stitute of Technology, with Schrader and Pollister in the field of cytology, and in genetics, Dunn and Dobzhansky in the zoology department and Rhoades in the botany department. These five men continued the work of Morgan and Wilson on heredity in relation to evolution, to development and to the structure and behavior of the finer constituents of cells.

With the appointment of Professor Selig Hecht and the establishment of the Laboratory of Biophysics in 1926, physiology became a subject of advanced instruction and research. The work of that laboratory has been centered on the mechanisms by which organisms respond to light, and the work of Hecht has laid the basis for an understanding of some of the fundamental processes of vision.

The two-day celebration will end with open house and tea in the department on October 17.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE autumn meeting of the National Academy of Sciences will be held in the Academy Building, Washington, D. C., on Monday, October 26. The meeting will be a business session for members only, and it is expected that the session will be confined to that one day, beginning at 9:30 A.M.

THE autumn general meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held on November 20–21, beginning at 10 A.M. on Friday, November 20. The society will provide hotel entertainment for non-resident members and invited guests if they will notify the executive officer as soon as possible of their intention to be present at the meeting. For members and invited guests from a distance the society will, as usual, meet the regular hotel charges for rooms during the period of the meeting and for such meals as are not otherwise provided for by the society. On Friday, November 20, there will be a continuation of the program on the "Early History of Science and Learning in America" and on Friday evening a public lecture followed by a reception. On Saturday morning, there will be an executive session of the members followed by papers on various subjects and reports of progress by recipients of grants from the research funds. Dr. L. P. Eisenhart has succeeded as executive officer Dr. Edwin G. Conklin, who is now president of the society.

THE title of professor emeritus of psychology was conferred in September on Dr. Walter B. Pillsbury by the University of Michigan. Dr. Pillsbury, who reached the age of seventy years last July, has been a member of the faculty for forty-five years, having been appointed instructor of psychology in 1897.

Chemical and Engineering News states that Milton Kutz, who started work as an office boy forty-five years ago and is now assistant to the general manager of the Electrochemicals Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc., was given on August 3 a testimonial dinner by his associates.

DR. ELISE DEPEW STRANG L'ESPERANCE, a founder of the Kate Depew Strang Cancer Prevention Clinic of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and associate commander of the Women's Field Army of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, was presented at a joint dinner on September 24 of the American Society for the Control of Cancer and the New York City Committee with the Clement Cleveland Medal, awarded annually by the New York City Cancer Committee "for outstanding contributions to cancer control work."

IT is reported in *Museum News* that officers of the newly established Minneapolis Science Museum Society have been elected as follows: Alger R. Syme, *president* (geological society); John S. D. Clark, *first vice-president* (bird club); Wensell Frantzich, *second vice-president* (astronomy society); Ward H. Benton, *treasurer* (mineral and gem club); and Miss Macy Spracher (botanical society). Milton D. Thompson is director of the museum. The society was organized on May 20 to combine all the organizations that have been using the Minneapolis Public Library Science Museum as headquarters. It will have control of the funds of the former "Museum Federation." It will endeavor to increase the membership in order to provide support for the museum, which has been struggling for its existence since the withdrawal of a WPA project.

DR. HERBERT E. LONGENECKER has been appointed associate professor of biochemistry and associate director of the Buhl Foundation projects in the University of Pittsburgh during the absence of Professor Charles Glen King, who is on leave to serve as scientific director of the Nutrition Foundation. Dr. King is also visiting professor of chemistry at Columbia University.

HENRY P. TREFFERS, instructor in biochemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, has been appointed assistant professor of comparative pathology and biochemistry at the Harvard Schools of Medicine and Public Health.

DR. LAURENS H. SEELYE, formerly president of St. Lawrence University and recently assistant to Dr. Stephen Duggan, chairman of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, has gone to Istanbul, Turkey, where he will teach philosophy

during 1942–43 at Robert College and the Womans College.

R. V. SOUTHWELL, professor of engineering science at the University of Oxford, member of the British Aeronautical Committee, has been appointed rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London, in succession to Sir Henry Tizard, who was recently elected president of Magdalen College, Oxford.

DR. ALBERT W. DAVISON, head of the department of chemical engineering and chemistry at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, has been appointed director of research for Owens-Corning Fibreglass Corp., joint subsidiary of Owens-Illinois Glass Co. and Corning Glass Co., with laboratories in Newark, Ohio. He will take up the work on January 16.

DR. T. ROYDS, formerly director of the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories, has been appointed professor of astronomy in the University of Istanbul.

DR. CHESTER M. SUTER, professor of organic chemistry at Northwestern University, has been appointed director of chemical research at Winthrop Chemical Company, Inc., at Rensselaer, N. Y.

DR. GRANT W. SMITH, assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Kansas City, where he has taught for the past seven years, has joined the research staff of the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, as research chemist in the Koroseal Division. He will be engaged in research in polymerization.

DR. ROBERT B. HALL, professor of geography at the University of Michigan, has returned after a year's stay in Latin America, where he made a thorough study of Oriental settlements, with particular emphasis on Japanese colonization. He is now preparing a report on his findings for the Rockefeller Foundation.

DR. CHARLES F. SCOTT, professor of electrical engineering emeritus of Yale University, has been appointed a member of the Sectional Committee on Definitions of Electrical Terms of the American Standards Association.

BY an order of the British Privy Council, Professor David Keilin, Quick professor of biology at the University of Cambridge; Sir Henry Hallett Dale, director of the British National Institute for Medical Research and president of the Royal Society, and Colonel Sir Charles Glen MacAndrew, Member of Parliament, have been appointed members of the Medical Research Council.

