

Further Resolved, that the Secretary of the Virginia Academy of Science transmit this action to the California Society for Medical Research.

Following the meeting there were two field trips, one for biology and one for geology. The academy will meet next year in Danville, Virginia, during the first week-end in May.

E. C. L. MILLER,
Secretary

THE TENNESSEE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

FOR the convenience of members residing far from Nashville one of the meetings of the academy each year is held in East or West Tennessee and in the springtime in order to favor field trips. The spring meeting of 1938 was held on May 6 and 7 in Knoxville. Three fourths of the members attending the meeting were from East Tennessee. The program of papers was limited to Friday, the second day, Saturday. In addition to the general sessions on Friday papers were by representatives of thirteen schools of day, being reserved for field trips. Four fifths of the day, there was in the afternoon a symposium on the "Biology of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park" by A. J. Sharp, Stanley A. Cain, H. M. Jennison and A. C. Cole, of the faculty of the University of Tennessee, and Arthur Stupka, Willis King and Charles S. Grossman, of the National Park Service.

The Knoxville Science Club was host at a luncheon during the noon hour at the Andrew Jackson Hotel. Bowen S. Crandall, of the Division of Forest Pathology, United States Department of Agriculture, presided, and Dr. C. D. Sherbakoff, of the Department of Plant Pathology, University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, spoke on "Genetics." In the evening the academic dinner was held at the Andrew Jackson Hotel. Dr. H. H. Walker, of the Department of Public Health, University of Tennessee, introduced by President Shaver, delivered an illustrated address on "Natural Color Photography."

Three field trips were offered for Saturday: (1) All-day biological field trip to Ramsey Cascade, Greenbrier, Great Smoky Mountains. (2) Half-day field trip to Norris Dam and vicinity. (3) All-day geological field trip.

Trip No. 1 was taken by twenty-two persons under the guidance of Arthur Stupka, park naturalist. The last 2.5 miles was covered by walking through an undisturbed forest of great beauty, in which many trees of great size were observed, notably the tulip poplar and the black cherry. The waterfall is regarded by some as the most spectacular in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park area.

For Trip No. 2, the announcement was made that the activities of the Wild Life Division would be inspected under the leadership of Dr. A. R. Cahn, and the engineering features of the dam would be discussed by N. W. Dougherty. One may surmise that the announcement was intended to dodge questions socialistic, economic, chemical, physiological, political suggested to the curious by the Norris village, stored energy of the dam, the dead fish in the waters of the lake and the minerals underneath.

Trip No. 3 was taken by a group of ten under the leadership of Berlen C. Moneyemaker, of the Tennessee Valley Authority. A drive of eighty miles brought them by way of Tellico Plains, noted in the history of the Cherokees, and over the Unaka Mountains to the dam under construction in the Hiwassee River twenty-two miles below Murphy, North Carolina. While the lake formed, having a short line of 150 miles, will not be so large as the Norris reservoir, the dam will have an approximate height from the lowest excavation to the roadway across it of about 300 feet, the highest of a dam anywhere, one of the geologists informed me. There remains yet to the Tennessee Valley Authority adjustment with the owners of the value of the original water power, of the many tracts of land that will be overflowed and the unseen but prospective minerals underneath. The Ducktown Basin through which the party next passed was formerly a flourishing forest. Now it is a desert of about twenty square miles, blasted, denuded, corroded by the gases formed in the manufacture of copper, for a number of years allowed to escape into the air. The metamorphic geology along the Ocoee River, the Parksville Dam and the Cartersville fault were objects of interest to the geologists on their way from Ducktown down the Ocoee to Benton and back to Knoxville by Etowah and Athens.

JOHN T. MCGILL,
Secretary

SPECIAL ARTICLES

ANAPHYLAXIS IN THE LIVERLESS DOG, AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE ANTI- COAGULANT OF ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK

THE recognition of the important rôle of the liver in the phenomenon of anaphylaxis in the dog dates from

the observations of Manwaring.¹ The most characteristic feature of canine anaphylaxis is the tremendous engorgement of the liver. While some investigators consider the hepatic changes to represent the most

¹ W. H. Manwaring, *Zeits. Immunitätsforsch.*, 8: 1, 1911.