twigs, the scouts took samples for further examination. Any that showed the characteristic dark streaking under the bark were sent to the federal laboratory at Bloomfield, N. J., for culture. Specimens from elms in territory never before infected were also cultured at the Experiment Station. All those found diseased have been removed and burned so that beetles under their bark can not carry infection to healthy elms.

During the cold months the federal men will engage in elm sanitation work. This consists of looking for elm material infested by bark beetles and material which may be attractive for beetle breeding next spring. When it is necessary to remove trees, owners have the choice of cutting the wood and storing it in an approved manner, or of turning the job over to the government completely. Logs may be stored in tight cellars or bins from which the beetles can not escape, or debarked and left outdoors. The federal method is to burn all the elm wood.

EXPEDITION TO THE BADLANDS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

ACCORDING to a bulletin of the National Geographic Society, after three months spent in prospecting and in excavating fossil bones in the Badlands of South Dakota, an expedition, sent out jointly by the National Geographic Society and the South Dakota State School of Mines, has completed its season's work with an unusually large and valuable collection of specimens. The one hundred and seventy-five or more specimens, weighing several tons, are now at the School of Mines in Rapid City, S. D., where the work of preparing and mounting them for exhibition is being carried on. Preliminary investigations indicate that they include several species and genera new to science. Probably included in that category will be a rhinoceros represented by a skull twenty-eight inches long, and a pig (also represented by a skull) which, when alive, measured fully eight feet from snout to tail.

Among other specimens found by the expedition were fossil bones of tapirs, little three-toed horses (the remote ancestors of present-day horses), protoceros (remotely related to deer and antelope), the little-known ancodus and a number of small rodents. Rarest of the specimens are bones of birds—only a few have previously been found in the Badlands. The principal find in this group was a fossil egg still firmly held in its matrix of rock. A few plant fossils were found of fossil hackberry seeds and petrified hackberry wood.

The expedition, led by Dr. Joseph P. Connolly, president of the School of Mines, and James D. Bump, curator of the School of Mines Museum, including seven other members, established camp in an eroded region twenty-five miles from the nearest highway. Its work was carried on in the summer sunshine where mid-afternoon temperatures frequently reached 120 and 130 degrees Fahrenheit. Some of the heaviest specimens were found near the tops of high, slender pinnacles and had to be lowered by block-and-tackle.

The material collected by the expedition is particularly rich in rare specimens because the work was confined to geological formations in which very little work had been done heretofore. These are the Channel Sandstones, so called because the beds were formed by deposits filling stream channels worn in the clay surfaces in Oligocene times, probably thirty million years ago. The surrounding clay—now turned to shale—is softer and much more easily worked, and from it have come most of the specimens previously collected.

PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED CHEMISTS

The News Edition of the American Chemical Society states that "Portraits of Distinguished Chemists," published by the *Journal of Chemical Education,* consists of reprints of particularly important frontispieces which have appeared in the journal from time to time. These pictures, carefully printed on the finest grade of coated paper, in addition to their chemical interest have an artistic quality that entitles them to a place in a living room or library.

"There are 48 portraits, divided into three series of 16 each, printed on separate sheets, 8 by 10.5 inches in size, and similar in every respect. Their instructive value is increased by descriptive legends stating the important facts of each man's career, his dates and reference citations. These legends are visible when the portraits are framed."

Each series is enclosed in a portfolio of deep red cover stock on which are printed the names of the chemists whose portraits it contains. A list of these names follows:

SERIES A

Svante Arrhenius, Adolf von Baeyer, M. Berthelot, Robert Boyle, Stanislao Cannizzaro, Madame Curie, J. H. van't Hoff, Michael Faraday, H. Le Châtelier, Justus von Liebig, Dmitri Mendeléeff, Louis Pasteur, Sir William Perkin, Joseph Priestley, Sir William Ramsay, Friedrich Wöhler.

SERIES B

Francis W. Aston, Robert W. Bunsen, James Mason Crafts, John Dalton, Emil Fischer, J. Willard Gibbs, W. F. Hillebrand, Irving Langmuir, Henri Moissan, Walther Nernst, Wilhelm Ostwald, T. W. Richards, Benjamin Rush, Paul Sabatier, Benjamin Silliman, Benjamin Thompson.

