

Medical Library Association, with the following results:

*Great Britain:* Seven replies, one copy at the National Institute for Medical Research.

*Canada:* Eleven replies, one copy at the University of Ottawa, another at the University of Western Ontario.

*United States:* Eighty-five replies, copies being located in the following institutions: University of Oregon, Harvard, Army Medical Library, Boston Medical Library, Columbia (two copies, medical and psychology libraries), New York Academy of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, Johns Hopkins, University of Louisville, Northwestern, University of Pennsylvania, St. Louis University, and the Wistar Institute.

This survey indicates that only about 15% of medical libraries are fortunate enough to possess a copy of Marinesco's valuable book.

The copy in the University of Western Ontario library was a gift from the private library of the late A. B. Macallum, Sr. The gift of any copies now in private hands to a university not listed above would be a contribution to neuroanatomical research.

MURRAY L. BARR

*Department of Anatomy  
University of Western Ontario*

## Account Balanced

THE Committee Supporting the Bush Report was organized under the chairmanship of the late Isaiah Bowman, to work for the passage of suitable legislation on a National Science Foundation. During its operations the committee solicited and received voluntary contributions from many hundreds of persons in all fields of science. A small sum remained unexpended, and the Executive Committee voted to contribute it to the National Science Foundation through the director, Dr. Waterman. The Foundation has accepted the contribution and given permission for publication of the covering correspondence.

HOMER W. SMITH

March 26, 1951

*Dr. Alan T. Waterman  
National Science Foundation  
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR DR. WATERMAN:

On behalf of the Committee Supporting the Bush Report, of which the late Isaiah Bowman was chairman, we want to extend to you and the newly created National Science Foundation our heartiest congratulations.

A balance of \$512.36 remains unexpended from a sum that was raised by subscription from scientists and friends of science throughout the country for the purpose of expediting the passage of satisfactory National Science Foundation legislation.

We would be happy to have the National Science Foundation accept this unexpended balance, to be spent by the Foundation without restrictions.

Yours sincerely,  
BORIS A. BAKHMETEFF  
CARYL P. HASKINS  
HOMER W. SMITH  
BETHUEL M. WEBSTER

April 16, 1951

*Dr. Homer W. Smith  
New York University College of Medicine  
New York, N. Y.*

DEAR DR. SMITH:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 26, 1951, transmitting the unexpended balance, \$512.36, of a sum raised by subscriptions from scientists and friends of science for the purpose of expediting the passage of satisfactory National Science Foundation legislation.

On behalf of the National Science Foundation, I am very pleased to accept this first contribution to the Foundation, to be spent without restrictions. The members of the National Science Board join with me in expressing our sincere appreciation and ask that you convey this message to the members of the Committee Supporting the Bush Report.

May I add my personal thanks for your message of congratulations.

Yours sincerely,  
ALAN T. WATERMAN, *Director*

## Meteorological Data in Ecology

THE interesting comments of Werner A. Baum (*Science*, 113, 333 [1951]) concerning the ecological use of meteorological temperatures serve to emphasize the need for a clearer understanding of the significance of meteorological data in ecology. The utility of such data is well established in microclimatic studies, but the relationship of microclimatic to micro-environmental research does not seem to have been sufficiently emphasized. The former is only an integral part of the latter. Thus ecology must deal with edaphic, aquatic, geographic, and physiographic aspects, in addition to the climatic or weather data of meteorology. To get basic material for ecology, the objective should be to follow the incoming radiation, its absorption and dissipation, and the effect it produces in all its ramifications. Thus ecology requires much more information than that provided by meteorology or microclimatology. It involves a much broader field.

The following steps suggest some of the items that should be quantitatively measured in providing ecological data in studying the microenvironment: (1) Incoming solar radiation, its intensity and duration; (2) reflection of sunshine from various surfaces upon which it impinges; (3) absorption of sunshine into soil, water, plants, and animals in the form of heat and light or other radiation; (4) reradiation as loss of heat and light; (5) temperatures at various places in air, water, soil, plants, or burrows of animals—specifically, at the ground surface at successive intervals downward in the soil and upward in the air and at various places in the bodies of plants, in water, in the burrows of animals, and elsewhere; (6) movement of air (wind), velocity, duration, and direction at different points—e.g., next to the ground, among the vegetation, and above the vegetation; (7) precipitation, liquid or solid, and its ramifications; (8) relative humidity at various places—near the ground, among