and harmful conclusions. It was learned that a single electrified wire, without any supporting fence near, was adequate to stop cattle and horses, but not deer. The deer-repellent fence, which has proved successful at two places in Kerr County where deer are abundant, was installed by State Game Warden Bill Garrett as follows: On the outside of a ten-acre farm, five feet from the regular fence, a single No. 9 telephone wire was strung on insulators 20 inches above the ground and charged with a six-volt dry cell battery.

The electrical device consists of an encased six-volt dry battery with transformer and interrupter. The battery is good for about four months; the other parts last indefinitely. (If the electric wire is to extend more than two miles it is advisable to have an electrician calculate the wattage and size of coil needed for the distance contemplated.) Other sources of power may be used, but the dry battery is preferred as being absolutely safe. The outfit can be bought at prices ranging from $12.00 to $20.00. The only maintenance cost would be the cutting of weeds or branches along the fence to prevent leakage.

The idea of placing the electric fence five feet from the regular fence might appear to be fantastic, but there is a reason. When a deer approaches a fence to jump over and finds two fences set five feet apart, he does not like the idea of so long a flat-footed jump. He pauses to pick the line of least resistance. Whether he decides to hop over the single wire or crawl under, he is apt first to make an inspection with his nose or otherwise rub against it and get a violent shock. Cattle thus shocked have avoided the fence long after the discontinuance of an electric current. All live stock, including hogs, respected the fence, and deer, which are very fond of tomatoes and potato vines, were not tempted to eat of the forbidden fruit during a three months' test.

J. G. BURR

GAME, FISH AND OYSTER COMMISSION,
AUSTIN, TEXAS

J. PETER LESLEY AND JOSEPH LESLEY

BIBLIOGRAPHERS as well as geologists should use extreme care when working with papers by either of the Lesley brothers, for the second state geologist of Pennsylvania, who was baptized Peter Lesley, at varying times throughout his life signed his name Peter Lesley, Peter Lesley, Jr., J. P. Lesley and J. Peter Lesley, the "J" standing for junior, while his brother Joseph, also a geologist, sometimes signed his name Joseph Lesley, Jr. The six variations listed above may be considered correct on the basis of actual usage by the individuals, but additional incorrect combinations have also appeared in print. Joseph P. Lesley and Joseph P. Lesley, Jr., each of which has been applied to both brothers, and Joseph Peter Lesley, John Peter Lesley and John P. Lesley which have been used for Peter Lesley, are all incorrect. Not only have wrong names been used in the past but bibliographic references have become badly mixed. Papers written by Peter Lesley have been accredited to Joseph and articles by Joseph attributed to Peter.

A more detailed paper on this problem appeared in the *Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Academy of Sciences*, 1940.

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QUOTATIONS

THE BRITISH SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

BY means of the Scientific Advisory Committee, the appointment of which is announced this morning, the scientific workers of the country are given a more defined place in the national effort. The distinguished men, acknowledged leaders in their own branches of science, who form the new committee will bring more than their individual, or even their combined, abilities to the services of the nation. They will establish a center and rallying point and be a means of releasing and employing scientific resource and skill. They will also be a channel of communication through which the spontaneous suggestions of scientific workers may be examined and tried.

The advisory powers of the committee will be employed at the instance of the Lord President of the Council, who will indicate particular problems for investigation, or of Government Departments which may ask for assistance in selecting suitable men to undertake particular lines of research. In exercising this function the members of the committee have a knowledge of varied and wide fields of science, and of the men engaged in scientific work, which will give access to resources that, in a mechanical and scientific war, must be utilized to the fullest extent. Here, it seems, the committee is to be at the disposal of the Government.

Even more significant is the conferment on the committee of the duty of seeing that no new scientific or technical developments go neglected. The committee will therefore be a sort of examining board for original ideas, which, passing its scrutiny, will go forward hallmarked for practical experiment or certain use. A clearing house for inventive ideas is not a new provision; but the advisory committee is more than that by reason of its constitution and its powers. It has the responsibility of sifting original ideas and inven-