REAPPOINTMENTS

For Domestic Study

Abbe, Ernst C.—Botany
Barker, Harold Albert—Zoology
Clark, Harold E.—Agriculture
Dyk, Walter—Anthropology
Gardner, William U.—Agriculture
Goddard, David R.—Botany
Harrison, Carter M.—Agriculture
Hunt, Joseph McVicker—Psychology
Lindsley, Donald B.—Psychology
Livingston, Luzern G.—Botany
Mackinney, Gordon—Botany
Moyer, Laurence S.—Botany
Pady, Stuart M.—Botany
Park, Thomas—Zoology
Seltzer, Carl C.—Anthropology
Steinbach, H. Burr—Zoology

NEW APPOINTMENTS

For Domestic Study

Adler, Carolyn—Anthropology
Anderson, Edward E.—Psychology
Baker, Kenneth F.—Botany
Breneman, William Raymond—Zoology
Brodie, Harold J.—Botany
Chandler, Robert F., Jr.—Forestry
Costello, Donald P.—Zoology
Dunlap, Sarah C.—Psychology
Geiman, Quentin M.—Zoology
Hill, Willard W.—Anthropology
Kopac, Milan James—Zoology
Madsen, Louis L.—Agriculture
Newman, Edwin B.—Psychology
Pennington, Leon A.—Psychology
Scheffer, Theodore C.—Forestry
Shapiro, Herbert—Zoology
Stare, Fredrick J.—Zoology
Stevens, Stanley S.—Psychology
Weber, Neal A.—Zoology

For Foreign Study

Arensberg, Conrad M.—Anthropology
Bonner, James—Botany
Hamilton, Robert H.—Zoology
Lush, Jay Laurence—Agriculture
Mozley, Walter Alan—Zoology
Steinhardt, Jacinto—Zoology

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

PROFESSOR JOHN J. ABEL, director of the Laboratory of Endocrine Research at the Johns Hopkins University, has been awarded the Kober Medal of the Georgetown University School of Medicine, in recognition of his forty-one years of distinguished service as professor of pharmacology at the Johns Hopkins University. The medal will be presented at the annual meeting of the Association of American Physicians, which will be held at Atlantic City on May 1 and 2. Dr. Abel gave the first Kober lecture in 1925.

THE Hillebrand Prize of the Chemical Society of Washington for the year 1933 has been awarded to the late Edward Wight Washburn for the discovery of the first practical method of separating the isotopes of hydrogen.

THE Lucas Trophy, given annually to "the resident of Savannah, Georgia, who performs the most worthwhile service for the city," has been awarded to Dr. Chas. H. Herty, in recognition of the value of his work looking toward the utilization of pine in the manufacture of paper pulp.

PROFESSOR J. W. WHITE, for twenty-eight years engaged in research for the Agricultural Experiment Station, Pennsylvania State College, has been selected as the first annual research lecturer by the College Senate Research Committee. He will deliver a lecture on "The Scope and Significance of Our Soil Research Program" on Friday evening, May 11.

R. S. FLEMING, director of the Research Laboratory of the Borden Company, Syracuse, N. Y., was tendered a banquet on April 3 on the anniversary of his affiliation with the Merrell-Soule Company, now the Borden Company, in 1909. The speakers included Dr. Saul Dushman, assistant director of the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company; F. C. Soule, formerly president of Merrell-Soule; Professor George W. Cavanaugh, of the department of agricultural chemistry at Cornell University, and Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, acting director of the Borden Company. Mr. Fleming was presented with a large silver bowl by John H. Nair, assistant director of the Research Laboratory.

DR. WALTER GARSTANG, who retired last year from the chair of zoology at the University of Leeds, was recently presented with a radiogramophone and a check as a token of the appreciation of some two hundred colleagues and students.

PROFESSOR D. M. S. WATSON, professor of zoology at University College, London, and F. R. Parrington, Strickland curator at the university, were recently guests of honor at a reception given by the Research Club of the American Museum of Natural History. Professor Watson will give the James Arthur Lecture

on "The Evolution of the Human Brain" on Tuesday evening, April 24, at 8:15 P. M. The title of the lecture will be "The Story of Fossil Brains from Fish to Man."

