

With a few others Jacoby founded the Mathematical Society of New York, serving as treasurer and editor of its *Bulletin*, which group later on became the American Mathematical Society. At that time there existed no astronomical society and several astronomers were members of the mathematical society.

Jacoby had a very strong personality, and his exceptional conversational power was outstanding. He was much sought after for public lectures and popular scientific articles. He taught astronomy and navigation in Columbia University from 1891 to 1929, and his text-books on these subjects were widely used.

Professor Jacoby is survived by Mrs. Annie Maclear Jacoby, his son, Maclear Jacoby, his daughter, Eve Jacoby Van de Water, and two grandchildren.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

JAN SCHILT

RECENT DEATHS

DR. JUNE E. DOWNEY, professor of psychology and philosophy at the University of Wyoming, died on October 11, at the age of fifty-seven years.

DR. OLIVE M. LAMMERT, professor of chemistry at Vassar College, died suddenly on October 10, at the age of thirty-eight years.

H. C. CHADWICK, honorary lecturer in marine biology in the University of Liverpool, died on September 10, at the age of sixty-eight years.

DR. J. STUART THOMSON, senior lecturer and demonstrator in zoology in the University of Manchester, died on August 28, at the age of sixty-four years. Dr. Thomson was a brother of Dr. J. Arthur Thomson.

THE deaths are announced in *Nature* of Dr. J. A. Chubb, formerly curator of the Liverpool City Museum; of S. Williamson Wallace, formerly director of the Egyptian Government College of Agriculture and director of agriculture for the State of Victoria, and of Dr. A. Wilmore, formerly lecturer in geography at the Westminster Training College and principal of the Technical School, Colpe.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

DEGREES FROM EUROPEAN MEDICAL SCHOOLS

DR. HAROLD RYPINS, secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, announced on September 19 that American medical students now studying at certain medical schools in Europe or entering these schools this fall would be ineligible to practice in New York State.

With the announcement he made public a list of foreign medical schools from which graduates matriculating prior to January 1, 1933, will be eligible for license in New York State. After that date the graduates of the schools listed will not be accepted unless these schools obtain full recognition by the State Department of Education.

The list of thirty-seven includes all the medical schools of France, Italy and Switzerland and three in Scotland.

The complete list follows:

France—Universities of Lille, Lyon, Nancy, Paris, Strasbourg, Toulouse and Montpellier.

Italy—Universities of Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Florence, Genoa, Messina, Milan, Modena, Naples, Parma, Padua, Palermo, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, Sassari and Sienna.

Switzerland—Universities of Basel, Bern, Zurich, Geneva, Lausanne and Neuchâtel.

Scotland—Anderson's College, Glasgow, School of Medicine of The Royal Colleges, Edinburgh, and St. Mungo's College, Glasgow.

Czechoslovakia—University of Prague.

Greece—National University of Athens.

Rumania—University of Cluj.

Turkey—University of Constantinople.

The following is a list of foreign medical schools recognized in New York State, the graduates of which will be eligible for license:

Austria—Universities of Graz, Innsbruck and Vienna.

Denmark—University of Copenhagen.

England—Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Sheffield and Cambridge.

Germany—Universities of Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Frankfurt, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Cologne, Königsberg, Marburg, Münster, Erlangen, Munich, Wurzburg, Leipzig, Tübingen, Freiburg, Heidelberg, Jena, Giessen, Hamburg, Rostock and Düsseldorf.

Hungary—Universities of Budapest, Pecs and Szeged.

Ireland—Universities of Ireland, Cork, Dublin, Galway and Belfast.

The Netherlands—Universities of Amsterdam, Groningen, Leyden and Utrecht.

Norway—University of Oslo.

Scotland—Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrew's.

Sweden—Universities of Lund, Stockholm and Uppsala.

Wales—Welsh National School of Medicine.

FOREIGN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

THE United States Geographic Board has issued its first publication devoted exclusively to geographic names in foreign countries. This "First Report on

Foreign Geographic Names" gives the proper spellings, location and brief additional information relating to nearly 2,500 of the more important names of countries, cities, provinces, rivers and other natural features in all parts of the world.

