The cycles through which she passed are outlined below with the attendant events in parentheses:

Oestrus: (copulated); fifth day: oestrus (copulated); ninth day: (oestrus); thirteen day: oestrus (copulated); seventeenth day: oestrus (copulated); twenty-first day: (oestrus) (parturition).

Her vaginal smears were observed during the period of lactation, but at no time while the young were suckling were the cyclic changes found. Three days after removal of the litter she came into oestrus, but no further fertile copulations were obtained.

It is of interest to note that not only were the corpora lutea of pregnancy unable to inhibit oestrus (it is, of course, a matter of conjecture as to whether ovulation occurred or not) during the pregnant period, but also that the cervical stimulation by the vaginal plug of the initial copulation also failed to prolong the diestrous interval. Ordinarily, even infertile copulations induce a condition of pseudo-pregnancy, which lasts from ten to twelve days, through the medium of the cervical stimulation and its attendant effect upon the corpora lutea.

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ALCALIGENES ABORTUS FROM THE SPINAL FLUID

Alcaligenes abortus, the cause of undulant fever in the United States, has been reported as having been isolated from the blood, urine, feces, tonsil, joint fluid, lymph gland and ovarian cyst. No report of the isolation of this micro-organism from the spinal fluid has come to my attention. Recently, I have isolated the porcine variety from the spinal fluid in a case of suspected infantile paralysis occurring in a child two and one half years of age.

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REPORTS

THE NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION

THE twenty-fifth annual New England intercollegiate geological excursion was held in the vicinity of Littleton, N. H., October 11 and 12, 1929. Fifty-two persons were present, representing sixteen institutions. The excursion was arranged and directed by I. B. Crosby, geologist of the New England Power Association.

Friday afternoon, October 11, the members of the excursion assembled at Barnet, Vt., and drove by automobile to the east end of the lower dam being erected by the New England Power Association at Monroe, N. H. Fifteen Miles Falls has a total drop of 320 feet. The lower dam at Monroe will utilize approximately 160 feet of the fall. By excavating a gorge forty feet deep in the schist at the lower dam and by creating a tail-race of fifteen feet the effective head is increased to 215 feet. The upper dam between Waterford, Vt., and Littleton, N. H., will be approximately 160 feet high, making a total head of 375 feet. The project involves the expenditure of between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000. The lower dam will create a lake of 1,100 acres and the upper dam a lake of 3,300 acres. Four units of 50,000 horse-power each will be installed at the two dams and at peak load will be able to deliver 300,000 horse-power.

Excavation at the eastern end of the lower dam at Monroe had revealed four separate glacial deposits, a lower till of normal texture overlain by deltaic deposits merging westward into varve clays. A second till was deposited unconformably on the sands and varve clays and contains a large amount of clay derived from the erosion of the underlying varved clays. Overlying the second till were the second deltaic sands, forming a capping terrace.

During the last year there has been a tendency to postulate a stagnation of the ice sheet in New England, and some have doubted whether the deposits at Bethlehem, N. H., were true recessional moraine. The erosion of the varved clays at Monroe would indicate an active rather than stagnant glacier and, since it occurs approximately in line with the Bethlehem deposits, tends to confirm the determination of a recessional moraine at that place.

At the conference on Friday evening Irving B. Crosby discussed the general geology of Littleton and Dr. J. W. Goldthwait emphasized the significance of the cuttings at Monroe in relation to the glacial history of the region.

Saturday morning the party drove to Fitch Hill and studied the fossiliferous deposits of Silurian and Devonian age at that place. A few imperfect fossils were found. Driving westward to the upper dam site at Waterford, Vt., a brief stop was made to study the terraces in the valley of the Ammonoosuc River. Lunch was eaten at the upper dam and Mr. Crosby explained that it was here the Schlumberger electrical prospecting methods had first been used to locate the buried valley of the Connecticut River. The present valley lies somewhat south of its former bed. The till filling the former course is to be utilized as an impervious barrier to which will be tied the concrete structure from the southern bank of the river.