation under the public land laws of the United States, subject to prior existing legal rights initiated under the public land laws, so long as such claims are maintained as required by the applicable law or laws.

THE ECLIPSE OF MAY 9, 1929

THE Manila correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes that a total eclipse of the sun will occur there on May 9, 1929, and the Hamburg Observatory has already arranged to have an observing party in the Philippines on that date. It is expected in Manila

that other parties will come from the United States and Europe.

Full information was forwarded by Father Miguel Selga, S.J., director of the Philippine Weather Bureau and the Manila Observatory, to the astronomers' meeting in Leyden. Two factors warrant the expense of sending parties, Father Selga says; first, the great probability of clear weather, and second, the duration of the total eclipse over accessible and convenient observation points.

The plane of total eclipse extends across the middle islands of the Philippines, the Visayan group, through the tenth and two thirds of the eleventh degrees of north latitude. On the western coast the duration of the total eclipse over this area will be 3 minutes 54.5 seconds; this in the vicinity of Dumaran Island, Palawan. On the eastern coast at good vantage points the duration will range between 3 minutes 42.3 seconds to 3 minutes 28.7 seconds. The longest duration of any eclipse is only about 7 minutes and such eclipses are infrequent, even speaking astronomically.

There will be places outside the Philippines, in Sumatra and Siam, for example, where the eclipse may also be observed, and while Father Selga is little familiar with the accommodations that may be found there, he thinks some of the foreign parties may choose those points. He believes, however, that all American parties should choose the Philippines, to which end he has prepared the bulletin of information on living accommodations, sites, etc., appended to his scientific data.

He says that under no circumstances should astronomers be discouraged from trying to see the eclipse of May 9, 1929, in the Philippines. He has traced back the weather on May 9 at four convenient observation points during a period of twenty-five years and finds that the chances are very great that May 9 next year will be dry and clear. The date is prior to the change of the monsoon, and, while at that season of the year there are nearly always some clouds floating about during the day, at the afternoon hour of the eclipse the sky is almost certain to be clear. He selects eastern coast points, fronting the open sea. If there are clouds they will be hovering around the mountains to the west.

A CENTRAL STATION FOR EXPERIMENTS IN MINING

THE Senate Committee on Mines and Mining has been asked by the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club of Salt Lake City to endeavor to bring about the enactment of legislation to provide increased appropriations for maintenance of existing mining experiment stations throughout the United