

became as it were entranced, when I threw the bag from me and kept breathing on furiously with an open mouth and holding my nose with my left hand, having no power to take it away though aware of the ridiculousness of my situation. Though apparently deprived of all voluntary motion, I was sensible of all that passed, and heard every thing that was said; but the most singular sensation I had, I feel it impossible accurately to describe. It was as if all the muscles of the body were put into a violent vibratory motion; I had a very strong inclination to make odd antic motions with my hands and feet. When the first strong sensations went off, I felt as if I were lighter than the atmosphere, and as if I was going to mount to the top of the room. I had a metallic taste left in my mouth, which soon went off.

Before I breathed the air, I felt a good deal fatigued from a very long ride I had had the day before; but after breathing, I lost all sense of fatigue.

Science News Letter, June 10, 1933

The first physician to write a treatise on occupational diseases was Bernardino Ramazzini, in 1700.

GENERAL SCIENCE

Scientists of Many Countries Gather for Pacific Congress

SCIENTISTS from those countries whose shores are washed by the great Pacific Ocean are meeting these first two weeks of June in the sessions of the Fifth Pacific Science Congress as guests of the Canadian government.

More important than the formal papers which report various aspects of biological and physical research in the east and new world west are the informal chats and meetings which will occur between scientists of different nations and races during the progress of the sessions at Victoria and Vancouver.

The turmoil of the Far East, the conflict in arms and territory between Japan and China, the even more important economic rivalries between commercial groups along nationalistic lines can not be completely ignored in the backs of the minds of the scientists who confer on mutual problems. That is perhaps

too much to expect. But in no other field of human activities can politics and economic conditions be more effectively subdued. Scientists working on similar problems, once they have the opportunity to know each other through correspondence and publications, become true internationalists, citizens of the world in the service of humanity. This tendency will be enhanced by the days of personal acquaintance under the favorable auspices of western Canadian hospitality.

These scientists may well establish avenues of common understanding upon problems and racial differences that will aid the statesmen to keep the peace of the world and preserve friendships between the nations.

Thirty-one countries are sending one or more official delegates. The United States has been honored with an allotment of 25 official delegates, while Canada, the host, has 20. Japan has 15.

Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the Canadian National Research Council, is president of the congress' executive committee. Nearly 600 scientists and representative institutions in countries interested in the study of Pacific problems are presenting papers at the fourteen days of sessions which will end on June 14. Many of the scientists will journey to Chicago for the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science beginning June 19 and to see the Century of Progress exposition.

The long distance record in presentation of a paper before the Congress is to be held by Lord Rutherford of Nelson, England's famous physicist, who addressed the first scientific session at Vancouver June 5, speaking over transoceanic radio and long distance telephone from Cambridge, England.

Science News Letter, June 10, 1933

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If such nebulae consist of very small particles, such as atoms of a gas or extremely fine dust, they should redden the light of the stars and appear blue to the observer. In fact, they should be as much bluer than are their neigh-

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