All previous decisions of the Geographic Board with reference to foreign geographic names are superseded by the new report, which contains, in its 113 pages, more than twice as many decisions as have heretofore been published.

The spellings given in the new report will be followed by all departments and establishments of the federal government, by requirement of executive orders.

Six general rules for the spelling of foreign geographical names have been adopted. These are:

1.—The names of major territorial divisions, such as countries, self-governing dominions, colonies and protectorates, shall regularly be spelled in accordance with conventional English usage.

2.—The names of geographic features (rivers, mountains, deserts, lakes, etc.) common to two or more major territorial divisions in which the official languages are different, shall be spelled in accordance with conventional English usage, but the local official form employed within a given country may be used parenthetically wherever it seems desirable, as Danube (Donau) River.

3.—Local geographic names in each country, dominion, colony, protectorate or possession, in which a Latin alphabet is habitually or alternatively used, shall be spelled in accordance with local official usage; except that in cases where there is a conventional English form which differs from the official name, the departments of the government may use either or both forms which are printed in boldface type in the decisions of the United States Geographic Board; if both forms are used together, either may be placed first, the other following in parentheses.

4.—Accents and diacritical marks shall be retained in all local geographic names in which they are commonly employed in the accepted spellings—official, if any—in the language or languages of the country concerned.

5.—Geographic names in countries which have a non-Latin alphabet (like Egypt) or no alphabet (like China), but which provide an official transliteration into Latin characters (as in post or survey services), shall be spelled in accordance with such official transliteration.

6.—Geographic names in countries which have a non-Latin alphabet (such as Greece) or no alphabet (like Japan), but which do not provide an official transliteration into Latin characters, shall be spelled in accordance with the transliteration table adopted by the United States Geographic Board. In case there is a conventional name which differs from that commonly employed in the country concerned, either the conventional name, or the transliteration of the name in local use, or both names may be employed.

TREES DISTRIBUTED BY STATE DEPARTMENTS FOR FOREST PLANTING

MORE than 100,000,000 trees were distributed by state forestry departments for forest planting last year, according to a statement given out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These trees were grown in state nurseries, and no privately grown trees are included in the figure.

Of the total number of trees distributed, 25,510,052 were sent out for farm planting, 38 states and two territories cooperating with the Forest Service in this activity. In addition, 52,507,690 trees were planted on state lands and 24,839,109 were distributed for planting on private forest lands other than farms. Plantings of all three classes gained nearly 30 per cent. over 1930, when the total distribution was 79,319,000 trees.

In total number of planted trees distributed for planting on all classes of lands except national forests, New York led with 41,211,500; Michigan was second with 23,871,248; Pennsylvania more than 8,000,000, and Wisconsin, Ohio and Massachusetts, more than 3,000,000 each. Indiana and Connecticut each passed the 2,000,000 mark.

Pennsylvania led in farm forest planting, with 6,028,835 trees, followed by New York with 4,800,000, Ohio with 1,743,506, Puerto Rico with 1,253,800, and Michigan with 1,238,520. Nebraska, Wisconsin, Tennessee and Indiana each sent out more than three quarters of a million trees for planting.

Of species sent out for planting in farm forests, pines and spruces were far in the lead, with more than 15,000,000 trees. Of the pines, approximately 3,800,000 were white pine, more than 8,000,000 were Scotch and red pines, and 500,000 were jack pine, planted chiefly in the northeastern states, New York, Pennsylvania, the upper Ohio valley and the Lake states. Ponderosa pine was planted in smaller lots in western and central states. Spruce and other pulpwood species totaling more than 4,000,000 trees were distributed largely in the Northeast and Lake states.

For the farms in the South, more than 2,500,000 trees were distributed, chiefly slash, loblolly, longleaf and shortleaf pines, with some pitch pine, white pine, Scotch and Austrian pines, also cypress, gum, locust, walnut, tulip and other hardwoods.

Black locust plantings numbered nearly 1,500,000 trees, Tennessee leading with 723,000. Many of the locust plantings were for the dual purpose of growing wood products and checking erosion and gullying. Black walnut plantings were extensive, Ohio putting out 68,000 trees and Iowa 55,000.

Under the Clarke-McNary law the Federal Government cooperates with the states in the production of