THE officers of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists elected for the year 1934–35 are: *President,* Dr. William Boyd, Winnipeg, Canada; *Vice-president,* Dr. N. C. Foot, Cornell Medical College; *Treasurer,* Dr. F. B. Mallory, Boston; *Secretary,* Dr. H. T. Karsner, School of Medicine, Western Reserve University; *Incoming Member of Council,* Dr. Earl Baldwin McKinley, George Washington University. The next meeting will be held at the Cornell University Medical College, New York City, on April 18 and 19, 1935.

AT the recent New York meeting of the American Society of Biological Chemists the following officers were reelected: *President,* W. Mansfield Clark; *Vice-president,* H. B. Lewis; *Secretary,* H. A. Mattill; *Treasurer,* C. H. Fiske. E. A. Doisy was elected a member of the council, of which P. E. Howe and H. C. Bradley are also members.

AT the annual meeting of the New York Branch of the American Psychological Association, held at the Washington Square Branch of New York University on April 7, there was an attendance of 350 members. Dr. Joseph Jastrow, for thirty-nine years professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin until his retirement in 1927 with the title of professor emeritus, was elected honorary president. Dr. Herbert W. Rogers, director of the psychological laboratory of Lafayette College, was elected secretary-treasurer. At the dinner held in the evening at the Hotel Brevoort, Professor Jastrow made an address on the contributions to psychology of Dr. J. McKeen Cattell.

MILO S. KETCHUM, at his request, has been relieved as dean of the College of Engineering and director of the Engineering Experiment Station at the University of Illinois. As research professor of civil engineering he will continue research investigations and graduate instruction.

DR. H. J. HARNLY, of McPherson College, Kansas, will retire in June, after serving for forty-two years. Dr. Harnly was successively head of the department of biology, dean and vice-president. He now becomes professor emeritus of biology and curator of the museum.

PROFESSOR ALAN C. WOODS has been promoted to be professor of clinical ophthalmology and acting director of the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Woods succeeds Dr. William H. Wilmer, who founded the clinic in 1925 and who will retire with the title of professor emeritus at the end of the academic year.

DR. WILLIAM HENRY FOX has resigned as director of the museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences after serving for nearly twenty-two years. He will be succeeded by Philip Newell Youtz, now assistant director. Before going to the Brooklyn Museum Mr. Youtz was curator of exhibitions at the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia. Dr. Fox has been made director emeritus.

PROFESSOR BRISTOW ADAMS, editor of publications at the New York State College of Agriculture, has been appointed director of public information for the national milk code now pending at Washington. When completed the code will cover all dairy products.

DANIEL W. MEAD, emeritus professor of hydraulic and sanitary engineering at the University of Wisconsin, has been named chairman of the Chicago Sanitary District Commission to represent the government on public works allotments.

DR. ELLIS A. STOKDYK, associate professor of agricultural economics at the University of California, was recently appointed president of the newly established Bank for Cooperatives of the Federal Farm Credit Administration in Berkeley.

DR. A. K. SNELGROVE, instructor in geology at Princeton University, who in 1929 and 1931 was leader of Princeton expeditions to Newfoundland, has been appointed government geologist by the Newfoundland Commission Government.

DR. R. C. GARRY, lecturer in physiology at the University of Glasgow, has been appointed to the post of senior physiologist at the Rowett Research Institute near Aberdeen in succession to Dr. H. E. Magee.

DR. FORREST SHREVE and Dr. T. D. Mallery, of the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and Professor G. F. Ferris and Mrs. Roxana S. Ferris, of Stanford University, returned on April 1 from an expedition to Lower California. Work on the vegetation and flora of the peninsula is being carried on jointly by the institutions represented, as part of a comprehensive investigation of the arid regions surrounding the head of the Gulf of California. A representative collection of plants was made by Mrs. Ferris and one of scale insects by Professor Ferris.

DR. BRADFORD WILLARD, of the Pennsylvania Topographic and Geologic Survey, has returned from a short stay at the Bermuda Biological Station for Research. In cuts made along the recently completed Bermuda Railway it was possible to obtain new data on the peculiar stratigraphic succession of the islands.

DR. CHAUNCEY D. LEAKE, professor of pharmacology at the University of California Medical School,

delivered the eighth annual address under the William Snow Miller Lectureship at the University of Wisconsin on March 23. He spoke on "Relations of Medicine and Art."

