

developmental patterns the American Negro is identical with other types of modern man. But these are observations made on the end results of growth as found in adults. The only meager documents of the growth pattern itself are found in those records provided by the Brush Foundation for the White House Conference on Child Health and Development in 1930, records which compare the growth patterns of Cleveland White and Negro children, children of American-born parents and of Sicilian-born parents.²⁹ Hopelessly inadequate though these samples are, they suggest that differences of pattern relate only to proportions and size of body frame-work, not to fundamental pattern of maturation. They bear out Cobb's summary derived from observation of the adult. In

the dispassionate consideration of plans for the promotion of human welfare there is but one test of validity. Do they contemplate a cultural system to which man is to adjust himself as best he can or are they the spontaneous outgrowth of the insistent yearnings of human nature, securely rooted in the biological characters of mankind. Our observations to-night point the way to an enchanting study of prime significance for social welfare in a field of work where few have trod and none has set a master furrow. They are but a rushlight in the stormy night of chaotic current social theory, but they illuminate, however feebly, the crucial fact that man's biological nature is so deeply ingrained that political or social schemes which overlook this fact will do so at their peril.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

HYDROGRAPHY IN THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

ACCORDING to the London *Times*, it has been decided that the British Admiralty shall undertake the construction of a magnetic survey ship, which is urgently required to carry out magnetic observations at sea, and provision for commencing the work has been made. The construction of the ship is necessary to determine the secular change in magnetic variation at sea, and thus to provide accurate forecasts of the correction to be applied to the standard, *i.e.*, the magnetic compass, in all ships.

Up to 1929 these observations were made by a ship belonging to the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Unfortunately, this vessel was destroyed by fire in 1929, and the institution has decided not to replace her.

According to the *Times* it is of special importance to Great Britain, as the principal maritime nation of the world, that a vessel should be built to resume the work with the least possible delay.

During 1934 H.M. surveying ships have all been fully employed in making new surveys or resurveys as necessary, the number of ships employed being four at home and four abroad. Of the latter, one has been employed in the Far East, one on the coast of Siam, one in the Persian Gulf and Cyprus and one in the West Indies and on the coast of Labrador. The party left in Labrador during the winter of 1933-34 were reembarked by the *Challenger* in July last, having accomplished a considerable amount of work. Owing to more urgent requirements, the Labrador survey will not proceed for the present.

²⁹ T. W. Todd, "Growth and Development of the Skeleton," in "Growth and Development of the Child." Pt. II, "Anatomy and Physiology," pp. 26-130. Century Company, N. Y., 1933.

The tidal stream survey of the British Isles has been continued in collaboration with the French and Netherlands Governments; assistance has also been given by the Fishery Board for Scotland and the Northern Lighthouse Board. Satisfactory progress is being made, and data have been collected at some sixty stations during the year.

Further developments are taking place in both deep and shallow echo-sounding apparatus, which continue to give highly satisfactory results. The development of a boat set has enabled echo-sounding methods to be employed by the motor-boats of surveying ships, and areas to be surveyed can thus be covered in a much shorter time, since echo-sounding does not, as does the use of the sounding machine or the hand lead, involve the stopping of the boats. The development of visual recorders, which enable a trace to be made of the sea bottom, has also been considerably advanced.

THE SECOND DOLAN EXPEDITION OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA

WORD has been received at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia to the effect that the second Dolan expedition to West China and Eastern Tibet, led by Brooke Dolan, II, of Philadelphia, which was for several months completely cut off from mail and other ordinary means of communication, had rounded out its first year of exploration and collecting with much new and valuable scientific data and many specimens of rare and unusual birds and mammals for the study collection of the museum.

To secure necessary official permits for work in certain remote areas, Mr. Dolan left the main party and with two Tibetans journeyed from Jyekundo to Sin-ing, through the so-called "Never-never Land" of the nomad tribes who roam these high mountain sources

of the upper Yellow River, a region last traversed by foreigners many years ago, and then only with an organized caravan.

