same pooled fluid was used to inoculate the chorioallantoic membrane of five embryonated eggs. The result was $K_3 - K_3 - K_3 - K_3 - K_3$. All these eggs exhibited thickened membrane and reddened embryo at harvest on 29 January. One of these membranes was ground and suspended in saline solution for inoculation onto chorioallantois of each of five embryonated eggs on 1 February the result being $K_4 - K_4 - K_4 - K_4 - K_4$. All five had thick lesions on the chorioallantois and reddened embryo at harvest.

A further specimen of blood, drawn from the patient on 24 January, supplied plasma for egg inoculations on 26 January. This was injected into five eggs, with the result $D_2 - D_3 - D_4 - K_6 - K_6$. One of these, dying on the fourth day, exhibited a much thickened chorioallantois. The others were free from recognized gross alterations. Also on 24 January this same plasma was used to inoculate the chorioallantois in each of five eggs, with the result $K_3 - K_3 - K_3 - K_3 - K_3$. Each of these eggs at harvest exhibited locally thickened membrane and diffuse redness of the embryo.

The pooled extraembryonic fluid from the first 25 eggs was used in part for intravenous injection into rabbits and intraperitoneal injection into guinea pigs. This experiment is to be reported elsewhere.

The brief title of this note should not be misinterpreted. Rheumatism is a clinical term which has been applied to diseases of diverse causation. Patient J. L. is suffering from a severe first attack of the rheumatic fever of adolescence with evidence of endocardial and pericardial inflammation, a disease entity recognized more or less definitely since the classical description of Bouillaud (*2*). The observations reported here indicate that the blood of this patient has harbored an agent which has been propagated in embryonated eggs with the production of rather characteristic changes in the eggs.

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News and Notes

Editorial Announcement

Next week *Science* will consist of only 32 pages. This reduction in size is forced on us simply because we do not have the paper for the larger journal our readers have come to expect.

Paper supplies, which were scarce enough during the war period, have become even more scanty since controls on consumption were removed.

Strikes in the various industries and services have further added to the acuteness of the scarcity, which is prevalent in all kinds of paper, kraft, newsprint, book, and coated stocks. If it were possible to bring you *Science* printed on wrapping paper, we would do it!

We hope that the emergency will last only a few weeks, but actually at this time, there is no sure way of predicting how long it will last.

Some monthly scientific publications will not be able to print their June issues at the regular time and whether these numbers will appear in July or in August, no one is able to say at the moment.

Ernest W. Goodpasture, professor of pathology and dean of the School of Medicine, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, has been selected as the 1946 recipient of the Passano Foundation Award, according to the Board of Directors of the Foundation. Presentation of the $5,000 cash award was made at an appropriate ceremony in Osler Hall of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, in Baltimore, on the night of 15 May, when Dr. Goodpasture will speak on "Research and Medical Practice."

The Foundation, which was established in 1944 by the Williams and Wilkins Company, Medical Publishers, of Baltimore, proposes to aid in any way possible the advancement of medical research, especially research that bears promise of clinical application. For the encouragement of such research the Foundation has established the award as one of its activities.

Dr. Goodpasture receives the award for his original development of the method for propagation of viruses in pure culture by inoculation of chick embryos and for his outstanding contributions to advancement of knowledge of the cell-parasite relationship in bacterial and virus infection.

Albert E. Wood, paleontologist, has been appointed assistant professor of biology at Amherst College, effective 15 April 1946. Dr. Wood had been a geolo-

gist with the U. S. Army Flood Control prior to entering the Army in 1942.

Felix Ehrenhaft, physicist, of New York, has been asked to resume his former position as professor at the University of Vienna. This invitation, sent by the Austrian Minister of Education, was forwarded through the Chief of the Education Branch, U. S. Forces in Austria. The letter emphasized that the rights of Austrian professors, who had been dismissed by the Nazis, will be recognized by the present Austrian Government.

