and A. F. Woods, and probably contains the results of the investigation referred to by Mr. Spencer in his aforesaid report of August, 1933. In any event, the report of the American Association's committee of scientists contains a statement as follows: "A careful analysis of the whole problem, however, has led the committee to the opinion that no effort should at present be made to develop a plan for protecting scientific property. There appears to be no need for such legal protection from the viewpoint of incentive to the scientist or public policy. The committee recognizes that the present economic crisis has tremendously diminished the normally available funds for carrying on research so that other sources of potential funds are to be carefully considered at this time. It believes, however, that the legal and practical difficulties involved in enforcing any scientific property would eventually arouse an unfavorable public opinion against scientists, owing to the difficulty of enforcing scientific property and the inherent nature of its broad monopoly. . . . The committee's views being negative as to the first question asked by the American Bar Association it can not undertake to answer the second question in regard to indicating a feasible and practical way of affording this protection."

Since the scientists themselves have made a negative report, your committee recommends that no further study be given to this question at present and that the subject be dropped from the committee's agenda.

THE RECORD-BREAKING HEAT OF JULY

JULY brought record-breaking heat to the United States, notably to the Middle West and Southwest. Never before since the weather records began more than 60 years ago has the heat in any one month been so intense over so wide an area in this country, nor have such abnormally high temperatures persisted day after day without a break, according to J. B. Kincer, of the Weather Bureau. The nearest approach was in July, 1901.

The highest temperatures recorded for July this year in the Middle West and Southwest closely paralleled, and in many places topped the July, 1901, record in the same area. This year the highest ranged from 104 degrees, or 13 degrees above normal, at Oklahoma City, Okla., to 108 degrees, or 22 degrees above normal, at Des Moines, Iowa. At Columbia, Mo., the maximum of 112 degrees was 24 degrees above normal and at North Platte, Neb., the maximum of 108 degrees was 21 degrees above normal. In July, 1901, they ran from 102 degrees, or 11 degrees above normal, at Oklahoma City, to 109 degrees, or 23 degrees above normal, at Des Moines.

The number of successive days when the thermometer registered 100 degrees or over puts July, 1934, in a class by itself in the records of the Weather Bureau. Des Moines reported 12 days with 100 degree and higher temperatures; 9 of these were successive. In 1901, there were the same number of high-temperature days at Des Moines, but only 6 were in succession. Columbia, Mo., had 21 such days, with 16 in succession, in July, 1934, and 18 with 7 in succession, in July, 1901. North Platte, Neb., had 16, with 13 in succession in 1934, against 7, with 2 in succession, in 1901. Concordia, Kans., had 23, with 18 in succession, in July, 1934, and 19, with 10 in succession, in July, 1901. Oklahoma City, Okla., had 20, with 10 in succession, in July, 1934, and 4, with 2 in succession, in 1901. Fort Smith, Ark., had 24, with 17 in succession, in 1934, and 13, with 5 in succession, in 1901.

The average maximum temperatures for the two successive hottest weeks in both years' heat waves were uniformly higher in 1934 than in 1901. At Des Moines these average maxima for the two weeks were 102 degrees in 1934 and 101 degrees in 1901; at Columbia, 106 degrees in 1934 and 102 degrees in 1901; at North Platte, 103 degrees in 1934 and 98 degrees in 1901; at Concordia, 106 degrees in 1934 and 101 degrees in 1901; at Oklahoma City, 102 degrees both years; at Fort Smith, 104 degrees in 1934 and 101 degrees in 1901.

The 1901 heat wave broke permanently about July 26. The 1934 heat wave broke, temporarily at least, about the same time in the month, except in the more Southwestern sections, especially in the Southern Plains, where it continued.

The exceptionally high temperatures of July were preceded this year by very high temperatures in June in the Middle West and Southwest, which was not the case in 1901. For example, at Des Moines, Iowa, the July, 1901, mean temperature of 8.4 degrees above normal followed a mean June temperature only 2.6 degrees above normal. This year, however, at the same point the mean June temperature was 8.4 degrees above normal and the July mean, about 7 degrees above normal. At Columbia, Mo., another high temperature center in both years—the mean June temperature of 1.5 degrees above normal rose to 9.6 degrees above normal in July in 1901. This year the June temperature at Columbia was 7.6 degrees above normal and the July temperature, nearly 12 degrees above normal.

THE MINERAL RESEARCH PROGRAM OF THE MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINING AND TECHNOLOGY

THE mineral research program authorized by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and approved by the state planning board for the Michigan College of Mining and Technology, which is now under way, embraces the investigation and development of mineral resources and it is hoped to make it