PROFESSOR VICTOR K. LAMER, of Columbia University, addressed the Eastern Tennessee Section of the American Chemical Society at Knoxville on March 22, and the annual meeting of the Georgia Academy of Science at Atlanta on March 24, on "Recent Developments in Electrolytic Solutions." On his return from the American Chemical Society meeting at St. Petersburg, Fla., he delivered an address on "Acids and Bases in Benzene" at the University of Virginia.

PROFESSOR HERBERT M. EVANS, of the University of California, spoke on April 4 at the meeting of the Iowa State College Chapter of Sigma Xi on "The Function of the Anterior Pituitary."

DR. WILDER D. BANCROFT, professor of physical chemistry at Cornell University, on March 29 addressed the Sigma Xi Club of the University of Florida on "Some Uses of Sodium Rhodenate in Medicine."

THE 1934 Edgar Marburg Lecture of the American Society for Testing Materials, the ninth in the series, will be delivered at the meeting to be held at Atlantic City from June 25 to 29 by Dr. Sheppard T. Powell, consulting chemical engineer, associated with the Johns Hopkins University.

DR. RICHARD E. SCAMMON, dean of medical sciences, the School of Medicine, of the University of Minnesota, delivered the Porter Lectures of the University of Kansas School of Medicine on April 2 and 3. One lecture was given at Lawrence and the other two at Kansas City. The lecture at Lawrence was of a semi-popular nature, the other two more technical. The titles were "The Plague in Western Europe" (Kansas City); "The Guild of Medicine" (Lawrence), and "How Measurement Came into Medicine" (Kansas City).

HEADQUARTERS for the meeting of the American Physical Society, Washington, D. C., on April 26, 27 and 28, have been changed to the Wardman Park Hotel. Convention rates are $3.00 and $4.00 for single rooms.

THE next meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology will be held in Detroit in the spring of 1935.

THE fourth annual Field Conference of Pennsylvania Geologists will be held in Pittsburgh, on May 25, 26 and 27; headquarters at the Carnegie Museum. Field trips will embrace the bituminous coal mines, the physiography, structural geology, paleontology and stratigraphy, and glaciology of western Pennsylvania, including a visit to the Chestnut Ridge section east of Uniontown. Opportunity will be given to examine the geologic collections in the museum. Additional information may be obtained from M. G. Gulley, local secretary, P. O. Box 1214, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

E. R. SQUIBB AND SONS plan to establish a number of research fellowships in various institutions throughout the country in connection with the Biological Laboratory at New Brunswick, New Jersey, of which Dr. John F. Anderson is director. The value of these fellowships will be $1,800 for the first year and during subsequent years will not exceed $2,200. Fellowships will be awarded in biology, chemistry, medicine and physics. Applicants must hold the degree of Ph.D. or M.D. or the equivalent. The company will cooperate in every way possible to carry out the purposes of the fellowships, by consultation, by furnishing library assistance, by supplying laboratory cooperative work in fields where the Squibb laboratories are better equipped than in the institution in which the fellow is working, and by furnishing materials not readily available from sources other than the Squibb Laboratories.

A TELESCOPE disk 86½ inches in diameter, the third largest in the world, was cast on April 3 at the Corning Glass Works for the University of Michigan. The disk is 16¾ inches thick and will weigh 3½ tons when completed. Pouring of the disk is said to have been completed in about four hours. It is made of borosilicate glass, which expands only slightly with temperature changes. It will require three months for cooling.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that efforts to diminish the amount of carbon monoxide that is formed in automobile exhausts and to convert the gas already formed into less harmful products will be carried on in a survey under the supervision of faculty members of the Johns Hopkins University, with funds provided by the Civil Works Administration. Twenty-one unemployed chemists will be engaged for the study, and laboratories will be constructed in a wing of Remsen Hall.

THE London *Times* reports that the Institute of Radiology, the Bradfield surgery block, the Goschen Pathological Institute and the Nicholas outpatients' block of the Madras General Hospital were opened on March 26. The institution is being modernized at a total cost of £390,000. At the opening ceremony Sir George Stanley, the Governor, announced that the Institute of Radiology would bear the name of Barnard, the radiologist.