Maj. Merrill Moore, Medical Corps, has returned to the United States for a brief tour of duty after three years in the South Pacific and has been reassigned to foreign service as surgeon to the Nanking Headquarters Command. His address is APO 909, Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

A. V. Hill, London, *L. Lapicque,* Paris, and *L. A. Orbeli,* Moscow, have been made honorary members of the American Physiological Society.

H. Munro Fox, F.R.S., chairman of the British National Committee for Biology, left England on 27 March to make a tour of Europe in order to discuss with colleagues on the Continent cooperation in biological science and particularly the future of the International Union for Biology.

Philip W. West will leave in the middle of May to study with Dr. Fritz Feigl in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Dr. West will return this fall to resume his duties as head of the Division of Analytical Chemistry at Louisiana State University. During his stay in Rio de Janeiro he will collaborate on researches in Spot Test Analysis. The work will be conducted in the Laboratories of Mineral Productions of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture.

Bart J. Bok, of the Harvard Observatory, gave the address following the annual initiation exercises of the Smith College Chapter of Sigma Xi on 10 April. His subject was: "Between the Stars."

Col. Francis R. Dieuaide, recently chief of the Tropical Disease Treatment Branch of the Surgeon General's Office, has been named scientific director of the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund as of 1 April, with offices at 333 Cedar Street, New Haven 11, Connecticut.

The Life Insurance Medical Research Fund was established in 1945 to make grants to universities and medical schools for research on diseases of the heart and related diseases. The Fund plans to make grants of more than $3,000,000 for this purpose over the next five years. A total of 147 life insurance companies in this country and Canada are supporting the Fund.

Coincident with the announcement of Dr. Dieuaide's appointment, M. Albert Linton, chairman of the Fund, announced that the directors had approved a new series of grants totaling $310,000 in support of research work on diseases of the heart and related diseases at 27 institutions in this country and in Canada. This action brings the total of grants made since the Fund was organized to $436,000. Other applications are still under consideration. As scientific director, Dr. Dieuaide will investigate the applications for funds and make recommendations to the group's advisory council.

Isabelo Concepcion has written from the Philippines to Carey D. Miller, of the University of Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, Honolulu, as follows:

> As you probably know, Manila is now a ghost city. There are no laboratories or libraries that have survived the destruction of the city. That is the reason why I am so far behind in nutrition literature, and I shall appreciate it very much if you can send me reprints of your work during the past five years and any other literature that will help me in my studies on nutrition and particularly references on the vitamin content of foods, especially on tropical foods.
>
> At present I am studying the adequacy of the food intake of our wage earners and also the incidence of dental fluorosis in the Islands. I am very much interested in the subject of biomicroscopy and its use in the early diagnosis of deficiency diseases.

Dr. Concepcion is now professor of biochemistry in the College of Medice, University of Santo Tomas. His address is: 589 Zamora, Pasay; Rizal, Philippines, where he would like to receive reprints and books.

Carl Gustaf Rossby, of the University of Chicago, internationally famous meteorologist of Swedish birth, will serve as an expert at the newly founded Swedish Government Meteorological-Hydrographical Institute in Stockholm.

Edwin B. Wilson is returning to the United States from Glasgow. He was in residence at the University there from 1 October 1945 to 30 March 1946 to give the Stevenson Lectures on Citizenship.

Jack A. Gerster has accepted the position of assistant professor of chemical engineering at the University of Delaware. He was previously connected with the Du Pont Company and spent a large part of 1944 and 1945 on the Manhattan Project.

Laurence H. Snyder, of the Ohio State University, addressed the Syracuse University Chapter of Sigma Xi on 19 April on the topic: "Human Heredity and Modern Life."

John A. Fleming, director of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of

Washington, was elected a member of the Norwegian Academy of Sciences and Letters in its Section of Mathematics and Natural Science on 22 March.

Allyn C. Swinnerton, professor of geology at Antioch College, has been awarded the Legion of Merit by the War Department. His principal work while serving in the Signal Corps was in research and development relating to quartz crystals.

Francis G. Gilchrist, of Riverside College, Riverside, California, has been appointed chairman and head of the Department of Biology at Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon. He will succeed Florence Peebles, who retires this year.

