November 13. Dr. Fleece graduated from Centre College, Kentucky, in 1910 and received his doctorate from Princeton University in 1926. He taught at Princeton for sixteen years before accepting the chair of chemistry at Central College.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "I have just had word from Leningrad that Dr. Vs. T. Pavlov, eldest son of Professor I. P. Pavlov, died on the 29th of October from an inoperable carcinoma of the pancreas. Dr. Pavlov for many years has travelled with his father during his attendance at congresses, and all those who were members of the fifteenth International Physiological Congress in the U. S. S. R. last summer will remember how much Pavlov did for their comfort and pleasure. He entertained various members of the congress almost every night and with his extraordinary linguistic powers no one could have been a more gracious or more interesting host."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE SIMPLIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL WEATHER REPORTS

W. R. GREGG, chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, who has returned to Washington after attending the eighth meeting of the International Meteorological Organization in Warsaw, reports that representatives of forty-two countries adopted a program for further unification of the codes, symbols and units employed in the international exchange of weather reports. Although great progress along these lines has been made in the last fifteen years, many loose ends are said to remain.

Confusion from differences in speech is avoided in international weather codes by using figures, rather than words. These figure codes are now very generally used by ships reporting from sea. Land stations, however, have lagged behind in substituting new for old codes. Now the maps on which daily weather forecasts are based will look alike the world over as soon as the international symbols adopted by the conference are universally accepted. A black dot will mean light rain or drizzle, a star will mean light snow, and a plain circle will mean clear, cloudless skies.

Mr. Gregg points out that differences in national systems of weights and measures make complete uniformity in the units for weather reports very difficult. For example, before reports can go out over the Arlington wireless towers near Washington, D. C., inches, used to measure atmospheric pressure in this country, must be converted into millibars; miles per hour, used to express wind velocity here, must be converted into the Beaufort scale of wind force, and so on. All European countries, except Great Britain, translate into degrees Centigrade the temperature reports received in degrees Fahrenheit from the United States.

European meteorologists are working on many of the problems that are not receiving special attention in America—notably, how to record conditions in the upper air more accurately. Russian meteorologists have perfected an instrument that is proving very effective. Carried aloft by a balloon, this instrument, by means of a radio attachment, sends back signals that give observers on the ground a true record of temperatures, pressures and wind velocities at the different levels of the atmosphere up to several thousand feet.

European forecasters, like American forecasters, are developing air mass analysis as a valuable supplement to observations taken at the earth's surface, but not as a substitute for them.

EXPEDITION TO MAUNA KEA OF THE HAWAIIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE Hawaiian Academy of Science has completed a successful two-weeks expedition to the summit of Mauna Kea, 13,784 feet, and the highest peak on any Pacific island. The summit camp was established at Lake Waiau, in the bowl of a cinder cone, at 13,007 feet, where water is available and which is partially sheltered from the wind. The chief purpose was to permit geologists, botanists, entomologists and various other naturalists to work from a semi-permanent camp and study the features of the zone above 10,000 feet which has heretofore been studied only in the most casual way during hurried one-day trips to the summit and return. There is no forage for animals and no wood within 3,500 feet of the summit.

Successful establishment of the summit camp was largely due to the cordial and full cooperation of the U. S. Army, Hawaiian Department, from which nine enlisted men, in charge of Lieut. H. A. Meyer, were detailed to take charge of transport and maintenance operations. Pack mules and packers were furnished by the courtesy of the local C.C.C. unit and various facilities and housing were made available at the base camp Humuula, at 6,700 feet in the saddle between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, by Alfred Carter, trustee of the Parker ranch. The advance party was transported to the island of Hawaii from Honolulu on the Coast Guard cutter *Itasca,* through the courtesy of Commander W. N. Derby.

At the summit all recorded air temperatures were below 60 degrees, and minimum temperatures aver-