A COMMITTEE has been formed under the chairmanship of Sir John Russell, F.R.S., to work with the British Allied Technical Advisory Committee on scientific problems connected with post-war agricultural reconstruction in devastated Europe. Another committee, with Dr. Dudley Stamp as chairman, will consider the further application of science to rural planning, as suggested at the conference on science and world order in 1941.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, attended the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture as a counselor and as a guest of honor of the Federal Department of Health. He was received by President Avila Camacho and by the National Academy of Mexico. Dr. Parran visited the Institute of Tropical Diseases, the School of Hygiene and Public Health, the tuberculosis sanatorium in Huipulco, the Institute of Hygiene, the Central Laboratories and the Army Hospital. He inspected the malaria works in the state of Morelos and other services under the control of the Federal Department of Health and the Secretariat of Public Assistance.

CLIFFORD S. GARNER, assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Texas, is on leave of absence to enable him to work on a project under the National Defense Research Committee at the University of California in Berkeley.

THE twelfth Joseph Henry Lecture of the Philosophical Society of Washington was delivered on October 10 by Dr. Francis Bitter, associate professor of the physics of metals at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He will take as his subject "The Scientific Significance of Ferromagnetism."

PROFESSOR LAURENCE IRVING, of Swarthmore College, gave on October 12 an illustrated address before the section of biology of the New York Academy of Sciences. He spoke on "The Action of the Heart and Circulation of Seals, Beaver, and Other Diving Animals During Diving."

DR. THOMAS FRANCIS, JR., professor of epidemiology at the University of Michigan School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, will deliver under the auspices of the Xi chapter of Phi Beta Pi the annual Clarence Martin Jackson lecture of the University of Minnesota. He will speak on "Interpretation of Current Studies in the Control of Epidemic Influenza."

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that Dr. Eugene R. Kellersberger, New York, executive secretary of the American Mission to Lepers and formerly a medical missionary in Belgian Congo, Africa, delivered a lecture at the Mellon Institute on October 9, under the auspices of the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. The subject of the

lecture was "Twenty-Four Years' Experience with Tropical Diseases."

THE American Association of Civil Engineers held a joint meeting with the Engineering Institute of Canada at Niagara Falls, Ontario, from October 13 to 15.

THE thirty-first National Safety Congress and Exposition of the National Safety Council will be held in Chicago from October 27 to 29 under the presidency of Colonel John Stillwell.

THE new laboratory of electroencephalography at the School of Medicine of Stanford University was opened on October 8.

APPLICATIONS for research fellowships in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy in the University of Illinois are being considered for the year beginning on September 1, 1943. Appointments to these fellowships will be announced on January 1. Candidates must have completed a training of not less than eight years beyond high-school graduation. The fellowship carries a stipend of $1,200 a calendar year with one month's vacation. Application blanks and further information may be secured from the secretary of the Committee on Graduate Work in Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy, 1853 W. Polk Street, Chicago, Ill.

Museum News states that the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, will discontinue with Volume 55 the memoir series of the museum, which was begun nearly eighty years ago. Decision to concentrate on scientific research is the reason. It is also reported that the *New England Naturalist,* published quarterly by the New England Museum of Natural History, Boston, since December, 1938, suspended publication with the February issue.

HARVARD COLLEGE will receive a residuary bequest of $259,089 under the will of Henry Osborn Taylor, author and historian, who died on April 13, 1941. The will directs that the bequests be applied toward the maintenance of salaries for members of the teaching staff.

THE University of California College of Pharmacy has been accredited by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education and given membership in the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. In announcing this action, which places the College of Pharmacy on the same footing as other accredited colleges, Dean L. A. Schmidt explains that the delay in receiving this status was due to the reorganization of the curriculum and the modernization of laboratories and equipment which has been in progress for five years.

DISCUSSION

NEW EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF SPOTTED FEVER IN THE GULF COAST OF TEXAS

THE alarming increase of typhus fever in Texas, reaching in 1942 the highest figures in modern Texas history, was recently accentuated by a localized outbreak of spotted fever. Four children living in a wooded area of the Gulf Coast were attacked by this disease, which was fatal in two cases. Confluent hemorrhagic spots involving the skin of victims were the most spectacular symptoms on which the disease was diagnosed by Dr. B. Reading, professor of pediatrics. Gross pathology and histopathology were characteristic of spotted fever. Rickettsiae, coccoid in type, were found in endothelial cells of various organs.

Two strains of the infective agent have been established by the undersigned in guinea pigs inoculated with material from the above cases. After incubation of 2 to 4 days a high fever of from 6 to 9 days' duration developed in the infected animals. Mortality in guinea pigs is very low. Occasionally scrotal reaction has been noted. Intracellular coccoid Rickettsiae were found in sections of guinea pigs' organs.

The surviving guinea pigs were found immune against spotted fever strain from Montana kindly furnished by Dr. R. R. Parker but susceptible to flea- and louse-borne typhus strains.

The locality from which the cases came was found by us and by the entomologist of the Texas State Health Department to be infested heavily with the tick, *Amblyomma americanum.* Two specimens of the same species were also collected from the family of the victims. A thorough survey of the same area repeated two months later by U. S. Public Health Service and the Texas State Health Department again revealed *A. americanum* only among several thousand tick specimens collected. In both surveys no *Dermacentor variabilis* or any other type of tick was present.

These findings are of interest as they offer weighty evidence suggestive of spotted fever transmitted in nature by *A. americanum* as a new additional carrier of the disease. Experimental transmission tests by Parker, Philip and Jellison (1933) have proven *A. americanum* as an efficient carrier of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. The above authors have also discussed the possibility of *A. americanum* being a natural carrier of that disease but no case of spontaneous infec-