

WOULD ADMIT GERMANS TO WORLD SCIENCE MEET

Scientists of Germany and other former enemy countries will be readmitted to the formal scientific councils of the world, if the plea of the American delegates is heeded at the International Research Council, which will convene at Brussels on July 7.

The International Research Council is one of the most important of the new world science bodies which have come into existence since the war, replacing the older international organizations which were disrupted by the outbreak of hostilities. According to the present membership rules, which were drafted in the earlier post-war days, nationals of former enemy countries are excluded. At present, however, a strong sentiment is growing up to change the rules so as to extend membership to the Central European scientists.

The National Research Council of the United States, which officially represents the International Research Council in this country, is taking a strong stand in favor of such modification of the membership regulations and is sending three representatives to the meeting of the International Research Council, instructed to try to have such modifications made. These representatives are Doctor W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory, and president of the University of California; Doctor James F. Norris, professor of chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Doctor Vernon Kellogg, permanent secretary of the National Research Council.

COMET'S TAIL LIKE AUTO EXHAUST

Carbon monoxide and carbon, two of the principal constituents of automobile exhaust form a large part of the tail of Tempel's Comet, discovered last week by J. Stobbe, of the Bergedorf Observatory, Hamburg, Germany, and now approaching the earth on one of the periodic visits it makes every five and one half years. The presence of these gases and of cyanogen, even more poisonous than carbon monoxide, has been shown by photographs of the spectrum made at the Yerkes Observatory. This was announced by Dr. Edwin B. Frost, director of the observatory.

In spite of the poisonous nature of the comet's tail, no alarm need be felt by residents of the earth, for in August, when it will be closest, it will still be over a hundred million miles away. "It probably will not be visible to the naked eye even then," says Prof. Frost.

Observations of the comet by Dr. G. Van Biesbroeck with the 40 inch telescope of the observatory have shown it to have a bright nucleus and a tail about three minutes of arc in length. On June 19, its position was eighteen hours and twenty seven minutes in right ascension and one degree south in declination, in the constellation of the Serpent. It is moving towards the southeast with a speed of about a quarter of a degree daily.

Nearly 3,000,000 fowls were inspected for tuberculosis in the United States during the past spring.

Persia has 24 telephone exchanges serving a total of 2,639 subscribers.
