matter of fact there is no day without small shocks in this narrow belt. However, there need not be any excessive damage connected with these shocks, even the greatest, as the science of engineering has made such progress during recent years that earthquake resistant structures can be built at a cost not exceeding much the cost of ordinary buildings. Just as large parts of California have been made "drought-proof," so that even in the driest years no lack of water is to be feared, all works of construction in the circum-Pacific belt should be made "earthquake proof," thus providing another triumph of science.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE CITY AND RURAL HEALTH CONSERVATION CONTEST

THE Chamber of Commerce of the United States in cooperation with the American Public Health Association has announced awards for the 1938 City Health Conservation Contest and the 1938 Rural Health Conservation Contest. These contests are said to be the most effective means of stimulating adequate health protection and health promotion services yet devised in this country.

Awards are made not necessarily to the healthiest communities, but rather on the effectiveness with which a community is meeting its health problems. Each city or county is appraised by a grading committee consisting of a group of carefully selected health experts from all parts of the country. Each community is appraised on what measures it takes: (1) to provide and safeguard its water supply; (2) to furnish adequate and safe sewerage disposal; (3) to reduce infant and maternal deaths; (4) to combat tuberculosis and syphilis; (5) to protect its citizens against other communicable diseases; (6) to insure healthy children; (7) to protect and safeguard its milk and other foods; (8) to promote effective cooperation with its physicians and dentists in furnishing necessary services to all those who need them; and (9) to enlarge and improve its lay-understanding of ways and means of preventing sickness and death and of maintaining good health.

The City Health Contest is financed by a group of life insurance companies. The Rural Health Contest is financed by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Michigan. The contest in Canada is sponsored jointly by the Canadian Public Health Association and the American Public Health Association.

Two special contests, one on tuberculosis and one on syphilis, are carried on in conjunction with the City Health Contest. Awards are made to those competing cities which appear to have the most comprehensive and effective programs for combatting tuberculosis and syphilis as follows:

In Group I (cities over 500,000 population) Cleveland, Ohio, wins the first award. Awards of merit in this population group go to Buffalo, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

In Group II (cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population) Providence, R. I., is the winner. Awards of merit in this group go to Memphis, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Dallas, Texas, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

In Group III (cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population) the winner is Grand Rapids, Mich. Awards of merit go to Reading, Pa.; Yonkers, N. Y., and Erie, Pa.

In Group IV (cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population) the winner is Newton, Mass. Awards of merit go to Madison, Wis., Greensboro, N. C., and Evansville, Ill., tied.

In Group V (cities of from 20,000 to 50,000 population) the winner is Plainfield, N. J. Awards of merit go to Winona, Minn.; Orange, N. J., and Stamford, Conn.

In Group VI (cities of less than 20,000 population) the winner is Englewood, N. J. Awards of merit go to Hibbing, Minn., and Virginia, Minn.

In the 1938 Special Contest for Tuberculosis Control Hartford, Conn., and Newton, Mass., tied for first place. In addition a certificate of merit was awarded to New Haven, Conn. In the 1938 Special Contest for Syphilis Control the winner was Louisville, Ky.

THE EXPEDITION TO HUDSON BAY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

THE University of Minnesota Expedition to Hudson Bay returned to Minneapolis on September 18. It left Senneterre, P. Q., by plane on June 25, arriving at its objective, Richmond Gulf, on June 26.

Richmond Gulf is a large, triangular body of salt water in Lat. 56° 15′ N. and Long. 76° 30′ W. It is surrounded by hills rising 800 to 1,500 feet above sea level, making this region relatively rugged for the east coast of Hudson Bay. The thoroughly glaciated hills are composed of sedimentaries of various kinds overlaid or penetrated by diabase trap, and also are composed in some cases of Archaean granites.

Botanically, the area is significant not only because it has needed thorough botanical exploration, but also because it has a great diversity of habitats and lies at the transition from coniferous forest to the barren grounds.

The members of the expedition collected flowering plants, ferns and some mosses, lichens and hepatics in the Richmond Gulf area until August 13. At this time the party left by canoe for Great Whale River. Collections were made in the vicinity of Great Whale River and along Manitounuck Sound until the arrival of the Hudson's Bay Company's vessel on August 22. The opportunity was taken to accompany the vessel on its annual visit to the Belcher Islands, where further collections were made. The return trip on the vessel was completed on September 11 upon arrival at the