vidual can be discerned, but these are certainly inadequate as a basis for the study of culture. All cultures have a vastly richer content than that which would suffice to insure the survival of the societies which bear them. It is clear that the individual has psychological and emotional needs as well as physiological ones and that part of the function of culture is to provide satisfaction for these, but we must wait for the psychologist to tell us exactly what these needs are.

It will be many years before ethnologists obtain a clear understanding of these processes, and even when they do their work will not be finished. Everything that the ethnologist can observe, record or analyze is a product of the interaction of three elements—culture, society and the individual. The interrelation of these elements may be made clearer if we liken the culture to a symphony, the society to an orchestra and the individual to a musician playing his prescribed part but always playing it a little off key. Society, through the medium of its component individuals, is responsible for the overt expression of culture and for its perpetuation. No culture can exist without a society. Conversely, no society can exist without a culture. It is culture which provides the techniques for group living and the stereotypes which make the behavior of individuals sufficiently predictable for them to be able to work together. It transforms what would otherwise be a mere aggregate of persons into an integrated, functional whole. Lastly, it is the individual who is responsible, in the last analysis, for all additions to culture. Every new idea must originate with some person. Nevertheless, culture and society together shape the individual, changing his general needs to concrete desires and making his adult personality a compromise between his demands and theirs. In every situation culture, society and the individual are so interdependent and in a state of such constant interaction that an attempt to study any one of the three without constant reference to the other two can lead to only meager and mutilated conclusions. Even in the study of the individual, which psychology has made its special province, it is becoming clear that any approach to personality which fails to take culture and society into account soon reaches a dead end. Just as the various schools of ethnology, with their limited aims and approaches, must ultimately fuse into a single science of culture, so we may expect this science of culture to finally fuse and disappear into a larger science of human behavior. This will be the authentic Anthropology, the study of man.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE SPREAD OF ELM DISEASE IN ENGLAND

ACCORDING to an article in the London *Times* ten years have now passed since the first case in England of elm disease was identified by Dr. Malcolm Wilson, of the University of Edinburgh. This was a tree growing at Totteridge, Herts, and although the first recorded case, there is reason to believe that the disease had already been present for some years without attracting notice. During the past decade the disease has either spread or been found to occur over the whole of England and a large part of Wales, though it has not crossed the border into Scotland nor is it yet known in Ireland.

From a report received by the forestry commissioners it appears that the disease spreads slowly in some localities and quickly in others, but taking the country as a whole the progress is not very perceptible. In many of the districts visited there were actually fewer trees infected in 1937 than in 1936; on the other hand, those trees that were attacked showed a more pronounced form of die-back. Even in the most severely affected areas, where up to nearly 50 per cent. of the elms have been killed, there remains a residue of healthy trees which, it is to be hoped, will continue to survive and prove resistant to the fungus.

The *Times* states that the American investigators who have been studying the disease in England have demonstrated by inoculation tests that the different species and varieties of elm show varying degrees of resistance to attack. It seems that the American elm (*Ulmus americana*) is much more susceptible than the common forms of elm grown in England; hence, possibly, the very rapid death of attacked elms which is a feature of the disease in the United States. Of the British elms tested, the least susceptible variety commonly grown appears to be the Wheatley elm (*Ulmus stricta Wheatleyi*). In view of the ease with which elms can be propagated from suckers or layers, the most hopeful line of work for the future is the discovery of resistant individuals from which to raise stocks to take the place of trees that have fallen victim to the disease. Work along these lines is proceeding.

THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

A COMPREHENSIVE account of its principal activities during the year is presented by the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, in its report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937. The report covers the work of the former Departments of Mines, Interior, Indian Affairs and Immigration from March to December, 1936, when these departments were amalgamated to form the present department, and of the new department from December to the end of the fiscal year.

The functions of the five branches of the department, each of which is headed by a director, are summarized in the introductory section. This section includes also a statement showing the total amount of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year. In other sections the respective directors review the activities of the Mines and Geology Branch; Lands, Parks and Forests Branch; Surveys and Engineering Branch; Indian Affairs Branch; and Immigration Branch.

Dealing with mining, the report notes that the department has continued to encourage the industry wherever possible, with research and investigative work in geology, mineral technology, and mineral economics as a central feature of its services and also that much greater attention than in former years was given toward developing among Canadians an appreciation of the economic importance of the industry. One of the activities of the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch is the work of the Dominion Forest Service, a division of the department engaged in the study of problems relating to the protection, development and utilization of the forests of Canada. The branch is responsible also for the administration of the mineral, fur and other natural resources of Yukon and the Northwest Territories; and of the National Parks of Canada. The work of the Dominion Observatories is under the supervision of the Surveys and Engineering Branch. Of greater practical importance is the work of the branch carried out through the agencies of the International Boundary Commission, the Dominion Water and Power Bureau; the Engineering and Construction Service; the Geodetic Service of Canada, and the Hydrographic and Map Service.

Indian trust funds at the close of the fiscal year amounted to approximately $14,000,000. Collections during the year amounted to $1,184,800, and the expenditure was $1,073,800. Money for the funds are derived from the sale of land and timber, from rents and from capitalized annuities. The funds are credited to 475 accounts belonging to Indian bands throughout Canada. They are administered by the Indian Affairs Branch, which is responsible also for the administration of the Indian Act, the maintenance of Indian agencies and the provision of medical welfare and training services.

Each section of the report is accompanied by a chart showing the organization of the branch concerned, and an organization chart of the department as a whole is included.

GRANTS OF THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

THE Carnegie Corporation of New York, on January 20, made a gift to the American Association of Museums to provide grants-in-aid for foreign travel and study during the year 1938 by members of the staffs of museums. The following statement of conditions has been issued by Herbert E. Winlock, president of the association.

It often happens that the members of the staffs of American museums have no opportunity to become acquainted at first hand with many phases of their chosen subjects when their normal museum duties do not send them afield, and when they are personally not able to afford the expense of foreign travel to those regions, an acquaintance with which would improve their professional standing. To assist such museum workers to broaden their experience—and thus to increase their usefulness in the institution in which they are employed—the Carnegie Corporation of New York has made an appropriation to the American Association of Museums to provide grants-in-aid for travel during the year 1938 by members of the staffs of art, science, history and industry museums:

A. Whose principal duties are of a professional nature;

B. Whose salary is not over $3,000; who have not the private means to travel abroad, and whose duties in their museums would not normally give them such opportunities, and

C. To whom their institutions will give at least two months' leave on full pay for the travel for which the grant is made.

These grants are for traveling expenses to places where the applicant will have an opportunity to broaden his background by familiarizing himself with the institutions, collections, or regions which are of importance in the study of his particular professional subjects.

It is planned that the average grant will not exceed $500 except under most unusual circumstances, and that it will not amount to as much as $1,000 in any case.

Such grants are to be made only on applications fully endorsed by the director of the applicant's museum. The form of application is given below. Facts should be given in the order in which they are here set forth.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

THE University of Oregon formally opened its exhibits in natural history on January 20. The museum offers exhibits in addition to study materials in the fields of anthropology, botany, geology, paleontology and zoology. Lack of adequate space heretofore has prevented the arrangement of an exhibition hall. An excellent room about 72 by 45 feet on the second floor of Condon Hall has been made available with the completion of the new library.

The museum naturally is regional in its emphasis, although for educational purposes specimens from other areas are included in the exhibits. This is especially true in the ethnographic exhibits. It had its origin in the collections made by Dr. Condon when he began his work in the state and opened up the fields in paleontology and geology which have contributed so