genetical studies chiefly relate to hybridization of birds. Poll (1914) was among the first to appreciate the promise of the twin-method and to utilize it in genetical research.

Poll's stimulating discussions of scientific matters would alone hold him close in the memories of those who knew him. But his friends have gained much more from the man, the warmth and fullness of his understanding, be it in sharing a sunrise or in united attack on some entangled problem.

HAROLD CUMMINS

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY,
TULANE UNIVERSITY

RECENT DEATHS

DR. ALGERNON COOLIDGE, since 1911 professor emeritus of laryngology at the Harvard Medical School, died on August 16 at the age of seventy-nine years.

DR. CLEMENT ROSS JONES, since 1932 dean emeritus of the College of Engineering of the West Virginia University, died on August 16 at the age of sixty-eight years.

DR. ALBERT COULSON BUCKLEY, professor of psychiatry at the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania and honorary consulting psychiatrist at Philadelphia General Hospital, died on August 17 at the age of sixty-six years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE NEW BRITISH NON-FERROUS METAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

OLIVER STANLEY, president of the British Board of Trade, opened on June 29 the new laboratories of the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association in London. According to an article in the London *Times,* in the entrance hall he unveiled a bronze portrait plaque, erected as a memorial to Thomas Bolton, who from 1920 to his death in 1937 was chairman of the association.

The new premises provide a center for the research necessary in the metallurgical industries. Non-ferrous metals have been extensively used to show their advantages in modern building. The heating installation, electrical conduit, certain water supplies, plumbing and principal rain pipes are in copper; other water supplies are in BNF ternary lead alloy No. 2; water fittings in nickel silver and bronze; the principal stair balustrade has a nickel silver handrail, with anodized aluminium tubular standards, and door furniture is of nickel silver, anodized aluminium and bronze.

At semi-basement level there is a melting shop, with furnaces of many kinds, and nearby is a galvanizing and welding shop. The mechanical testing laboratory includes a constant temperature room, maintained at 68 deg. F., with a control to within plus or minus half a degree, so that no two points in the room differ by more than one degree. The machine shop includes a guillotine capable of cutting sheet steel up to 18 gauge. The physics laboratory is equipped with highly sensitive instruments for spectrographic analysis, general physical testing, thermal conductivity, specific-gravity determinations and reflectivity measurement.

In one of the two rooms reserved for metallography, photographic work is carried out on a large projection microscope with which magnifications from three to 2,500 diameters can be obtained. There are also chemistry laboratories, a pyrometry and heat treatment laboratory, laboratories for investigating corrosion, a general laboratory, a development department which interprets and demonstrates the result of the association's researches, offices, a library containing 4,000 books and 20,000 pamphlets and a store room.

The building is steel framed, with brick panel walls. Easy access to the flat roof makes it convenient to expose specimens to atmospheric corrosion.

The British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association is a national organization of producers, manufacturers and users of non-ferrous metals, established in 1920 for the promotion and use of scientific knowledge in industry. It has grown to a large organization with nearly 300 subscribing members and a total income exceeding £30,000 a year, a proportion of which is received from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on a basis which provides for increased government grant as the industrial income increases. The association conducts researches on technical problems of common interest to groups of members and assists in the application to industrial practice of its own research results and of other advances in science.

EXPEDITION TO THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

AN expedition to the Pacific Islands, under the auspices of the National Geographic Society and the University of Virginia with the cooperation of the U. S. Coast Guard, will sail from San Francisco shortly after the middle of September on board the U. S. Coast Guard cutter *Hamilton,* a 328-foot vessel.

Professor Wilbur A. Nelson, of the University of Virginia, will be the leader of the expedition and in charge of its geological work. Dr. C. S. Piggot, geophysicist, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, will make studies from cores of mud taken from the ocean bottom. Professor Maurice Ewing, geophysicist of Lehigh University, will carry on gravity investigations at sea and will make special studies by means of

artificial "earthquakes" produced by explosions on the ocean floor. Lieutenant A. J. Hoskinson, geophysicist of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, will measure gravity on land. Dr. J. W. Green, geophysicist of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, will conduct magnetic investigations, and Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt, marine biologist of the Smithsonian Institution, will make studies of sea life.

