

THE Minnesota State Executive Council has voted an additional \$150,000 emergency appropriation for the campaign against grasshoppers. A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist, reports them threatening destruction of the crops in 46 of the 87 counties of the state. At the same time, the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission announced that four railroads serving the infested areas had agreed to a reduction on freight rates for poison bran from the Twin Cities mixing points, to about half the regular rates. The lines are the Soo, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Milwaukee. This is the third appropriation for the grasshopper campaign, and brings the total appropriated to \$250,000.

ON June 18 the Governments of Canada and the United States joined in dedicating the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park to public use. The peace park was created by proclamation of President Hoover, as authorized by the Congress of the United States and the Canadian Parliament. Its purpose is to commemorate the long-existing relationship of peace and good will existing between the people and the governments of the two countries. For purposes of administration the component parts of the peace park, the Waterton Lakes Park of Canada and the Glacier National Park in the United States, each will retain its nationality and individuality; but together they will form one great international park that is unique in history. The following message from President Hoover was read at the dedicating exercises: "The dedication of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is a further gesture of the good will that has so long blessed our relations with our Canadian neighbors, and I am gratified by the hope and the faith that it will forever be an appropriate symbol of permanent peace and friendship."

THE New York conservation commissioner, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., reports that since January 1 land

acquisitions under the enlarged reforestation program have already exceeded the entire quota for 1932. A total of 50,253.03 acres has been placed under contract. Although the year's quota is 50,000 acres, purchases will not be discontinued but will go on during the remainder of the year, as the funds available for this purpose have not nearly been exhausted. Lands acquired this year are in 45 areas and have been purchased from 255 different owners. Of the total, 17,063.61 acres are within the Forest Preserve Counties but outside the Forest Preserve proper. Including purchases made in previous years, the total acreage acquired and under contract for reforestation to date is 131,597.37 acres, in 134 areas in 26 counties. This spring the Conservation Department planted more than 22,000,000 trees on 27,000 acres of this land, giving employment to more than 10,000 men, furnished by local unemployment relief agencies.

*Nature* writes: "Many specialists on the systematics of the Vertebrata are under the mistaken impression that the famous collection made in the course of the nineteenth century by Michel Edmond de Selys-Longchamps is either destroyed or lost. Happily this is not so. The collection was preserved in the Chateau de Longchamps près Waremmé, Belgium, where it occupied the little museum which de Selys built, but it was not readily accessible to specialists and was in the care of an old servitor. The fate of this collection, which is a veritable treasure-house for mammalogists and ornithologists, has just been settled in a way which will give widespread pleasure. Barons Maurice, Raymond, and Edmond de Selys-Longchamps, grandsons of the great zoologist, have given the whole collection to the nation, and it is being placed in the Royal Museum of Natural History at Brussels. Thus all de Selys' zoological collections are brought together again, for in 1900 de Selys bequeathed his important entomological collection to the museum."

## DISCUSSION

### THE OUACHITA PROJECT

IN a lull between turns in the most riotous ante-election program that Congress has put on the national boards in many years, a small voice has become momentarily audible planning a domestic event for the quiet reaction of the season after. It suggests a memorial to an industrious member of the House whose passing last year concluded a continuous service of twenty years. It is proposed by his widow, who succeeded him in Congress and will herself retire on completion of her first term.

Readers of *SCIENCE* all over the country who opposed creation of the Ouachita National Park five

years ago and were rescued from defeat by President Coolidge's veto as his last official act, and opposed again in the following Congress when their own protests held the bill at the bottom of the calendar, will hardly recognize it in its new rôle as a tribute to public service. This communication is a warning in advance to look out for Ouachita at the opening of the short session next December. Members of Congress are notoriously partial to memorials. For this reason we have been advised by members of the House who opposed it before that this time the bill will be specially hard to defeat.

The Ouachita project, it will be recalled, proposes

turning part of an Arkansas National Forest into a national park. It was opposed by the Secretary of Agriculture and Forest Service as a dangerous precedent for local looting of the national forest; by the Secretary of the Interior and National Park Service as a fatal precedent for crowding the system with low-standard parks in the interest of local business; and by hundreds of public-spirited associations and thousands of individuals.

Those who favored the project frankly argued that local business needed motor tourists. Besides, four neighbor states needed another Arkansas national park because few of their people could visit the western national parks! As if calling it a national park would impart to it the gorgeous beauty of Yosemite! To these old arguments will be added attack on national park standards of quality "because they are not broad enough to cover State needs." Also, now, to serve as a memorial!

If the old bill to make the area a new national park seems doubtful of passage, another will be substituted to make it a separate "floating addition" to Hot Springs National Park, also in Arkansas. This, it is thought, might be easier to pass. Why, it is difficult to understand.

Meantime promoters of a score or two of other projects below national park standards of quality will keenly await the precedent.

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#### A NEW METEORITE FROM THE BLACK HILLS

THE South Dakota State School of Mines has recently added to its geological museum an iron meteorite found during the summer of 1931 on North Redwater Creek near the eastern base of Bear Lodge Mountains—a subordinate portion of the Black Hills—in Crook County, Wyoming. It was unearthed by a workman while repairing the highway leading westward from the postoffice of Farrall, the site of the find being approximately twelve miles northeast of Sundance, the county seat of Crook County. There is no information available as to the time of its fall.

The meteorite, designated as the Bear Lodge meteorite, is a rough, compact, angular mass fourteen inches long, ten inches wide and six and one half inches high in the highest part, measured perpendicular to the rather flat base. Its weight as found was one hundred seven pounds seven ounces. It is covered with a thin coat of reddish brown, dimly mottled oxide resembling ordinary iron rust. Much of the surface is coarsely pitted, the individual pits being irregular, more or less coalescing depressions an inch

or more in depth and from one to two or three or more inches in diameter. The flattened surface, designated as the base, is an irregular, somewhat rectangular area approximately twelve inches in longest direction and approximately eight inches wide. One corner of the specimen projected prominently, and this portion, removed from the main mass and weighing about three pounds, has received preliminary examination.

Analysis of unoxidized drillings shows iron to the amount of 91.70 per cent. and nickel 8.12 per cent. An etched surface discloses characteristic crystallographic figures and a number of fine thread-like cracks or fissures. The meteorite is being studied by Professor J. P. Connolly, of the department of Mineralogy and Petrography, and it is expected that at a later time a more detailed description will be given.

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#### INFECTION OF THE CLOACA WITH THE VIRUS OF INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS

A VIRUS disease, known as infectious bronchitis, is responsible for wide-spread losses in poultry flocks. The suggestion that the virus might also be made to attack the cloacal tissue without harmful results and with subsequent immunity presented itself. Accordingly, an infected cotton swab was introduced into the cloaca of a bird with the result that after three days an acute inflammation developed in the proctodeumal portion of this structure. Four days later a cotton swab infected from this bird was used to inoculate the cloaca of another, which in turn showed the same disease process. Thereafter the virus was carried through four more generations at intervals of three days.

Each of the birds infected in the cloaca also furnished material for inoculating another bird intratracheally. These birds showed the typical symptoms of the disease, and all but one of the five inoculated recovered.

The recovered birds were tested for immunity at the close of the experiment. Those previously attacked in the cloaca resisted tracheal inoculation and those recovered from tracheal inoculation resisted cloacal infection. At this time the inoculated birds had received their immunizing dose 11 to 27 days previously. Experiments making use of cloacal inoculation as a practical means of immunization are now under investigation.

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