

Dr. Sam F. Trelease, secretary of the local committee for the meeting.

The Hotel Lincoln will be the general headquarters hotel. It is one of the newest and best-equipped hotels in New York, located at 44th Street and Eighth Avenue, near subway and surface transportation. Many of the officers of the American Association will have rooms at this hotel, which is also headquarters for several of the societies that are to meet with the association this year.

The following list shows the headquarters hotels for the several scientific groups and the organizations in each group:

Mathematics, *Lincoln*. Section A, American Mathematical Society and Mathematical Association of America.

Physics, *Lincoln*. Section B, American Physical Society and American Meteorological Society.

Chemistry, *Lincoln*. Section C.

Astronomy, *Lincoln*. Section D and American Astronomical Society.

Geology and Geography, *Astor and Bretton Hall*. Section E, Geological Society of America, Society of Economic Geology, Paleontological Society of America and Mineralogical Society of America, all at *Astor*. Association of American Geographers and National Council of Geography Teachers, at *Bretton Hall*.

Zoological Sciences, *McAlpin*. Section F, American Society of Zoologists, Entomological Society of America, American Association of Economic Entomologists, American Society of Parasitologists and Phi Sigma Biological Research Society.

Botanical Sciences, *Lincoln*. Section G, Botanical Society of America, American Phytopathological Society, American Society of Plant Physiologists, Sullivant Moss Society and American Fern Society.

Societies related to both zoology and botany, *Lincoln and McAlpin*. American Society of Naturalists and American Microscopical Society, at *McAlpin*. Ecological Society of America, at *Lincoln*.

Anthropology, *Endicott and Park Central*. Section H, American Anthropological Association and American Folk-Lore Society, at *Endicott*. Archaeological Institute of America, at *Park Central*.

Psychology, *Pennsylvania*. Section I and American Psychological Association.

Social and Economic Sciences, *Lincoln*. Section K. Historical and Philological Sciences, *Marseilles*. Linguistic Society of America.

Engineering, *Lincoln*, Section M.

Medical Sciences, *McAlpin*. Section N.

Agriculture, *McAlpin*. Section O, American Society of Agronomy, Society of American Foresters, American Society for Horticultural Science, Potato Association of America and Association of Official Seed Analysts.

Education, *Pennsylvania*. Section Q.

Science in General, *Lincoln and McAlpin*. American Association of University Professors and Gamma Alpha

Graduate Scientific Fraternity, at *Lincoln*. American Nature-Study Society, at *McAlpin*.

Headquarters hotels have not yet been designated by the following organizations: Metric Association, Section L, History of Science Society, Geneticists Interested in Agriculture, Gamma Sigma Delta Fraternity, Society of Sigma Xi and Sigma Delta Epsilon Graduate Women's Scientific Fraternity.

Information about the headquarters hotels, and about a few others that will be convenient and desirable for those attending the meeting, is given below. Some of the names are grouped according to the locations of the hotels. Prices are rates per day. Telephone numbers are in parenthesis.

Members planning to attend the New York meeting should reserve hotel rooms at once by writing directly to the hotels. *Do not write the local committee on arrangements.* In making reservations, state type of room desired, approximate price and date of arrival. Only by immediate reservation can a member be assured of securing the accommodations he desires. The number of lower-priced rooms in some hotels is relatively small, but rooms with twin beds are available at most hotels. Two persons sharing the same room will obtain accommodations at a rate lower than for separate single rooms. The hotel managements reply promptly to requests for reservations. If a suitable room can not be engaged at the hotel first chosen another hotel should be tried immediately.

Of course there are many more good hotels in New York than are given in the tabulation above. Information about additional hotels may be secured by addressing the office of the permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

BURTON E. LIVINGSTON,
Permanent Secretary

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

RESOLUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY

THE following resolutions were passed by the American Fisheries Society at its fifty-eighth annual convention held in Seattle from September 28 to 31:

The American Fisheries Society approves the fish cultural policy of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries and its program of biological and technological research along practical lines; and urges the adoption by congress of the five-year program recommended by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries at the last session of congress providing for the extension of the work of the Bureau of Fisheries.

