

- Institute for Plant Research—"Light and Green Plants."
- August 29. Dr. William A. White, Superintendent, St. Elizabeth's Hospital—"Mental Hygiene."
- September 5. Mr. Charles L. Mitchell, principal meteorologist and district forecaster, U. S. Weather Bureau—"Tropical Hurricanes."
- September 12. Mr. Watson Davis, managing editor, Science Service, Inc.—"Industrial Revolutions."
- September 19. Dr. A. F. Blakeslee, assistant director, Station for Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institution of Washington—"Heredity and Environment."
- September 26. Dr. Paul G. Redington, chief, Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture—"Uncle Sam Watches his Animals."

The talks are given at 3:45 p. m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, while such time is in effect. After that they will be given at 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. They are presented from the Columbia studios in New York City, Philadelphia, Washington or Atlantic City.

PLANS OF THE SCRIPPS INSTITUTION FOR COOPERATION WITH EASTERN AGENCIES

COOPERATION by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California with several eastern organizations has been arranged by Dr. G. F. McEwen, of the institution staff, who has recently returned from Washington and other cities in the East, according to announcement by Director T. Wayland Vaughan. Dr. McEwen made the trip to the Atlantic coast on business connected with preparation of reports on hydrographic observations made by the Carnegie Institution of Washington on the recent cruise of the non-magnetic ship *Carnegie*, and with the development and extension of the work on marine meteorology and weather forecasting by the Scripps Institution.

In the course of this trip a number of preliminary or provisional plans were discussed for closer cooperation between the Scripps Institution and several eastern organizations already active in related work. At Toronto, Ontario, Director J. Patterson, of the Canadian Meteorological Service, agreed to tentative plans for giving the Scripps Institution the use of thermograph records being obtained by four Canadian Pacific liners in regular service across the North Pacific. Each of these ships has a thermograph giving a continuous record of condenser-intake temperatures encountered from port to port.

At Clark University Dr. McEwen had a conference with Dr. C. F. Brooks, meteorologist, in which possibilities of cooperation in use of records and observations was discussed. At the office of the United States Weather Bureau in Washington arrangements with Mr. F. G. Tingley were practically completed, whereby copies of sea surface temperatures, winds and barometric pressures taken by ships will be made from the Scripps Institution to use in its work of forecasting rainfall in California. Similar arrangements were made with Mr. A. B. McManus in charge of the hydrographic records of the hydrographic office of the United States navy, by which copies of records of sea surface temperatures and of wind movements will be available for use by the Scripps Institution in its work of forecasting.

THE FOURTH GREENLAND EXPEDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

LARGELY as a result of the recently announced plans of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition, which is to be based on Angmagssalik in East Greenland, the plans of the Fourth Greenland Expedition of the University of Michigan have been somewhat modified.

The "eastern" party under Carlson instead of basing on Angmagssalik will be located near Upernivik in northwest Greenland. This party consisting of William S. Carlson and his assistant, Max Demorest, sailed July 31 on the Canadian Government steamship *Beothic* from North Sydney, Nova Scotia, direct to Godhavn in North Greenland, from which point it will later proceed to Upernivik on the Danish motorship *Disko*.

This party has material for construction of a house and is provisioned for one year's stay. It is equipped for carrying out upper-air studies, and pilot balloons will be sent up on all fair days for study of the atmospheric circulation. The front of the Cornell Glacier, one hundred and twenty-five miles north of Upernivik, which was surveyed by Tarr's Cornell Expedition more than thirty years ago, will be re-surveyed by Carlson. Dog sled expeditions over the inland-ice will be made by Carlson and special glacial studies carried out.

Evans S. Schmeling, conducting the southern party, will, as already stated, sail from Philadelphia for Ivigtut in extreme south Greenland August 13 on the ore freighter *Wagland* chartered by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia. Schmeling will carry out similar upper-air and glacial observations to those at the north station. The little settlements of Upernivik and Ivigtut are, respectively, about four hundred and fifty miles north and four hundred and fifty miles south of the Mount

Evans Station, the base of the second and third expeditions of the university.

