

Surgeon General, to the National Institute of Health and to the Bureau of Medical Services and the Bureau of States Services, the functions of the Public Health Service and to establish within the office of the surgeon general and the other groups named such divisions, sections and other units as may be required to perform their functions.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL GRANTS FOR RESEARCH IN ENDOCRINOLOGY

It is announced that requests to the National Research Council Committee for Research in Endocrinology for aid during the fiscal period from July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, will be received until February 28. Application blanks may be obtained by addressing the Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. In addition to a statement of the problem and research plan or program, the committee desires information regarding the proposed method of attack, the institutional support of the investigation and the uses to be made of the sum requested. No part of any grant may be used by the recipient institution for administrative expenses. Applications for aid of endocrine research on problems of sex in the narrower sense can not be given favorable consideration, but the committee will consider support of studies on the effects of sex hormones on non-sexual functions—*e.g.*, on metabolism.

ANDREAS VESALIUS

THE Historical Library of the Yale University School of Medicine has arranged for the publication of a life of Andreas Vesalius, the great military surgeon and one of the most important figures in medicine of all time. During the winter of 1544, Vesalius served with the armies of Charles V in the Marne Valley, at Soissons, Château Thierry and the Argonne.

His biographer, the late Dr. Harvey Cushing (Yale 1891), had struggled in the same terrain in the last war, and he dedicated the energies of the last years of his life to the portrayal of the life and work of Vesalius.

Plans had been laid to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Vesalius in 1914, but the last war prevented the observance, and the Louvain Library, which contained many of the most important relics, was destroyed. The Historical Library, where Dr. Cushing's great Vesalian collection is housed, not only celebrated, as it did on October 30, the 400th anniversary of Vesalius' book "On the Structure of the Human Body," but also published Dr. Cushing's "Bibliography of Andreas Vesalius" (issued by Schuman's in New York). In acknowledging assistance which has come from Dr. W. W. Francis, of the Osler Library in Montreal, of Dr. Edward Clark Streeter, curator of Museum Collections of the Yale Medical Library, and of Dr. Arturo Castiglioni, research associate in the history of medicine and formerly professor of medical history at the University of Padua, Dr. Fulton in his preface comments:

Because of his knowledge of anatomy Vesalius undoubtedly found himself better equipped to deal with war injuries than many of his contemporaries, excepting of course Ambroise Paré who, like many surgeons of 1943, had learned anatomy the hard way—in the field of battle. For these, and many other reasons, we have persevered in bringing out the Vesalius bio-bibliography in 1943, at a time when physicians on every battle front will undoubtedly welcome a reminder of the man who at the early age of twenty-eight years first adequately portrayed the fabric of the human body. When the lights burn low and tradition falters, we must carry the torch of remembrance until it can flame again and brighten the paths of learning and free thought for those who now "sit in darkness and in the shadow of death."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE Association of Military Surgeons of the United States on October 22 presented its Gorgas Award to Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon general, U. S. Public Health Service, retired, and at present director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. The award was founded in 1942 by John Wyeth and Company of Philadelphia and consists of a medal and scroll and \$500. It is given each year to a member of the association who has made "notable contribution to medical science of value to the military service."

THE Massachusetts Horticultural Society has awarded the George Robert White Medal to Richardson Wright, of New York City, editor of *House and Garden*.

A DINNER in honor of Dr. Carl J. Wiggers on the completion of twenty-five years as professor and head of the department of physiology at the School of Medicine of Western Reserve University, was given on November 18 by his associates and students. Dr. Torald Sollmann, dean of the medical school, presided.