Other members of the expedition are F. Barrows Colton, science writer of the National Geographic Society, and R. H. Stewart, staff photographer, both of Washington; Jon M. Larson, of Princeton, N. J., radio engineer of the National Broadcasting Company; and the following assistants: R. M. Maddex and George T. Nelson, of Charlottesville, Va.; Leslie Manning, of Baltimore; Charles R. Smoot, of Washington, D. C.; A. C. Vine, of Garrettsville, Ohio; E. G. Uhl, of Elizabeth, N. J.; J. L. Worzel, of Staten Island, N. Y.; and O. Roy McClunin, of Washington, D. C. Leon J. Canova, 2nd, of Washington, is the secretary of the expedition.

In addition to the eighteen members of the expedition, the *Hamilton,* under the command of Captain Stephen Safford Yeandle, will be manned by a crew of 110. The ship will cover the island-studded area of the central and south Pacific extending 5,000 miles in an east-west direction and 2,500 miles north-and-south. Landings will be made on many of the islands in order to establish bases for instrumental observations.

COURSES IN PUBLIC HEALTH AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY AND THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

A NEW course, designed to train school supervisors, and especially supervisors of education in health, in the technique of educating the public concerning the protection and promotion of health, will be offered at the Harvard School of Public Health beginning this September.

The course, open to college graduates and extending one or two years, has been planned in recognition of the growing realization that those who are engaged in health education work must not only understand individual health measures, but they must also know what public health is, what its aims are, and what administrative measures are used in the fulfillment of its aims. Because it is equally essential that the student understand educational techniques, the Harvard Graduate School of Education will cooperate with the Harvard School of Public Health in giving this new course.

There will be no prescribed curriculum; each student will be assigned a personal program after an individual conference to determine his or her needs, in the light of prior training and experience. Credit may be granted for previous academic work in public health and in educational methods, and for experience in the field.

The training offered in this course is based on the principle that the person going into the field of health education needs first of all a basic knowledge of anatomy, physiology and the fundamental medical sciences. He will need to know the diverse functions of health departments and how such departments are organized. The student will, therefore, according to his individual needs, be assigned to work in the Harvard School of Public Health, in the Harvard Graduate School of Education, in the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences, in Radcliffe College and in the Harvard Medical School.

A graduate course in public health engineering has been established at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the department of biology and public health, of which Dr. Samuel C. Prescott is head. This new course will consider such subjects as water supplies, water purification, sewerage, industrial waste disposal, stream pollution and purification and the sanitation of shellfish grounds. In addition, consideration will be given to the most advanced practice in the collection and disposal of refuse, sanitation of swimming pools, rural communities and camps, as well as the sanitation of food supplies, stores and restaurants. Students will also receive instruction in the relationship of insects and rodents to disease; the atmosphere in relation to health and comfort, housing and health, school sanitation and industrial hygiene. There will be training in the organization and activities of health departments, the collection, analysis and interpretation of vital statistics, epidemiological methods, the value and conduct of public health surveys, and the use of standard health appraisal forms.

The course will lead to the degree of master of science in one year, and will be open to qualified men of outstanding scholastic attainment and professional promise who are graduates in engineering of a recognized school or college. Candidates must have had at least one year of experience with a city, county or state department of health, the United States Public Health Service or some other recognized health agency.

Professor Murray P. Horwood, of the department of biology and public health, will direct the courses in public health engineering and vital statistics. Professor T. R. Camp, of the department of civil engineering, will give the course in hydraulic and sanitary engineering and sanitary design. The courses in health department practice and industrial hygiene will be