Mont A. Cazier has returned to the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, as chairman and associate curator of the Department of Insects and Spiders.

Robert N. Feinstein has joined the staff of the May Institute for Medical Research, Cincinnati, after four years in the Army. He will be in charge of the biochemical aspects of research at the Institute.

Louis Jordan has been appointed executive secretary of the Division of Engineering and Industrial Research of the National Research Council. Mr. Jordan, trained initially as a chemist and metallurgist, was for many years a member of the staff of the metallurgical division of the National Bureau of Standards, directing research in chemical metallurgy and in heat treatment and elevated temperature service of metals. In January 1942 he went to the National Research Council and was responsible throughout World War II for the administrative organization and operation of the War Metallurgy Committee in all of its activities as an advisory committee to OSRD and WPB in the fields of minerals and metals research and development.

Lise Meitner, pioneer atomic scientist now teaching nuclear physics at Catholic University, Washington, D. C., has been elected to the Academy of Sciences of Oslo, Norway, the University announced recently. Dr. Meitner is on a month's lecture tour of colleges throughout the country. Her first lecture was in Cambridge, Massachusetts, before the American Physical Society on 25 April.

Henry Eyring, professor of physical chemistry at Princeton University since 1933, has been named dean of the Graduate School of the University of Utah. In addition to his academic duties at Princeton, Dr. Eyring has been director of technical research instituted at that University. Dr. Eyring is secretary of the Physical and Inorganic Section of the American Chemical Society, vice-president of the AAAS, and chairman of Section C. In 1933 Dr. Eyring won the $1,000 AAAS award given for the best scientific paper of the year.

The Graduate School was created by the University of Utah Board of Regents to replace the Graduate Division, which has been administered by a faculty committee headed by Orin Tugman, head of the Physics Department. Dr. Tugman is retiring from the University faculty.

Charles D. Michener has returned to the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, as associate curator in the Department of Insects and Spiders.

Col. Richard P. Strong was awarded the Legion of Merit on 10 April. As director of Tropical Medicine, Army Medical School, he supervised and participated in the instruction of nearly 2,000 students, including medical officers of five Allied Governments and staff members of American medical colleges.

Tibor Rado will become chairman of the Department of Mathematics at Ohio State University, succeeding John L. Synge, who has resigned, effective 30 September, to head the Applied Mathematics Division of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.

Robert L. Usinger has resumed his work at the University of California as assistant professor of entomology and assistant entomologist in the Experiment Station, with headquarters on the Berkeley campus. He was released from duty in Malaria Control, U. S. Public Health Service, on 30 April.

Col. George W. Hervey, on duty in the Office of the Chief of Staff, War Department, since October 1944 and previously attached to Headquarters, Army Service Forces, will go on inactive status on 13 June and join the administrative staff of the Surgeon General of the Army in a civilian capacity.

Announcements

The program in Agricultural Science, established at Yale University three years ago but delayed in its development because of the war, will be open to students at the beginning of the next academic year. This program is designed to provide training in the sciences fundamental to agriculture for men planning to enter professional work in this field. The increasing importance of food production in a hungry world and the many technical problems which modern agriculture faces have resulted in a wide demand today for workers with a broad background of scientific training to serve in experiment stations, industrial laboratories, commercial organizations, and other agencies. Such training most men now seek in colleges of agriculture, but other institutions where adequate staff and facili-

ties are available may well offer additional opportunities for work of this sort. Yale is particularly well situated to undertake such a program. The first appointment in what later became the Sheffield Scientific School was that of a professor of agricultural chemistry, and from work thus begun developed the first agricultural experiment station in the country. Yale itself served for some years as a land-grant college.