HONORARY memberships in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers given to "persons of acknowledged professional eminence elected by unanimous vote of the council" were conferred at the sixty-fourth annual meeting in New York City on Francis Blossom, of New York, fellow of the society and a partner of Sanderson and Porter, Engineers; on

Ralph Budd, of Chicago, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; on Edward N. Trump, of Syracuse, N. Y., fellow and past-president of the society, a senior member of E. N. and C. C. Trump, mechanical and chemical engineers; and on Roydon V. Wright, of New York, a fellow and past-president of the society, vice-president and secretary of the Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corporation, managing editor of *Railway Age* and editor of the *Railway Mechanical Engineer*.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that at the meeting on November 6 of the American Academy of Pediatrics in Chicago the 1943 recipients of the Mead Johnson awards were announced. The first prize of \$500 was given to Dr. Hattie E. Alexander, New York, for her work on "The Treatment of the *H. influenzae* Infections," and the second prize of \$300 to Dr. Philip Levine, Newark, N. J., for his work on "Erythroblastosis Foetalis and the Rh Factor." At the meeting Dr. Joseph S. Wall, Washington, D. C., was named as president-elect of the academy and Dr. Franklin P. Gengenbach, Denver, was installed as president. Dr. Clifford G. Grulee, Evanston, Ill., was reelected secretary-treasurer.

DR. DUNCAN A. MACINNES, physical chemist, a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, was elected president of the New York Academy of Sciences at the one hundred and twenty-sixth annual meeting on December 15.

DR. MAX NEUBURGER, formerly professor of the history of medicine at the University of Vienna and since 1939 associated with the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum in London, observed his seventy-fifth birthday on December 8.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDGAR PAM, consulting engineer to and deputy delegate director of the Mond Nickel Company, Ltd., has been elected president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy for the coming session.

DR. FOREST F. HILL has been appointed head of the department of agricultural economics of Cornell University, and Cedric H. Guise has been made head of the department of forestry to succeed Professor A. B. Recknagel, who recently retired. Dr. Hill, who has been professor of land economics and who is a former governor of the Farm Credit Administration, succeeds Dr. W. I. Myers, now dean of the College of Agriculture. Dr. Kenneth Post, associate professor of floriculture, has been made acting head of the department of floriculture.

DR. THOMAS J. HEADLEE, since 1912 head of the department of entomology of Rutgers University and

of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, will retire on January 1.

DR. CHARLES ANDERSON ALDRICH, professor of pediatrics at the Medical School of Northwestern University and physician-in-chief to the Children's Memorial Hospital, will organize and direct a long-term research program in preventive medicine in childhood at the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota. The project will be financed by the Mayo Clinic and will be carried out in cooperation with Dr. Henry F. Helmholtz, Rochester, Minn., who is in charge of the department of pediatrics at the clinic.

DR. M. W. DEHN, of the Illinois Institute of Technology, has become professor of mathematics at St. John's College, Annapolis.

DR. NATHAN JACOBSON, of the University of North Carolina, has been appointed to an associate professorship of mathematics at the Johns Hopkins University.

DR. GEORGE A. EMERSON, associate professor of pharmacology at the Medical School of the West Virginia University, Morgantown, has become professor of pharmacology at the Medical Branch of the University of Texas. He will continue his work on the effects of anesthetic agents and the effects of drugs in anoxia. Dr. Charles M. Pomerat, professor of biology at the University of Alabama, has been appointed professor of anatomy; R. W. Strandtmann, of the Ohio State University, has become assistant professor of entomology in the department of preventive medicine and public health; Dr. Ardell N. Taylor, of the University of Texas, has been made instructor in physiology and Dr. Jewell G. Hamrick, of the Medical College of Virginia, instructor in pathology.

DR. G. C. WALLIS, associate professor of dairy husbandry, South Dakota State College, known for his work on the vitamin D requirements of dairy cows, has been appointed assistant technical director of the special products department of Standard Brands.

DR. H. E. MYERS, professor of soils at Kansas State College, has been granted leave of absence for two years to serve as agricultural adviser to the Department of State. Since about November 1 Dr. Myers has been working at the American Legation at Cairo, Egypt, and plans to visit parts of North Africa and the Near East. Hugh G. Myers, of the Division of Dry Land Agriculture at Garden City, has accepted a temporary appointment as associate professor of soils during Dr. Myers' absence.

