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All previous decisions of the Geographic Board with reference to foreign geographic names are superseded by the new report, which contains, in its 113 pages, more than twice as many decisions as have heretofore been published.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

trees for farm forest and woodland planting. The trees are distributed through state forest agencies directly to the farmers, usually at cost. The Federal Government does not distribute planting stock for state or private lands.

FREE ILLUSTRATED LECTURES OF THE CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

THE California Academy of Sciences announces a special course of free illustrated lectures on the general subject of "The Beauties of Nature," to be given in San Francisco, at 8:00 o'clock, on the evenings of October 19 and 26 and November 2 and 9, 1932.

October 19—*Up the Amazon and Over the Andes.* An account of a trip for the collection of botanical specimens secured for the California Academy of Sciences, the University of California and other institutions. It was planned to describe topography and geography of the Amazon Basin, illustrated with numerous lantern slides. The lecture was delivered by Ynes Mexia, who after a stay of two years and a half in Brazil and on the East Coast of South America crossed the continent at its widest point from east to west.

October 26—*The Music of the Out-of-Doors.* This lecture, which will be illustrated with hand-colored slides, will have special reference to the mammal and bird life of the Yosemite region. It will be delivered by Bert Harwell, park naturalist of the Yosemite National Park, who will give his own interpretation of the songs and calls of birds, some accompanied with music on the piano.

November 2—*The Templeton Crocker Expedition of the California Academy of Sciences.* A symposium; illustrated. The authors and subjects will be: Templeton Crocker, Account of the Expedition; Captain Garland Rotch, The *Zaca* and Her Crew; Harry S. Swarth, curator of the Department of Ornithology, Birds; H. Walton Clark, assistant curator of the Department of Fishes, Tidepools and Their Inhabitants; John Thomas Howell, assistant curator of the Department of Botany, Plants; Robert J. Lanier, assistant superintendent of the Steinhart Aquarium, Live Fishes and Deep-sea Dredging; E. P. Van Duzee, curator of the Department of Entomology, Insects; Dr. Albert E. Larsen, medical officer of the expedition, Plankton and Termites.

November 9—*Glaciation of the Sierra Nevada.* During the Ice Age there was an extensive ice cover on the Sierra Nevada which at some points extended far down the western slope of the range. Information relating to these California ice fields and the resulting glaciation will be presented with illustrations by Dr. Eliot Blackwelder, professor of geology at Stanford University. Dr. Blackwelder was, for a number of years, a geologist in the U. S. Geological Survey. He was a member of the Carnegie Expedition to China in 1903–1904 and had been professor of geology at several middle west universities before going to Stanford in 1922.

These lectures are in continuation of three earlier courses of four each on the same general subject, given under the auspices of the academy in April, and in September and October, 1931, and in May and June, 1932.

NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

THE Ninth International Congress of the History of Medicine was held at Bucharest from September 10 to 18, under the presidency of Dr. Victor Gomoiu, with King Carol, who opened the congress, as president of honor.

The British Medical Journal reports that the principal themes for discussion were the evolution of medicine in the Balkan countries, a subject to which papers were contributed, among others, by the President, Dr. Galip Ata, of Stamboul; Professor A. Kousis, of Athens; Dr. Ali Milhali, of Valona; Professor P. Stoyanoff, of Sofia; Professor L. Thaller, of Zagreb, and Professor V. Bologa, of Cluj; the protection of Europe against the plague, which was illustrated by papers from Professor Ricardo Jorge, of Lisbon; Professor J. Guiart, of Lyons; Professor P. Capparoni, of Rome; Professor D. Giordano, of Venice; Professor Simonini, of Modena; Professor G. Sticker, of Würzburg; Dr. Tricot-Royer, of Antwerp, and Dr. L. Zembrzuski, of Warsaw; as well as a variety of miscellaneous topics, including an address on the history of medicine and scientific criticism by Professor A. Castiglioni, of Padua; the development of operative gynecology, by Dr. I. Fischer, of Vienna; Cruveilhier and modern medicine, by Dr. E. Goldschmid, of Frankfurt; the history of spectacles, by Professor W. Reis, of Lemberg; Polydore Vergil, by Dr. J. F. Fulton, of Yale University, and Chaucer and medieval medicine, by Dr. J. D. Rolleston, the delegate of the British Government and the Royal Society of Medicine, who, with other national delegates, was elected an honorary member of the Rumanian Society of the History of Medicine and presented with the Rumanian Order of Cultural Merit (Class II).

Visits were paid to the Faculty of Medicine, Professor Cantacuzène's institute of serums and vaccines, Professor Minovici's medico-legal institute, various hospitals and museums, the State Archives, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, where a wreath was deposited. The visitors were entertained throughout their stay with lavish hospitality by the public authorities and private individuals. The last three days were reserved for a motor excursion through some of the most beautiful parts of Rumania in the neighborhood of Bucharest, with visits to Sinaia and the oil wells of Campine.