The curriculum being offered is one of several open to students who elect to major in the biological sciences. It includes work in English and a modern language and offers opportunity in each year for one nonscience elective. In the sciences, basic courses in botany, zoology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, physiology, nutrition, genetics, and soil science are required. In the last two years opportunity is offered for election among a considerable group of courses more closely related to agriculture, including entomology, mycology, plant pathology, economic zoology, parasitology, microbiology, plant and animal improvement, economic botany, plant ecology, agricultural economics, geography, and biometry. These courses will be given by men from various departments of the University, including the Schools of Forestry and Medicine.

No work in the practical or educational aspects of agriculture is proposed, nor is there any attempt to compete in this field with the agricultural colleges. It has been felt that for most students who are going into the agricultural professions, a grounding in the basic sciences is the most important training to obtain during their undergraduate years. Where more technical knowledge of agricultural materials and practices is needed, this can be gained either in graduate work or by direct experience in the laboratory or field. It is hoped that the proposed program will encourage men of high ability and scientific interests to enter a professional career which needs such men but which has not heretofore attracted many students in nonagricultural institutions.—*Edmund W. Sinnott* (Yale University).

A new foundation, The Medical Memorial Fund, has been organized to accept gifts from the public and to distribute its income to the various medical schools and research institutions. It receives its income largely from memorial gifts from the public. As each memorial gift is received, a dignified "Memorial Certificate" is sent to the bereaved family to notify them of the gift. All gifts, whether $5.00 or $5,000, are placed in a general fund to be distributed for research to various medical schools and research laboratories.

The officers of the Fund are: Harlow Shapley, Ph.D., chairman; Henry S. Simms, Ph.D., president; Russell L. Cecil, M.D., vice-president; J. Murray Steele, M.D., vice-president; Marvin R. Thompson, Ph.D., secretary; Guy Emerson, treasurer; J. Murray Steele, M.D., medical director; and John V. Duncan, counsel.

Distribution is determined by a scientific committee aided by various subcommittees and special consultants. A total of about 50 medical scientists cooperate in making decisions concerning the disbursal of grants. Members of the Scientific Committee include: J. Murray Steele, M.D., chairman; A. J. Carlson, Ph.D.; Russell L. Cecil, M.D.; Harry Goldblatt, M.D.; Theodore G. Klumpp, M.D.; Chauncey D. Leake, Ph.D.; William deB. MacNider, M.D.; Marvin R. Thompson, Ph.D.; Henry S. Simms, Ph.D.; D. D. van Slyke, Ph.D.; A. Ashley Weech, M.D.; and George H. Whipple, M.D.

It is estimated that $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 per year could be profitably added to the support of medical research at this time. Medical Memorial Fund is conducting a campaign to raise as much of this as possible. Gifts can be made at any time throughout the year. All scientists and physicians of the country who are interested in an expansion of the medical research program, which will permit greater attention to the cardiovascular-renal diseases, to aging, and to arthritis and rheumatism, should aid the Fund not only by personal gifts but also by advising their friends and patients to make contributions.

Gifts and requests for information should be addressed to: Medical Memorial Fund, 650 West 165th Street, New York 32, New York.

Additional information on prewar and wartime production of synthetic emulsifying agents, wetting agents, detergents, and soap substitutes by the I. G. Farbenindustrie plant at Hoechst, Germany, is now available to the public, according to the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce.

Data on the German developments, gathered by the Combined Intelligence Objectives Subcommittee, are contained in a 38-page report, PB–6684, available from OPB on order (photostat, $3.00; microfilm, $.50). The report is one of several on the same subject on sale by OPB.

The chief organic detergents and emulsifying agents made at the Hoechst plant before the war were "Igepons," derived from oleic acid or substitute materials, and "Igepals," based on ethylene oxide, which was produced from acetylene generated from calcium carbide. "Igepons" were used as leather assistants, washing and softening agents, and detergents. "Igepals" were used as industrial soap substitutes, for washing and soaping vegetable fibers, as dyeing assistants, detergents for wool, emulsion breakers for the petro-

leum industry, textile lubricating oils, and for other purposes.

Of the two types, the "Igepals" were considered superior for use with hard water. The "Igepals" allegedly were superior also to soap in this respect.