The first volume of the technical reports on the earlier expeditions, which is devoted to aerology and edited by S. P. Fergusson, of the U. S. Weather Bureau, is now complete and ready for printing.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS

DELEGATES to the International Conference of Agricultural Economists will meet at Cornell University from August 18 to 29. Delegates from England, Ireland, Australia, Germany, Poland, Finland, Russia and other European countries and from China and Japan arrived in New York on July 27, spending four days in an inspection and sight-seeing tour of the city. Delegates to the conference from abroad include:

George Dallas, M. P., London, England; Miss Persia Campbell, Melbourne, Australia; Kuro Koboyokawa, Tokio, Japan; A. Bridges, Oxford; O. Vopelius, University of Berlin; B. Duncan, Scottish Farm Servants' Union, Sterling; T. Whittaker, University of Edinburgh; Price Howell, Aberystwith; D. E. Harkness, Minister of Agriculture, Belfast; K. T. Jutila, University of Helsingfors; J. E. Latimer, McDonald College, Quebec; A. Jones, Minton Agricultural College, Sutton Bonington, England; E. Thomas, University of Reading; D. H. Dinsdale, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne; C. B. Daw, University of Bristol; F. J. Pruitt, University College, Aberystwith.

F. M. Secay, University of the Philippines, Los Banos; W. Allen, University of Saskatchewan; R. W. Enfield, assistant secretary of agriculture, London; E. M. H. Lloyd, Empire Marketing Board, London; F. E. Geldenhuys, assistant secretary of agriculture, Pretoria; S. Schmidt, University of Cracow, Poland; R. M. Campbell, University of New Zealand; A. Schmindler, Berlin; E. Jensen, Copenhagen; L. K. Elmhurst, Totnes, England; A. W. Ashley, Aberystwith; M. Sering, University of Berlin.

A. N. Duckham, Aberdeen; J. J. W. Seedorf, Göttingen; H. Zoerner, University of Berlin; K. Brandt, University of Berlin; H. von Dietze, University of Jena; L. Feisch, Berlin; A. G. Ruston, University of Leeds; J. King, Edinburgh; Paul Hsu, University of Nanking; J. P. Maxton, Oxford; G. M. Dykes, London; A. A. Buotinkov, Ukrainian Agricultural College, Kharkiv, Ukraine; Professors Vavilov, Anisimov, Geister, Goerdieff, Moscow Agricultural Academy.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the British Medical Association this year is to be held in two parts. The first, the annual representative meeting, which discussed policy and internal business, was held in the Great Hall of the British Medical Association House, London, from

July 18 to 22, inclusive. The second, the scientific and social part, will be held at Winnipeg from August 25 to 29, inclusive.

The annual representative meeting was presided over by its chairman, Dr. C. O. Hawthorne, of London. According to the London *Times* on the first day there was a discussion on a recommendation of the council of the association "that the time is now ripe for the medical profession to ask for the inclusion under the National Health Insurance Service of the dependents of insured persons."

Under the head of "Medical Ethics" the question of whether a medical practitioner who makes an invention or discovery in the medical field should derive financial benefit from a patent or from royalties was discussed.

Another discussion was under the recommendation of the council that where advice on birth control is given at any maternity or child welfare center, it should be given on medical grounds only, and at the discretion of the medical officer, and not merely because it is asked for by the patient.

On July 19 there was a discussion on the hospital policy of the association, a matter of considerable complexity, having regard to the new position caused by the taking over of the old Poor Law hospitals by the county and county borough councils and the increasing number of contributory schemes throughout the country. This was followed by a discussion on the general medical service proposals of the council, which are in the nature of a contribution to the discussion whether the medical service of Great Britain shall develop as a service, becoming more and more officialized, or as one which, while making available everything medical that any member of the community requires, shall retain so far as possible the independence of the medical profession and the right of the patient to choose his or her own doctor.

The formal annual general meeting was held on July 22, when the president (Professor A. H. Burgess, F.R.C.S., of Manchester) gave place to the incoming president. Professor Harvey Smith, of Winnipeg, was not present, but the president-elect for 1931, Dr. W. G. Willoughby, medical officer of health for Eastbourne, was introduced.

That part of the annual meeting which follows at Winnipeg is divided into 14 sections, of which all the presidents are as follows:

Medicine, Lord Dawson of Penn; Surgery, Lord Moynihan of Leeds; Obstetrics and Gynecology, Mr. Comyns Berkeley (London); Bacteriology, Pathology, Physiology and Bio-Chemistry, Professor Robert Muir (Glasgow); Diseases of Children, Dr. Robert Hutchison (London); Mental Diseases and Neurology, Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Bt. (Oxford); Ophthalmology, Mr. N.