ACCORDING to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association the Prince Leopold Institute of Tropical Medicine at Antwerp was recently opened. At the port of Antwerp those are landed who are returning

home after service in Africa. It likewise affords shelter to a considerable number of sailors of all nationalities, whose health it watches over carefully. The institution, which occupies 2½ acres of land in the city of Antwerp, has placed side by side the part that is purely colonial and the various scientific departments: the bacteriologic laboratory, the chemical laboratory, the museum of hygiene and the sanitary service. The theoretical instruction in tropical pathology is combined with the clinical instruction. There is a small hospital of fifty beds with all the modern comforts. The new institute has taken over a triple function; it is a university, laboratory and hospital combined. It is designed to furnish graduate instruction to physicians planning to practise in the Belgian Congo, to provide instruction for missionaries, sanitary officers and nurses who expect to serve in Africa, and, finally, to carry on scientific research.

THE German Association of Men of Science and Physicians (Gesellschaft Deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte) is modifying its policy with the view of overcoming excessive specialization. It is proposed, according to *Nature*, to emphasize the problems common to many branches of science and medicine, and to promote discussion on these common topics on the widest possible basis. The annual meeting of the association will last not more than three and a half days. The council will only arrange the general sessions, the main group and joint sessions and popular evening lectures. The general sessions will be devoted to topics in which some definite results have been reached or to problems of immediate importance. If discussion does not follow these addresses by selected speakers, the same theme may be handled more freely in joint sessions of sections. *Nature* states that the council will abandon the attempt to arrange meetings of the separate sections, leaving them to deal individually with the local committee. It has been the custom for some years past that allied and associated societies should meet at the same place, and either before or after the formal meetings of the association. This custom is to be continued at the next meeting in Hanover (September 16–20) and with the help of the local committee. An innovation is the *Zweckverband* of German scientific and medical congresses, the aim of which is to maintain contact between these congresses so that whilst specialization goes forward they shall not be shut off from each other. The purpose of this union is to publish the dates, places and programs of these congresses.

DISCUSSION

PROTECTIVE RESEMBLANCES IN INSECTS—EXPERIMENT AND THEORY

IN 1912 the writer reviewed[1] experiments designed to test the theories of protective adaptations. In a recent paper[2] Professor E. B. Poulton discusses experiments made since that time, which, it is apparent, have been gradually improved, the improvement consisting in an increased approximation to natural conditions. This being the case, as freely admitted by Poulton (p. 37), why not accept the evidence as to the feeding habits of animals under entirely natural conditions, namely, that obtained by analysis of the contents of stomachs collected in the wild? This is the same question asked by the writer in 1912, and it remains in full force, for as I showed then (p. 361) "Animals accept in captivity articles of food they . . . do not eat in the wild . . . [and] animals reject in captivity articles of food which are . . . eaten by wild members of the species [hence] the experiments are not trustworthy guides to behavior under natural conditions."

Naturalists have it continually drilled into them that the experimental method is the only scientific procedure. So Poulton speaks of "solid grounds" to be obtained by "test in captivity" (p. 36). The matter at issue, however, is the natural feeding habits of animals, and these constitute the only basis upon which theories of protective adaptations can legitimately be proposed. As no reliable knowledge of natural feeding habits can be obtained by experiment, this is certainly one field where use of the vaunted experimental method has no application. The final test of the theory of protective adaptations is not apparent preferences at all, as the experimenters seem to think, but data (the more comprehensive, the better) as to what animals actually eat in a state of nature.

Poulton charges McAtee with ignoring various published records in his 1932 paper,[3] but they are all "exotic" from the point of view of a treatise devoted chiefly to the "Food Habits of Nearctic Birds" and in which the general and intentional omission of foreign material is explicitly called to attention (p. 145). Poulton's arguments about "looper" caterpillars have been sufficiently replied to in an article being published at about this same time in the Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London.

My critic says he is unwilling to follow "McAtee's controversial methods," but he does very well by indirection, as in the use of a quotation about "Sir Oracle," and he makes a thrust in calling for "if only

[1] *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.*, Philadelphia, pp. 281–364.

[2] Attempts to disprove the theories of warning colors, mimicry and protective resemblance in insects, Ve Congrès Intern. Entom., pp. 33–44, 1932 (1933).

[3] *Smiths. Misc. Coll.*, 85 (7), pp. 1–201.