

Observatory and Tea at Observatory House with Director and Mrs. Mitchell. *Evening*, 7:00, Reception by President and Mrs. Frank R. Lillie and President and Mrs. John Lloyd Newcomb, Farmington Country Club. 7:30, Academy Dinner, Farmington Country Club.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20

9:00, Tour of the University. 10:00, Fifth Scientific Session. 1:00, Luncheon at Castalia, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Boocock. 3:00, Visit to "Monticello." 4:30, Tea at Morven with Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Stone.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

At a meeting of the International Union of Biological Sciences held at Amsterdam on September 2, in connection with the sixth International Botanical Congress, Dr. E. D. Merrill, retiring director of the New York Botanical Garden, was elected president, succeeding Dr. A. C. Seward, of the University of Cambridge. Dr. Merrill took up his work as administrator of botanical collections at Harvard University on October 1.

DR. JAMES F. BURKE, member of the United States National Committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission, was elected president to succeed Dr. A. F. Enstrom, Sweden, at the recent meeting of the plenary session of the commission at Brussels. Dr. Elihu Thomson and Professor Pierre Janet were elected honorary presidents; Colonel K. Edgecumbe was reelected honorary secretary.

DR. ROSCOE POUND, dean of the Harvard Law School, has submitted his resignation to take effect at the end of the present academic year. He will continue to hold the Carter professorship of law. Dr. Pound is also known for his work in botany, being a member of the Botanical Society of America, the American Microscopical Society, the Ecological Society of America and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

G. N. CARMAN, who completed recently forty years of service as director of the Lewis Institute, Chicago, has reached the age of seventy-nine years. The title of director emeritus has been conferred on him.

DR. RICHARD VON HERTWIG, professor of zoology at Munich, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday on September 20; Dr. Gustav Gärtner, professor of general pathology at Vienna, celebrated his eightieth birthday on September 28.

PROFESSOR P. S. SHEARER has been appointed head of the department of animal husbandry at the Iowa State College. In this position he succeeds Professor H. H. Kildee, who is now dean of agriculture. Dr. Margaret A. Ohlson, of the Michigan State College, has been appointed associate professor of foods and nutrition.

DR. ARTHUR OSOL, associate professor of physical chemistry and assistant director of the chemical laboratories at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, has been appointed assistant dean.

DR. ERNST A. HAUSER, since 1933 chemist of the "Semperit" Austro-American Rubber Works in Vienna, known for his research on rubber and other colloidal materials, has been appointed associate professor of chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

DR. T. B. MANNY has resigned as acting head of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to become head of the department of sociology and public welfare at the University of Maryland.

DR. JAMES HARRISON, instructor in bacteriology at the University of Chicago, has become assistant professor of biology at Temple University. He will have charge of the work in the department of bacteriology, of which Professor A. A. Schaeffer is chairman.

DR. EARLE G. BROWN, since 1925 secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, has been appointed professor of hygiene and preventive medicine at the University of Kansas School of Medicine at Kansas City. He will retain his position with the State Board.

DR. E. A. HELGESON has been made assistant professor of botany at the North Dakota Agricultural College. He will be in charge of teaching and research in plant physiology and of teaching in plant pathology.

DR. E. B. NEWMAN, formerly National Research Council fellow, has been appointed instructor in psychology at Swarthmore College.

DR. E. W. H. CRUICKSHANK, professor of physiology at Dalhousie University, has been appointed to the Regius chair of physiology in the University of Aberdeen, to succeed the late Professor J. J. R. Macleod.

DR. NOLAN D. C. LEWIS, director of laboratories at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, since 1919, will become assistant medical director in charge of clinical and clinicopathological research of the Neurological Institute. Dr. Lewis, who also will become professor of neuropathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, was formerly director of clinical psychiatry at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Dr. C. Burns Craig has been made associate director of the institute.

DR. H. S. RUBINSTEIN, who recently resigned from the faculty of the School of Medicine, University of Maryland, is now carrying on his work at the Laboratory for Neuro-Endocrine Research of the Surgical Division of the Sinai Hospital, Baltimore.

L. L. SNYDER has been promoted to the position of curator, Division of Birds, in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology at Toronto.

