of the division, Dr. D. S. Robbins, of the New Mexico State College, Las Cruces, made his address on "Science and Religion."

Several brief trips were available to points of interest in and near Santa Fé, and on Thursday, May 2, there was an all-day excursion, of interest especially to archeologists and geologists, to the Bandelier National Monument.

The division as a whole elected officers as follows:

President: Harold S. Colton, director of the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff.

Vice-president: Jesse L. Nusbaum, Laboratory of Anthropology, Sante Fé, New Mexico.

Secretary-treasurer: Veon C. Kiech, Department of Chemistry, University of New Mexico.

Members of the Executive Committee for 3 years: Stuart A. Northrop, University of New Mexico; E. F. Carpenter, University of Arizona.

Officers of the sections are as follows:

Biological Sciences: Chairman, J. R. Eyer, State College, New Mexico; *Secretary,* R. H. Canfield, Jornade Experimental Range, Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Mathematics: Chairman, F. W. Sparks, Texas Technological College, Lubbock; *Secretary,* W. C. Risselman, State Teachers College, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Physical Sciences: Chairman, S. B. Talmage, New Mexico School of Mines, Socorro, New Mexico; *Secretary,* W. M. Craig, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas.

Social Sciences: Chairman, E. W. Haury, Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona; *Secretary,* J. H. Provinse, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

The sixteenth meeting of the division will be held at Flagstaff and the Grand Canyon, Arizona, from April 27 to 30, 1936, and the seventeenth meeting at Denver, Colorado, jointly with the Pacific Division and the entire association, in June, 1937.

E. F. CARPENTER,
Secretary

STATE ACADEMIES

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE seventeenth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Academy of Science was held at McKenzie's Hotel, Franconia, N. H., on Friday and Saturday, May 31 and June 1. The meeting was called to order on Friday at 7:45 P. M. by President Harold A. Iddles. After the presidential address, "The Development of Some Recent Chemical Processes," papers were read by members.

Papers by members were read on Saturday morning, followed by the business meeting. On Saturday afternoon an excursion was made to Wildwood C.C.C. Camp, Lost River, and Franconia Notch. After a banquet on Saturday night, Mr. Richard P. Goldthwait, of the Geology Department of Dartmouth College, gave the invitation lecture, "Living Glaciers in Alaska."

Resolutions were adopted by the academy favoring: (1) A careful and sane revision of the Pure Food and Drug Act; (2) only such advertising as contains statements not misleading; (3) the adoption of legislation adequate to control pollution of public waters, soil erosion and hydraulic development; (4) continued government support of scientific investigation along sane lines; and (5) preventative measures of research and community cooperation in problems of juvenile delinquency.

The following officers were elected for 1935–36:

President, Albert L. Clough, Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences; *Vice-president,* Professor George M. Robertson, Dartmouth College; *Secretary-treasurer,* Professor George W. White, University of New Hampshire; *Member of Council,* Professor Harold A. Iddles, University of New Hampshire; *Councillor to American Association for Advancement of Science,* Professor Walter C. O'Kane, University of New Hampshire.

GEORGE W. WHITE,
Secretary-treasurer

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE LUMBAR LOCALIZATION OF PARALYSIS IN EXPERIMENTAL POLIOMYELITIS AFTER INTRANASAL INOCULATION

IN a recent review of the pathogenesis of poliomyelitis[1] I concluded that the available evidence pointed to a spread of the infection from an entering point in the olfactory mucosa of the nose up to the olfactory bulb and thence downwards through the brain-stem to and through the spinal cord. In the same year (1933), Faber and Gebhardt[2] were able to furnish experimental corroboration of such a direction and pathway of invasion in monkeys, by showing the locations of virus after intranasal instillation on successive days of the incubation period. Since then Schultz and Gebhardt[3] and Brodie and Elvidge[4] have shown that intranasal inoculation (which involves

[1] H. K. Faber, *Medicine,* 12: 83, 1933.

[2] H. K. Faber and L. P. Gebhardt, *Jour. Exp. Med.,* 57: 933, 1933.

[3] E. W. Schultz and L. P. Gebhardt, *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. and Med.,* 31: 728, 1934.

[4] M. Brodie and A. R. Elvidge, SCIENCE, 79: 235, 1934.