anaplasmosis project. One of the last cases I now recall was when the hounds treed a large coon about midnight in northeastern Oklahoma. Two balls of fire shone from the top of a great oak tree. A timely shot brought "Mr. Coon" to earth. From around its ears and head we recovered several specimens of much desired castor-bean ticks, *Ixodes scapularis*. During our period of field activity, 16 species of ticks were collected in Oklahoma. Some of these were unknown species for the state, *e.g., Ixodes Kingii* and *Ixodes Texanus*.

One result of the anaplasmosis project was the establishment of a splendid tick collection, perhaps the most extensive in the southwestern United States, now available at the Entomology Department of the A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Largely through the efforts of Professor Sanborn, cooperating with Dr. E. E. Harnden, Dr. Harry W. Orr, Dr. Lewis H. Moe and myself, the transmission of anaplasmosis by horse-flies was established, since confirmed by other scientists. He was joint author of several published articles on the subject of this disease in cattle. I shall miss his kindly smile and native wit.

GEORGE W. STILES

DENVER, COLO.

WILLIAM HARMON NORTON
1856–1944

AMERICAN geologists join with widow and friends to mourn the passing of a great scientist, teacher, scholar and author, William Harmon Norton, who died at his Mount Vernon, Iowa, home on May 3, 1944.

Dr. Norton enjoyed a long and distinguished career which brought honor to him and the institution he served so faithfully for sixty-nine years. He was a tireless and meticulous worker, keenly interested in current events as well as his chosen field right up to the time of his death. To few men is given the keenness of mind that was his. As one biographer has stated, "He would have been great in any field."

Dr. Norton was graduated from Cornell College, Iowa, in 1875 and became tutor in Latin and Greek. Two years later, 1877, he became adjunct professor of Latin and Greek, a post he held until 1881. He received the Master of Arts degree in 1877. In the meantime he became interested in the science of geology and in characteristic thorough fashion probed its depths and later became one of the outstanding names in the science. In 1881 he became professor of Greek language and literature and geology and in 1890 abandoned the teaching of Greek and became professor of geology. The latter chair he filled until 1924, when he became professor emeritus. However, Norton continued to teach one class in evolution, a field which had challenged his mind, until 1942. Until his death Professor Norton continued to write in the field of evolution, publishing both in the United States and abroad.

In the course of his long career he received many honors. The State University of Iowa bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1911. He was a member of Sigma XI and Phi Beta Kappa, a fellow in the Geological Society of America, president of the Iowa Academy of Science in 1900. Dr. Norton was assistant on the U. S. Geological Survey from 1903 to 1913. His keen business judgment and other qualities caused him to be elected to the board of trustees of Cornell College in 1924, a post he held for twenty years, at which time he became an honorary member.

Dr. Norton attained world-wide recognition for his ground-water studies in Iowa; however, it was as a teacher that he liked best to be known. In this field he gained the love, respect and admiration of a host of students, many of them later to become famous in their own right. He was the author of "Elements of Geology," a text widely used in schools and colleges.

Dr. Norton's interests were many. He accumulated a vast library of fine music recordings and, as was his custom, delved deeply into music history. He often stated, "Jazz is an abomination to my ears." His tulip garden, embracing many hundreds of choice bulbs, many of them species developed by himself, was a show-place of eastern Iowa. It was here that he loved to visit with his friends and strangers who came to view their beauty.

Professor Norton is survived by his widow, Mary Burr Norton, for many years on the mathematics faculty of Cornell College.

The great scientist is gone, but the earth and its history is the richer for his having been here.

NEIL A. MINER

CORNELL COLLEGE

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

SCIENTIFIC CONDITIONS IN CHINA

DR. WM. H. ADOLPH, acting professor of biochemistry and nutrition at Cornell University, who has been professor of biochemistry at Yenching University, Peiping, China, has received a letter from Dr. P. S. Tang, physiologist at Kunming, from which the following excerpts are given:

We have been cut off from the external world since 1941. No new journals or magazines have reached us since that time, except the excellent microfilms which the

allied scientific missions are sending us, but they are few and far-scattered, and after all microfilms are microfilms. We should be interested in any biochemical and physiological publications you can send, that is if you can arrange the necessary transportation. May I suggest working through the British Central Scientific Office and the U. S. Scientific Office, both of these in Chungking and in Washington.