DR. WILSON G. SMILLIE, professor of public health administration at the Harvard School of Public Health, has been made chairman of the Newton Board of Health, to succeed Dr. Francis G. Curtis, who has resigned after forty-two years' service.

DR. CLAIR E. TURNER, professor of biology and public health at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is now in Europe on leave of absence for a year to conduct a world survey of public health education methods. During his absence the work will be carried on by three special lecturers, who were recently appointed. These are: Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky, deputy commissioner of health of Boston; Professor Percy G. Stiles, of the Harvard Medical School, and Charles F. Horan, industrial hygienist.

PROFESSOR W. W. STIFLER, of the department of physics, and Professor Harold H. Plough, of the department of biology, have returned to their posts at Amherst College after a semester's leave of absence. Professor Stifler, after traveling in France, Switzerland, Germany and Belgium, spent some weeks in study at Cambridge, England, and attended a conference of physicists in Bristol. Professor Plough spent the first half of his leave in the study of tropical marine animals at the Bass Biological Laboratory, Englewood, Fla. After that he went to California to continue his work in the field of genetics in the laboratory of the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, later spending a month at Woods Hole, Mass.

SURGEON-GENERAL HUGH S. CUMMING, head of the U. S. Public Health Service, sailed on September 23 for Geneva and Paris. Dr. Cumming will be an unofficial observer at a meeting of the Health Committee of the League of Nations from October 7 to 16. He planned then to go to Paris for the sessions of the International Health Office beginning on October 17. Both conferences will consider methods of checking the spread of yellow fever.

W. R. GREGG, chief of the U. S. Meteorological Service, arrived in Moscow on September 21 to make arrangements for receipt of weather reports from Siberia. He was accompanied by J. B. Kincer, chief of the Climate and Crop Division of the service. It is planned to establish a systematic exchange of weather reports with the Soviet government.

THE second Harvey Society lecture will be given on November 21 by Dr. Robert M. Yerkes, professor of psychobiology at Yale University, on "The Significance of Chimpanzee-Culture for Biological Research."

THE Dohme Lectures at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine will be given by Dr. James A. Gunn, professor of pharmacology and director of the Nuffield Institute of Medical Research, at the University of Oxford, on November 6, 7 and 8. The titles of the lectures are as follows: "Pharmacological and Therapeutic Properties of the Harmala Alkaloids and Their Derivatives," "Reactions of Uterine Muscle" and "Pharmacological Syndromes."

DR. W. W. CORT, professor of zoology at the Johns Hopkins University, opened on October 3 a series of eight popular lectures to be given before the Lancaster, Pa., branch of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His subject was "Biological Studies in Human Parasites." Subsequent lectures will be given by: Dr. A. B. Stout, New York Botanical Garden, botany; Professor K. M. Dallenbach, Cornell University, psychology; Dr. W. J. Humphreys, U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., physics; Dr. E. R. Weidlein, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, chemistry, and Professor G. H. Parker, Harvard University, zoology.

A SERIES of lectures on subjects in industrial chemistry and chemical engineering will be presented by technologic specialists of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research during 1935-1936. These discourses will be delivered on alternate Thursdays at 11:30 A. M. from October 3 to May 14, in the Fellows' Room of the institute. They will be open to all students of industrial chemistry and chemical engineering in the University of Pittsburgh, as well as to the institute's members. The lectures are: Dr. E. R. Weidlein, "Whither Industrial Research?"; Dr. F. P. Lasseter, "Fuels and Their Combustion"; H. B. Meller, "Urban Air Hygiene"; Dr. T. A. Wilson, "Radiations in the Industries"; Dr. R. N. Wenzel, "The Fatty Acid Industry"; Dr. E. W. Reid, "The Synthetic Organic Chemical Industry"; Dr. W. B. Burnett, "Synthetic Textile Products"; Dr. M. H. Bigelow, "Modern Plastics"; Dr. O. F. Hedenburg, "Vital Products and Their Synthesis"; Dr. H. K. Salzberg, "Milk and Its Derivatives"; Dr. M. D. Coulter, "Food Distribution"; Dr. Jules Labarthe, "Science in Retail Merchandising"; Dr. L. H. Cretcher, "Chemical Therapeutic Agents"; Dr. E. H. Balz, "Essential Oils."