SERIES C

Joseph Black, Herman Boerhaave, Irène Joliot Curie, Sir James Dewar, Victor Grignard, Fritz Haber, Charles

M. Hall, Robert Hare, Frédéric Joliot, Achille Le Bel, M. V. Lomonósov, Bernard Palissy, C. F. Schönbein, Paul Schutzenberger, Edgar Fahs Smith, Harvey W. Wiley.

LECTURES TO THE LAITY OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

THE sixth Series of Lectures to the Laity of the New York Academy of Medicine opened on November 14 with a lecture by Dr. Alan Gregg, director of the Medical Sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation, which was presided over by Dr. Malcolm Goodridge. Dr. Gregg pointed out that "the history of humanism shows that it began in protest at too much preoccupation with theology. The potential role of humanism to-day is to carry man, and especially the physician, beyond the limitations of natural science."

Other lectures in the series are as follows:

December 12, 8:15 P.M. Psychiatry and the Normal Life, by William Healy, M.D., director, Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston. To what extent should the normal man be educated in psychiatric understandings for the sake of better management of himself and the advancement of civilization? *Presiding chairman,* Nolan D. C. Lewis, M.D.

January 23, 8:15 P.M. Paracelsus in the Light of Four Hundred Years, by Henry E. Sigerist, M.D., director of the Institute of History of Medicine, the Johns Hopkins University. Paracelsus was not only one of the greatest physicians of the Renaissance but also one of its great philosophers. His courageous and original approach to the problems of life and death, health and disease, physician and patient, gave him a unique position in the medical world and to-day, four hundred years after his death, he still brings us a significant message. *Presiding chairman,* Alfred E. Cohn, M.D.

February 27, 8:15 P.M. What We Do Know about Cancer, by Francis Carter Wood, M.D., director of Radio Therapeutic Department, St. Luke's Hospital, New York City. A review of the vast amount of research work on animals and of the clinical investigations of cancer, by the newer methods, which have yielded a large amount of knowledge, much of which is still unfamiliar to the layman. *Presiding chairman,* C. P. Rhoads, M.D.

March 27, 8:15 P.M. Philosophy as Therapy, by Irwin Edman, Ph.D., professor of philosophy, Columbia University. The possible union of empirical psychiatric investigation and the delicate insights of philosophical analysis. Philosophy may still have medicinal uses, and medicine itself may gain by the techniques and perspectives provided by philosophical discipline. *Presiding chairman,* Eugene H. Pool, M.D.

April 24, 8:15 P.M. The Promise of Endocrinology, by Oscar Riddle, Ph.D., Carnegie Institution of Washington, Department of Genetics, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. What is known about the regulation of body functions by hormones. The use of purified hormones in maintaining health and in combating disease. *Presiding chairman,* David Marine, M.D.

RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. RAYMOND PEARL, professor of biology in the School of Medicine and in the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University, died suddenly on November 17 at the age of sixty-one years.

DR. OLIVER THOMAS OSBORNE, emeritus professor of therapeutics at the Medical School of Yale University, died on November 11 at the age of seventy-eight years.

ELNATHAN KEMPER NELSON, senior chemist in the Food Research Division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with which he had been connected for thirty years, died on November 10 in his seventieth year.

DR. OTTO E. PLATH, entomologist and professor of biology at Boston University, died on November 5 at the age of fifty-five years.

GRACE A. SANDHOUSE, since 1926 a specialist in the identification of bees and wasps in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, died on November 9 at the age of forty-four years.

IN recording the death of Dr. Carl Alsberg, it was said that he was director since 1937 of the Giannini Foundation of Stanford University. It should have been said that since October, 1937, he was director of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics of the University of California at Berkeley. Previously, he was director of the Food Research Institute at Stanford University.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that a Mayo Memorial Commission has been appointed by Governor Harold E. Stassen, of Minnesota, to study a proposal for the establishment of a fund of $250,000 through public subscription throughout the world for a memorial to the late Drs. William J. and Charles H. Mayo. State Senator William B. Richardson, of Rochester, is chairman of the commission, which is composed of seventeen representative citizens of Minnesota.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE Rudolf Matas Medal for vascular surgery of the School of Medicine of Tulane University was presented on November 14 to Dr. Daniel Collier Elkin, professor of surgery at Emory University, Atlanta.

THE Collier Trophy, presented annually since 1911 for achievement in aviation, has been awarded to Dr. Walter Boothby and Dr. W. Randolph Lovelace, II, of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., and to Captain