I am sending you through them the only complete set of our little *Biochemical Bulletin.* Please try to reprint them and send copies back. I am also sending manuscript research material and data on our laboratory work. We started from four walls here six years ago, with a small amount of equipment purchased in Hongkong. We have used home-made materials and have added to our stock from local drug stores; by now ours is a sizable and respectable laboratory—the Laboratory of General Physiology in the Institute of Agricultural Research of Tsing Hua University.

I am continuing work on cellular respiration. We have studied silk secretion from the silkworm, for which we were awarded the Ting Prize in 1942. We have obtained tetraploid barley which has been maintained up to the 4th and 5th generations. We are also working on war dietaries and have helped frame a national program for nutritional research. In plant physiology we are interested in the application of auxins to rooting and growth in general, especially vernalization. We are studying the utilization of products from tung oil and tung oil cake, and the whole question of farm wastes, also weed control. We are also growing yeast as meat substitute. We have found some interesting Chinese cultures, native material, which has been in use in China for centuries. It is strange how scientists are only now "discovering" these century old practices of the wise China! . . .

We lack everything in our laboratory, except morale and stamina. Work is going fine and we are keeping up high academic ideals and aspirations, which is difficult considering the rising tide of nationalism and the cost of living. Our university group is in dire poverty and many are half-starved. We need colorimeters, polarimeters, pH meters, chemicals of all sort, and especially mimeograph stencils for the *Biochemical Bulletin.* We urgently need chemicals and apparatus for amino acid analysis.

I am rather perplexed by the nice words and gestures of many in America about help to China; the most needy group, scientific workers, are getting nothing worth mentioning! Why not divert part of UCR donations, from which we get nothing, to professional men in China for the specific purpose of keeping body and soul together (myself excepted, as still comparatively better off). I have repeatedly requested funds to keep up our work, but no one seems to care a particle about our real needs. Our supplies of chemicals can last us only another year, and we must be extremely careful with apparatus and use gingerly each drop of HCl, let alone more expensive reagents. Many of our friends seem to think we can last forever. No one perhaps realizes the real plight that we are in; we are much worse off than the German scientists in 1918! Don't please just send gifts "to China," which means we never get any of them. . . .

THE GANS FUND FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

PRESIDENT W. H. CRAMBLET, of Bethany College, announces that the Gans Fund for Scientific Research now amounts to $50,000. The income from this fund, established by Wickliffe Campbell Gans and his brother in memory of their father and mother, is to be awarded for scholarships by Bethany College under such terms and conditions as the college and its faculty may prescribe, provided that one third of the annual income be made available to juniors and seniors "of merit and promise in some field of science" in residence in Bethany College; two thirds to be awarded to graduates of Bethany College to assist in scientific research.

At the present time the accumulated income, which amounts to $2,500, will be distributed to those who are interested in the fields of the natural and physical sciences. The following committee has been appointed to administer the fund:

Dr. B. R. Weimer, dean of the faculty, professor and head of the department of biology, *Chairman.*
Dr. J. S. V. Allen, professor and head of the department of mathematics and physics.
Dr. George E. Bennett, associate professor and acting head of the department of chemistry.
Dr. Florence M. Hoagland, academic adviser for women, professor and head of the department of English.
Dr. W. K. Woolery, provost of the college, professor and head of the department of history.

This gift to Bethany College has been selected for honorable mention in connection with the latest edition of "Who's Who in America" in its Third Biennial Citation for Exceptional Educational Philanthropy.

THE BIOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION

THE Biological Photographic Association will hold its fourteenth annual meeting on September 7, 8 and 9 in Binghamton, N. Y. Papers will be presented by experts in the fields of still and motion picture photography, photomicrography, etc. Round-table discussions will be held for the exchange of ideas and methods. A salon of pictures made by leading biological photographers from all over the country will be a feature of the meeting. Representatives from firms specializing in precision equipment will demonstrate their products.

The Ansco color process will be demonstrated in order that every one can see at first hand the simplicity of developing this new color material in his own darkroom. Also, a new color-printing method will be described which permits the making of color prints directly from color transparencies in one exposure step. Dr. Bruce Buckler, director of visual education of the International Business Machines Corporation, will present a paper concerning modern technique in