THE eleventh International Horticultural Congress was opened in Rome by Signor Rossoni, the Minister of Agriculture, on September 16. Five hundred delegates from more than fifty states attended.

THE International Congress on Dermatology, which opened in Budapest on September 16, was attended by 1,000 physicians.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the Highway Research Board of the National Research Council will be held in Washington, D. C., on December 5 and 6.

THE eighth annual meeting of the committee on electrical insulation of the Division of Engineering and Industrial Research of the National Research Council, of which Professor J. B. Whitehead, dean of the faculty of engineering of the Johns Hopkins University, is chairman, will meet at Pittsfield, Mass., on October 17, 18 and 19. In addition to a program of twenty-two scientific papers, there will be, after the annual dinner on Thursday, an address by Dr. Irving Langmuir, of the General Electric Company, entitled "Random Thoughts on Dielectrics." On Friday a luncheon will be tendered to the committee by the General Electric Company and there will be an inspection of the plant of the company, including the research laboratories.

THE American Public Health Association's fourth health education institute will be held in Milwaukee on October 4, 5 and 6, preceding the annual session of the association. The subject of this year's institute will be "Health Education with Special Reference to Smaller Cities and Rural Communities." Leaders of the discussions will be Dr. W. Frank Walker, director of the division of health studies, Commonwealth Fund, New York; Wesley Maurer, of the School of Journalism, University of Michigan; Evart G. Routzahn, editor of the public health education section of the *American Journal of Public Health*, and Ruth E. Grout, Cattaraugus County School Health Service, Olean, N. Y.

THE Australian Federal Government announces the immediate establishment of a Federal Medical Research Council with the cooperation of the states as a first step towards a permanent memorial of the visit of the British Medical Association. It is expected that the proposal will attract many endowments.

A REVERSIONARY bequest of \$10,000 from the estate of Miss Lucy Hunter Baird has been received by the Smithsonian Institution.

FEDERAL and state forces have been continuing the drive against the Dutch elm disease. Since there is no known cure or control, complete eradication of the disease appears to be the only means of saving one of the most highly valued shade trees in this country. Government scouts have examined the trees for evidence of the disease. If a diseased tree is found and verified by laboratory tests, it will be removed before it becomes a breeding place for bark beetles that carry the disease from tree to tree. Spec-

imens for laboratory tests must be taken from each diseased tree so that trees affected with the disease will be condemned. The tree is then marked with a small aluminum tag so that it can be identified when the laboratory report is available. If it is found to have the disease, the owner will be notified by a representative of the State Department of Agriculture. In addition to collecting specimens from wilted trees, scouts will also tag all dead and dying elms. These trees serve as a breeding place for the insect carriers of the disease as well as the fungus that causes the disease. The removal of these worthless and unsanitary elms is as important to this project as mosquito control or sewage disposal is to some human diseases. The cooperation of private property owners and public officials with the government and state agencies is requested. A recent circular outlining the eradication program may be had upon request to Room 916, County Office Building, White Plains, N. Y. Likewise all questions regarding the work should be referred to that office.

A REUTER dispatch from Berlin to *The New York Times* reads as follows: "Professors at German universities and technical and other scientific colleges have been 'muzzled' by order of Bernhard Rust, Minister of Education. They are forbidden to give information to the press on their work in experiments and research. Each university and college will have a special 'press man' who alone will be authorized to pass an answer and whose sanction must be obtained by professors for all their scientific publications."

THE London *Times* reports that after the claim by the president of the Geological Survey and Museum Scientific Staff Association for improved scales of pay for geologists employed, the Industrial Court has decided that as from January 1 the scales of pay for district geologists, senior geologists and geologists shall be £850-£30-£1,010, £680-£24-£800 and £350-£25-£650, respectively. The minimum of £350 is to apply to officers recruited at the age of 25 or over, this salary to be reduced by one increment in respect of each year or part of a year by which the age of the entrants is below 25 years. The numbers involved in the award are 50. The present salary scales of these three grades are £797-£905, £575-£797 and £337-£575, respectively. Geologists upon appointment are required to possess a good honor degree in geology, knowledge of French and German, and if possible to have done research work for a year or more. The scales awarded to district geologists and senior geologists are identical with those for senior and principal officers (scientific, technical and chemical) in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Government Chemist's Department and the scientific departments in the Admiralty and Air Ministry. The scale of the recruiting grade (geolo-

gist) is considerably higher than that for the recruiting grades of chemists and technical officers in these departments, which is £275—£18—£455 (efficiency

bar)—£25—£580. In the latter case, however, a few selected officers are allowed an extended maximum of £680.