Wartime developments included detergents of the alkyl-aryl-sulfonate type and emulsifying agents and detergents from Fischer-Tropsch oils.

"Emulphor STH" and "Emulphor STX," derived from "Mersol," made from by-products of the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis of hydrocarbons from coal, proved valuable for drawing of metals. The Germans claimed that their use eliminated some of the intermediate heat-treating operations and, in many cases, the Parkerizing process employed in metal working.

PB–6684 contains details on types of emulsifiers, wetting agents, and detergents produced, raw materials used, and methods of manufacture.

Mail orders for the report should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States, and should be addressed to the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Eli Lilly, president of Eli Lilly and Company, has announced the purchase of government-owned facilities and the Stokely Foods buildings, at West Morris Street and Kentucky Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana. These were formerly used by the Curtiss-Wright Propeller Division. These buildings, to be known as the Kentucky Avenue Plant of Eli Lilly and Company, cover some 26 acres and include a five-story reinforced concrete manufacturing building, two one-story manufacturing buildings, two office buildings, and two power plants conveniently near facilities of the Belt Railroad. The combined plants will give Eli Lilly and Company an additional 1,000,000 square feet of usable floor space.

The Department of Geology at Syracuse University is joining with Cornell College, Iowa, in conducting summer field courses at Camp Norton in the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming. The field camp has been operated by Neil A. Miner, director, since 1940, but this is the first year that Syracuse University has been a joint sponsor. Dr. Miner continues as director, with the staff consisting of Earl T. Apfel, David M. Delo, and Robert O. Bloomer.

Several field courses in geology are offered, including an elementary course in field methods involving the preparation of a geologic map and a comprehensive report on a selected area. A second course, designated "Field Problems in Geology," is open only to those who have had a field course in geology or its equivalent in practical field work. Field research may also be carried on either for the preparation of a thesis or for purposes of publication. There are two camp sessions, 1–28 July and 1–28 August, respectively. Students may register for either or both terms.

Camp Norton is located about 17 miles northwest of Dubois and 94 miles northwest of Lander, Wyoming. Additional information may be secured by writing Dr. Neil A. Miner, Director, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, *or* The Department of Geology, Syracuse University, Syracuse 10, New York.

The Virginia Polytechnic Institute Chapter of the Society of Sigma Xi, at a meeting held 16 April, initiated two projects designed to encourage research at the institution. The first of these was the setting up of a research prize consisting of the V.P.I. Sigma Xi Gold Medal, to be awarded each year for the best piece of research produced by a member of the staff or a graduate student in any of the fields recognized by the Society. The recipient of the prize will be selected by a committee from an outside institution.

The second project initiated was the establishment of a series of research seminars for the Chapter members and invited guests, at which will be presented and discussed the current researches on the campus.

The Ohio Academy of Science met at Ohio State University on 3–4 May for its first meeting since the close of the war. Last year's event was canceled because of travel restrictions. The annual dinner was held on Friday, 3 May, in the Faculty Club, where the group heard the presidential address of J. Ernest Carman, of the Department of Geology at Ohio State.

Research personnel in industry and college teachers are invited to attend a graduate conference at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, devoted to the behavior of mass spectrometers, electron microscopes, and other electronic devices whose operation depends on the action of electron or ion beams. The lecturers for the conference will be Ladislaw Marton, of the Division of Electron Optics of Stanford University, formerly with the Radio Corporation of America, and John A. Hipple, of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, in charge of the development of the Westinghouse Mass Spectrometers.

The conference will be conducted by the Electrical Engineering and Physics Departments of A. & M. College for a period of three weeks. Dr. Marton will lecture from Monday, 24 June, through Saturday, 6 July. Dr. Hipple will commence his lectures Monday, 1 July, and will conclude them Saturday, 13 July. During the second week of the conference both Dr. Marton and Dr. Hipple will be lecturing. While it is expected that the entire three weeks of the conference will provide a somewhat unified treatment of the more recent advances in the whole field of electron

and ion ballistics, individuals are welcome to attend the conference for shorter periods of time. Persons primarily interested in electron optical theory, but not especially interested in mass spectrometry, could profitably attend only the first and second weeks of the conference, while those primarily interested in problems connected with the operation of mass spectrometers could enter the conference the second week and remain through the third week. The conference coincides with the last half of the first summer term of the College, enabling anyone wishing to remain to carry a full load in the regular program of the second term commencing 15 July.