DR. M. G. SEELIG, director of pathology in the Bar-

nard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, St. Louis, has been appointed a member of the State Cancer Commission by Governor Forrest C. Donnell.

PROFESSOR GEORGE B. CRESSEY, who has leave of absence from Syracuse University and who has been appointed visiting professor in China under the program of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, arrived in Chungking on November 22. While *en route* he spent a month in India visiting various universities. Professor Cressey has been appointed by the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and by the National Academy of Sciences to assist in developing closer relations between Chinese and American scholarly organizations.

PROFESSOR PIERRE DANSEREAU, of the department of biogeography of the University of Montreal, was a guest of the department of zoology and physiology of the University of Illinois at Urbana from October 15 to November 13. His chief purpose was to confer with Professor V. E. Shelford on problems of ecological research and teaching. Incidentally, he gave a number of lectures at the university on the ecology of the Northwest and the Quebec region.

DR. FRED C. KOCH, director of biochemical research with Armour and Company, Frank P. Hixon distinguished professor of biochemistry emeritus of the University of Chicago, recently spent two weeks at the University of California at Berkeley making a study of the work being carried out by Dr. Herbert M. Evans and his staff in the Institute of Experimental Biology.

FRED CORRY BISHOPP, assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, delivered on December 16 before the Washington Academy of Sciences an illustrated address entitled "Insects and the War."

THE William E. Lower lecture of the Academy of Medicine of Cleveland and the Cuyahoga County Medical Society was given on November 19 by Dr. Irvine Page, director of the Lilly Clinic of the Indianapolis City Hospital. His subject was "The Nature of Hypertension."

DR. EDGAR POTH, professor of surgery at the Medical Branch, University of Texas, Galveston, delivered from December 10 to 30 a series of lectures at the Medical School in San Francisco of Stanford University.

PROFESSOR L. C. DUNN, of Columbia University, gave on November 30 an address at a meeting of the Society of Sigma Xi at the University of Connecticut on "Soviet Research in the Biological Sciences." He also exhibited a Soviet medical film entitled "Experiments in the Revival of Organisms."

DR. HERBERT M. EVANS, professor of anatomy and director of the Institute of Experimental Biology of the University of California, was the guest speaker on December 6 before the staff and students of the Medical Branch of the University of Texas at Galveston. He gave an account of the work of the institute in the isolation and purifying of the anterior pituitary hormones. At a luncheon in his honor he led a discussion on source materials concerning early American experiments in socialized medicine.

DR. HERBERT C. CLARK, director of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, Panama, lectured in Denver on November 29 and 30, under the auspices of the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation and of the National Research Council. He spoke on "Malaria: Precautions in the Unsanitized Areas of the Tropical Lowlands" and on "Distribution and Complication of Amebic Lesions."

AN honor award to the master quartz blowers of the United States was presented at the Exposition of Chemical Industries on December 6 by Dr. Hugh S. Taylor, professor of chemistry at Princeton University. The award was accepted by George Kennell, Hanovia Chemical and Manufacturing Company, Newark.

THE two hundred and fifty-ninth meeting of the American Physical Society, the 1943 annual meeting, will be held at Columbia University on Friday and Saturday, January 14 and 15. The American Association of Physics Teachers holds meetings at the same time and the Physical Society will take part in its symposium. The Electron Microscope Society of America will hold its first meeting in conjunction with the Physical Society. According to the *Bulletin* of the society "the distinction of their programs is such that the officers of the Physical Society have felt justified in arranging for no papers, beyond the retiring presidential address and the contributed ten-minute papers."

DEVELOPMENT of an arboretum devoted primarily to the trees native to Pennsylvania, at the Bowmans Hill State Wildflower Preserve, has been planned for this year, which is the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of William Penn. This preserve is at Washington Crossing Park and was established nine years ago. The arboretum will comprise twelve acres and will be designated "Penn's Woods" in honor of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania.