DISCUSSION

CONSERVATION OF THE PREHISTORIC REMAINS OF NEBRASKA

A RESOLUTION has recently been adopted by both houses of the Nebraska legislature to conserve the scientifically very valuable deposits of fossil and other prehistoric remains which occur in the state. This is not to be construed as an unfriendly move on the part of the sponsors of this act. The Nebraska Geological Survey welcomes serious scientific study and research within the state by all persons and institutions who seriously desire to investigate and collect for purely scientific purposes. There is no intention to restrict or curtail the collection of materials by properly accredited representatives of educational institutions and museums. It is hoped that this act will encourage greater cooperation and more complete understanding between scientists from without the state, who come to Nebraska, and the personnel of the Nebraska Geological Survey, the Nebraska State Museum, and other properly constituted staffs of scientists within the state. Persons or institutions who desire to collect in Nebraska should make contact with the state geologist or an authorized representative of the Nebraska State Geological Survey. No set of specific regulations are at present contemplated and such may not be found necessary, if all persons concerned cooperate to the fullest extent.

It is hoped that this act will discourage and prevent the commercial exploitation of all kinds of prehistoric remains by citizens of the state and other persons from without. Also, it is desirable to prevent the unskilled digging of fossils, *et cetera*, by untrained persons, and the exploitation of valuable deposits by any one whose motives may not be strictly scientific or whose activity may not result in the greatest possible scientific use of the materials. Amateur local collectors are not to be discouraged in their pursuit of scientific information, but museum directors, to whom collections from Nebraska are offered for sale, are advised to communicate with the state geologist regarding the status of the collector and whether authorization has been issued permitting such disposal of materials. It is hoped that all collectors and parties will fully regard the prior claims that other collectors may have, by right of discovery or by grant by other discoverers, to sites and quarries, which have been opened up in previous seasons. Greater agreement on problems of paleontology and stratigraphy will be possible now than in the past, if all geologists, paleontologists and archeologists working in Nebraska will fully co-

operate with the Nebraska State Geological Survey in the spirit of the resolution which is given in full below:

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE CONSERVATION OF NEBRASKA'S FOSSIL AND OTHER PREHISTORIC REMAINS

PREAMBLE

Resolved:

That WHEREAS, the State of Nebraska has within its borders extensive geologic formations and other deposits containing fossil and other prehistoric remains of great scientific value, and

WHEREAS, the unskilled exploitation of these resources, by untrained workers, has resulted in the destruction of much fine material, and the permanent damage to many of the best deposits,

Therefore, authority is hereby given to the Nebraska State Geological Survey of the Conservation and Survey Division of the University of Nebraska, to regulate and control the collection of such materials within the borders of the State, and to take such steps as may be necessary under its police power, already granted, to conserve these deposits for Nebraska, and to prevent the unscrupulous exploitation of the same by collectors from without the State.

The above resolution was introduced and adopted by the Nebraska House of Representatives on the 14th day of May, 1935, and it was introduced in the Nebraska Senate on May 20 and adopted on May 24, 1935, and has been officially certified by the Chief Clerks of both houses.

A. L. LUGN,

Geologist, Nebraska State Geological Survey, and Associate Professor of Geology, University of Nebraska

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

"YELLOW WATER" IN LA JOLLA BAY IN 1935

IN the last week of July and the first week of August, 1935, a case of "yellow water" occurred in La Jolla Bay, near San Diego, California. When first noticed on or about July 27 the discoloration amounted to no more than a greenish yellow tinge to the water where sufficient numbers of causative organisms were caught in the surface films of the sea and of air or gas bubbles concentrated by breaking wavelets.

On July 30 the color was much more prominent and there were spots in which the wavelets had thrown it into frothy streaks, some narrow and others a foot or a yard in width, with colors varying from delicate olive-green-yellow outside the froth to bright yellow-