These bleak wind-torn steppes averaging 14,000 feet above sea-level are almost grassless, and take a heavy toll from such merchant caravans as venture between Jyekundo and Sining. Caravans are always heavily armed against marauding bands of Ngolok nomads, and Mr. Dolan reports a narrow escape from an engagement with such a band. The wastes are almost trackless, and for nine days the small party was lost with a failing food supply. However, an extensive survey of the animal and bird life was made for the first time, and an excellent view obtained of an almost unknown snow peak, Amnyi Machen, which, contrary to previous observers, Mr. Dolan judged to be less than 25,000 feet high and not comparable to the giants of the Himalayas.

Along the Ussu tributary of the upper Yangtze River in northeastern Tibet the expedition collected specimens of wild yak, Tibetan antelope and big-horn sheep, secured with a view to new habitat groups in the museum. Besides these, many other mammals and birds have been collected and prepared for shipment to Philadelphia.

VISIT OF BRITISH PHYSICIANS TO THE UNITED STATES

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that fifty-five British physicians, with members of their families, making a group of 110, visited, between August 4 and 14, New York, Washington, Chicago, Albuquerque, the Grand Canyon, Los Angeles and San Francisco, on their way to the meeting of the British Medical Association, which will be held in Melbourne, Australia, in September. On their arrival in New York on the S.S. *Georgic*, on Sunday, August 4, the visitors were met by Drs. Morris Fishbein and Austin A. Hayden, Chicago, and Arthur W. Booth, Elmira, N. Y., representing the American Medical Association, and by Drs. Frederic E. Sondern, New York, and Arthur J. Bedell, Albany, president and immediate past president, respectively, of the Medical Society of the State of New York. On Sunday afternoon the guests were taken by motor to Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, N. Y., with a special police escort. Monday, August 5, was spent in visits to the Columbia University-Presbyterian Hospital Medical Center, the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and other points of interest, with a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria. On the following two days the party saw the sights of Washington, D. C., and Mount Vernon. They were received at the White House and entertained at a reception at the British Embassy. They were also guests at a luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel, at which

officials of the Army and Navy Medical Corps, the U. S. Public Health Service, the British Embassy and the Medical Society of the District of Columbia were hosts. Arriving in Chicago on August 8, the day was spent viewing places of interest in the city. The party was accompanied by Dr. Hayden, who was in charge of arrangements for the day; Dr. Olin West, secretary of the American Medical Association; Dr. Fishbein; Dr. Thomas P. Foley, president-elect; Dr. Robert Hayes, secretary of the Chicago Medical Society, and Dr. Lemuel E. Day, member of the council of the Illinois State Medical Society. At the Union Stockyards G. H. Swift, together with medical and other officials of the firms of Swift and Company, Armour and Company and Libby, McNeill and Libby were hosts at a luncheon for the visitors. At a tea at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Robert Ross, acting British consul in Chicago, and representatives of the various official bodies made addresses, to which Dr. Ernest Kaye Le Fleming, chairman of the council of the British association, responded. In the evening the party was entertained at dinner. During the day Professor Ernest W. Hey Groves operated at Cook County Hospital. Sir Comyns Berkeley, Sir Ewen MacLean and Professor John Bright Banister visited the radium centers at Michael Reese Hospital and the Chicago Lying-in Hospital.

At midnight the party left on a special train for Albuquerque, N. M., where they were entertained by the Bernalillo County Medical Society, with visits to the University of New Mexico and the Indian village of Isleta. A day was spent at the Grand Canyon as guests of the local medical society. Los Angeles was visited on August 12, with the Los Angeles County Medical Association acting as host. On August 13, the daylight coast line trip to San Francisco was taken, the entertainment being arranged by the County Medical Society. In the afternoon the party embarked for Australia. It was planned to stop one day at Honolulu, where the Hawaii Territorial Medical Association and the Honolulu County Medical Society planned entertainment, including sightseeing trips around the island of Oahu and a dinner at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, with special Hawaiian music and dancing.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

THE 1935 annual meeting of The American Forestry Association, which will mark its sixtieth anniversary, will be held at Lake Placid, New York, on September 12, 13 and 14, in coordination with New York's state program to celebrate fifty years of conservation. The two meetings will form one of the greatest conservation rallies in many years. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace have been invited to participate.

Plans for the anniversary meetings call for a series