IN a recent raid the Hull Municipal Museum was completely gutted by fire and all the material destroyed. In addition all records were lost. The material destroyed includes the Norman collection of diatoms; the Dobree collection of European noctuae;

the Russell, Barker and Boulton collections of butterflies and moths; the Schleich and other collections of marine, land and fresh-water mollusca; the Swales collection of eggs, and the Boynton, Pease and Fortune collection of British birds.

FIRMS in the Swedish rubber industry together with the Swedish Cooperative Union, have formed a company to provide Professor Svedberg, head of the Physical Chemical Institute at Uppsala, with better facilities for working out his process for the manufacture of synthetic rubber using calcium carbide as the main raw material. The initial capital of the company is 175,000 kr., but this is capable of being increased to 525,000 kr. The site for an experimental works and for a new laboratory has already been purchased near Uppsala.

The Lancet states that as a tribute to the courage and endurance of the people of Malta, the Nuffield Foundation has, with the approval of Lord Nuffield, offered to provide grants for the training in Great Britain of six Maltese physicians chosen by the government of Malta for appointments in the public service of the island. The grants will be tenable for a period not exceeding two years. The men or women who are chosen will receive a grant of £400 per annum if unmarried, and £600 if married and a further allowance in traveling expenses. The recipients will be required to give an undertaking to return to the island at the end of their training to take up the appointment for which they have been selected. The institutions in which they will receive their training will be chosen by the trustees of the foundation in consultation with the Colonial Office.

DISCUSSION

CONFUSION OVER GLACIAL LAKE SPOKANE

No small part of exploratory science has been the work of amateurs. In general they have received generous treatment from professional researchers, though no doubt they are annoying at times. The amateur can sometimes function, figuratively speaking, as a navigator of a trial balloon. Having no reputation at stake he may "take a flyer" into a field which looks unpromising to a professional. Twenty-one years ago *SCIENCE* (September 22, 1922) published a report of such an adventure. The reporter who is now furnishing this memorandum had encountered difficulties in getting information needed for making the physiographic features of the Spokane region have any meaning to his high-school students in general science. After fruitless inquiries of local and some other geologists and eighteen months of puzzling in the local field, two trial papers were written—the first for the students, the second read before the Associated Engineers of Spokane. The latter was sent to Chicago University Geology Department and to the U. S. Geological Survey. That summer, 1922, both sent representatives to investigate. One could find nothing with which to agree. The other seemed to be in substantial agreement. (The Chicago representative's visit was the beginning of a series of eight field seasons spent in this locality, and a very interesting controversy.)

This interest shown by real geologists gave the amateur courage to send his conclusions to *SCIENCE* for publication. They dealt almost exclusively with evidence of glaciation about Spokane. For the present

memorandum the important matter among the thirteen conclusions presented was the evidence of a glacial lake in the valley of the Spokane River, formed by an ice dam made by a lobe of the Cordilleran ice-sheet which approached Spokane from the north and extended almost due south on its eastern margin, at least to a short distance south of Spangle, twenty miles south of the city. This eastern margin was marked by a moraine consisting mainly of large ice-dribbled boulders in the valley floor and waterlaid gravel with a mingling of enormous granitic boulders at Pantops, the southeastern corner of the city. No undisputed glacial deposits are found in the valley for some distance eastward. The terminal moraine of the Rathdrum glacial lobe appears in Idaho. This lake was given the name of Lake Spokane. It was believed to receive all waters from Eastern British Columbia, western Montana and northern Idaho as far south as the St. Joe River at the southernmost extremity of Lake Coeur d'Alene. Thus it was conceived of, not as a mere melt-water marginal lake, but as a major interruption of drainage, impounding the waters flowing westward from the Continental Divide and diverting them over a low range of mountains through its outlets at Mica, twelve miles southeast of Spokane, by two channels which, when they ceased to function as a water course for a vast drainage, left a crest of 2,478 feet (bench mark at Mica). The lake level may then be assumed as about 2,500 feet A.T. at its lowest level, giving a depth of about 500 feet in the immediate vicinity of Spokane. In other words, the 2,500 feet contour line on topographic maps of Washington and northern Idaho would about mark