In view of the growing menace to the fisheries through encroachments of hydro-electric developments on our streams, the American Fisheries Society urges that streams of real importance to the fisheries' resources be determined and designated without delay and that such streams be withdrawn from further power development until urgent public need for such development is clearly shown, and until a known method whereby anadromous fishes shall not be interrupted in their nuptial journey had been provided for without any doubt.

The American Fisheries Society strongly approves the efforts of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries and the several states interested in the problem to devise an efficient method of preventing the enormous loss of fishes in irrigation ditches, and we urge that the efforts be continued until a satisfactory solution is found and applied.

It is also urged that sufficient appropriations be provided by congress for a similar investigation tending toward the solution of the fishway problem.

In view of the fact that many important fisheries in industrial districts have been destroyed by pollution of the waters; and that other important fisheries are in imminent danger from the same source; and that the State of Pennsylvania has adopted a very effective method of dealing with this problem, it is therefore urged by the American Fisheries Society that similar methods be adopted by other states.

It is also recommended that the establishment on unpolluted waters of industries having injurious wastes be delayed until satisfactory methods of handling such wastes can be applied.

The American Fisheries Society recognizes the existence of the various fisheries conservation problems common to the United States and Canada—in particular, of those relating to the salmon fisheries of the Great Lakes, and recommends the immediate adoption of appropriate treaties looking towards the restoration of such international fisheries as are depleted and the adoption of uniform regulations where such are desirable; and to a closer cooperation in dealing with such matters.

The American Fisheries Society approves the work accomplished by the Western Food and Game Fish Protective Association through the cooperation of sportsmen, commercial fishery operators and others interested in the preservation of the fisheries; and urges a closer cooperation between these various interests throughout the country in securing constructive action on fishery problems.

WHEREAS, There has been an increase of considerable proportion in commercial troll fishing in the Pacific Ocean off the coasts of Alaska, British Columbia, Oregon, Washington and California, during recent years; and

WHEREAS, There are numbers of immature salmon taken, especially during the early spring months; and

WHEREAS, This has resulted in a depletion of the salmon supply; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that in the interests of conservation and perpetuation of a major industry that some remedial legislation is needed; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Fisheries Society, in convention assembled, at Seattle, Washington, this 31st day

of August, 1928, that the several legislatures of California, Oregon and Washington, as to their respective coasts, the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada, as to the British Columbia coast, and the U. S. Department of Commerce, as to Alaska, be asked to pass uniform legislation or promulgate uniform orders, that will regulate commercial trolling, and the landing of troll-caught fish, by the establishment of closed season periods.

SURVEY OF THE VIRGIN RIVER VALLEY AND THE BOULDER DAM

THE Interior Department has published a report by the Geological Survey on an area that will be partly covered by the proposed reservoir on the Colorado River. Southeastern Nevada north of the big bend of the Colorado will be affected by the construction of the proposed Boulder Dam, because the Virgin River valley will be partly flooded by the impounded waters.

The valley of the Virgin lies between the Muddy Mountains on the west and the Virgin Mountains on the east, and all three features, which are parts of what is known as the "basin-range country," occupy territory immediately west of the great plateaus through which the Colorado River has cut its Grand Canyon. The Grand Wash Cliffs, east of the Virgin Mountains, form the boundary between the two regions.

Early scientists who traversed the Great Basin and the Colorado plateaus gave only passing notice to the Muddy and Virgin Mountains, so that until the last few years their geology has remained practically unknown. Nevertheless these mountains, which occupy critical border positions, should shed much light on the geologic history and relations of these two most interesting but very different types of country.

The report just published deals particularly with the Muddy Mountains and the Virgin Valley, but it includes some discussion of the Virgin Mountains and of a strip of country eastward to the Grand Wash Cliffs and is accompanied by a colored geologic map. The geologic formations described are in part identical with those exposed in the Grand Canyon, but they include other formations that throw additional light on the long and diversified geologic history which the canyon region has experienced.

In contrast with the fairly simple structural outlines of the plateau region, these mountains present folded and broken structure which indicates that the rocks had formerly been subjected to intense compressive forces. Later disturbances and prolonged erosion have combined to produce a highly complex and interesting sequence of surface features.

The report is designated Bulletin 798 and entitled "Geology of the Muddy Mountains, Nevada," by