A matriculation fee of $8.00 will be charged for the course, and a medical fee of $1.50 for the period will also be collected.

Persons desiring further information on the conference or accommodations are invited to write J. G. Potter, head of the Department of Physics, or M. C. Hughes, head of the Department of Electrical Engineering, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas. (College Station may be reached on the Southern Pacific or Missouri Pacific Railroads via Dallas or Houston.)

Grants up to $10,000 a year for five years to aid research in agricultural chemistry are being offered to universities and other nonprofit research institutions throughout the country by the Herman Frasch Foundation for Chemical Research, it is announced by the United States Trust Company of New York, trustee of the Foundation.

Recipients of the grants, which will be made for the five-year period beginning 1 January 1947, will be chosen by the trustee with the advice of the American Chemical Society. The amount allotted in each instance will depend on the nature of the project concerned.

Designed to stimulate research which will be of practical benefit to the agricultural development of the United States, the grants are made every five years from a trust fund set up under the will of Elizabeth Blee Frasch in memory of her husband, Herman Frasch, chemist, who invented the process of mining sulphur by steam and who was for many years president of the Union Sulphur Company.

Applications for grants must be submitted before 1 July. Each application should describe the research project the institution desires to undertake, the facilities available for carrying out the project, the qualifications of personnel to be assigned to it, the anticipated time for completion, and an itemized estimate of annual expenditures for salaries, apparatus, supplies, etc.

Proposals are to be sent in duplicate to the United States Trust Company of New York, 45 Wall Street, New York 5, New York.

On 28 May at 10:00 P.M., Eastern Daylight Time, Columbia Broadcasting System will present a full hour of radio time, "Operation Crossroads." Aside from Vice-Adm. W. H. P. Blandy, who will speak from his flagship en route to Bikini, participants will include Prof. Einstein and the tail-gunner of the B-29 that devastated Hiroshima; Cdr. Harold E. Stassen and a Minneapolis woman who lost three sons in the war; Harold C. Urey and a college freshman; Lt. Gen. George Kenney, U. S. Air Forces, representative to the United Nations' Military Staff Committee, and a worker at the Oak Ridge, Tennessee, atom plant. These people will speak from the auditorium of the Library of Congress, as will former Secretary of the Interior Harold C. Ickes; United Nations Assembly Delegate Archibald MacLeish; Associate Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas; Senator Brien McMahon, chairman of the Senate Atomic Energy Committee; Representative H. Jerry Voorhis; Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace; and Mrs. Wendell Willkie.

Present for the event at the Library of Congress will be an audience of distinguished statesmen, educators, scientists, military leaders, writers, diplomats, and representatives of the world press.

Eight honorary degrees of Doctor of Science were awarded at the concluding exercises of the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, on 13 April. Jesse Wakefield Beams, William Walter Cort, Edwin Broun Fred, Hugh Jackson Morgan, George Braxton Pegram, James Stevens Simmons, William Ray Taliaferro, and Robert Sessions Woodworth were the recipients.

The semiannual meeting of the Paleontological Research Institution took place at its headquarters in Ithaca, New York, on Saturday, 6 April.

Announcements were made of: (1) the completion of *Bulletin of American Paleontology*, Vol. 29, No. 116, on "Ordovician Cephalopoda of the Cincinnati region," by R. H. Flower, a publication consisting of 656 pages and 50 full-tone plates; (2) the beginning of presswork on the Jackson Eocene molluscan monograph, with 65 full-tone plates; (3) the availability of G. W. Sinclair's article in *Palaeontographica Americana* on "Canadian Platystrophias"; and (4) the purchase of 20 volumes of Reeve's *Conchologia Iconica* (said to be complete).

The Institution is unfortunately obliged to postpone the duplication of the present plant because of labor conditions and the impossibility of obtaining sufficient building materials.

Recent Deaths

Howard de Forest, emeritus professor of botany at the University of Southern California, died on 4 April in Los Angeles, California.

Alexander A. Baikov, 76, Russian metallurgist and a vice-president of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, in 1943, died on 7 April.

William Waddell Duke, 63, known for his allergy research, died on 10 April in Kansas City, Missouri.

Rafael Requena, 66, Venezuelan archaeologist and anthropologist, died on 20 April in New York City.

Fred M. Meader, 70, bacteriologist who figured in the investigation which led to the isolation of "Typhoid Mary," the classical example of a typhoid carrier, died on 26 April in Detroit, Michigan.

William Orrin Emery, 83, organic chemist and amateur botanist, was found dead on 7 May, in Fairfax County, Virginia. Dr. Emery was the object of an extensive search when he did not return from a field trip.

Glacial Map of North America

The publication of the Geological Society of America of the *Glacial Map of North America* (*Science,* 1941, **93**, 303–305) is the fruit of three years of compilation and cooperative effort by a committee of geologists and a two-year publication process under wartime difficulties and restrictions.

The map is published in two sheets, together measuring 79 by 52 inches, and is drawn on a scale of 72 miles to the inch. It is the first map to represent the Pleistocene glacial features of the whole of North America on any but a very small scale. Published in 23 different color conventions, it represents North America from the Aleutians and Bering Strait to Iceland, and from the North Pole to Cape Hatteras and Los Angeles. Major topographic features are shown by form lines on the land and on the sea floor. In this way the relation of the glaciated areas to highlands and to continental shelves is brought out.

Areas glaciated during each of the four Pleistocene glacial ages, and during the sub-ages of the last glacial age, are differentiated in color wherever a basis for differentiation exists. End moraines are shown individually. The extent of glacial lakes, regions overspread by interglacial and postglacial seas, and existing glaciers are shown by areal conventions. Striations, drumlins, eskers, boulder trains, outlets of glacial lakes, and locations of exposures of fossil-bearing interglacial deposits are among the features shown by appropriate symbols.

Additional detailed information is furnished by more than 150 footnotes printed on the face of the map. A number of inset maps are included, among them a map showing the distribution of loess in central United States.

The work as a whole has been designed to provide a continental view of the extent of glaciation and the distribution of glacial features, instead of focusing attention principally on the southern sector of the North American glaciated region, as has been done in the past.

The map constitutes Part 1 of the Geological Society's *Special Papers Series,* No. 60; Part 2, issued with the map, is a 40-page pamphlet containing explanatory notes and a selected bibliography of North American glacial geology. The map and pamphlet are issued free to Fellows of the Geological Society and are sold to others at a price of $2.00 by the Society (419 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York).

Compilation and editing of the map are the work of a committee of American and Canadian geologists, set up late in 1939 by the National Research Council, as follows: R. F. Flint (chairman), W. C. Alden, E. T. Apfel, H. S. Bostock, S. R. Capps, J. W. Goldthwait, L. M. Gould, G. F. Kay (deceased), M. M. Leighton, Frank Leverett (deceased), Paul MacClintock, D. A. Nichols, G. W. H. Norman, F. T. Thwaites, G. W. White, and G. A. Young.

Governmental agencies that cooperated in the assembling of data include the U. S. Geological Survey, the Bureau of Geology and Topography (Canada), and various State and Provincial geological surveys. The base and first draft of the final map were prepared in Ottawa under the supervision of the Bureau of Geology and Topography (Canada).

Funds for compilation and drafting were provided by the National Research Council, the American Geographical Society, and the Geological Society of America.

The map, the implied correlations, and the accompanying bibliography represent the latest available information and the best judgment of the compilers. They are expected to provide a firm basis for further field studies, which should make it possible in time to construct an improved and more nearly complete glacial map of North America.—*Richard Foster Flint* (The Geological Society of America).