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## COMMENT AND NEWS

The following, from a report of a lecture by Capt. Keith Caldwell, Acting Game Warden of Kenya Colony, is extracted from the "East African Standard," of August 28, 1926: "There were three kinds of people who killed game—the man who killed because animals were doing damage to his crops; the sportsman; and the man who shot game for profit. It was the third-named who was the great danger. . . . What the lecturer termed the profit killer was on the increase today. A number of people were taking to game killing as a living, and the damage they were doing was incalculable. . . . Every loophole put into the [game] ordinance to assist the genuine crop cultivator had been taken wrongful advantage of by the profit killers. . . . Elephants with 100-lb. tusks were getting rarer and rarer. . . . The quickest and most certain way of wiping animals off the face of the earth was to commercialize their trophies. . . . The general scarcity of game in many of the uncultivated, uninhabited areas must strike anyone on *safari* nowadays, and the lecturer attributed that scarcity largely to the increase in the ranks of the profit killers. The country was now faced with a very definite choice—either to put the profit killers out of business or to let all the game go.

"Italian Somaliland was getting away with it was impossible to say how many thousand pounds of [Kenya] ivory, and if there were some sort of international agreement to prevent that sort of thing, Kenya would be much richer by the retention of elephants. . . . A powerful international agreement with a powerful international organization was needed to stop indiscriminate traffic in big game trophies. He hoped this was a question with which the League of Nations would occupy itself! 'If you make ivory a government monopoly, and have a proper agreement under the League of Nations, with someone appointed to bring abuses to light, then there will be some hope of saving the game of Africa from being commercialized. Once the big game is gone, it can never be replaced; it is gone absolutely and forever.'"

The corresponding secretary requests that all who desire a symposium at the next annual meeting advise him of the fact, and suggest a subject that would be of most interest.

At the Berlin Museum, Dr. H. Pohle has been made head of the Mammal Department, and Dr. Ernst Schwarz has been granted a research fellowship by the Government, which enables him to devote his entire time to research.

The Ninth International Congress of Zoology in session at Monaco in March, 1913, decided to hold the tenth meeting in 1916 at Budapest, Hungary, under the presidency of Dr. G. Horváth, of the Hungarian National Museum. The war made this impossible and the meeting was postponed. The president now announces that the Tenth International Congress of Zoology will meet in Budapest, Hungary, on September 4 to 9, 1927, and invites all zoologists and friends of zoology to attend. The program will be issued before the end of this year and sent to those interested.

In the last number of this JOURNAL mention was made of the status of wisents in Europe at the close of the year 1924. During 1925 twelve calves were born, of which nine were bulls and three cows, the largest number of births since the Wisent Society was organized. There have been several deaths so that at the close of 1925 the number of living wisents, exclusive of the Caucasian herd, was 69 (36 males and 33 females), an increase of three over the previous year.

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Prof. D. José Maria Gallegos, naturalist and explorer of the Dirección de Estudios Biológicos of the Republic of Mexico, died from a complication of swamp fever and gangrene while on official duty in Yucatan, on September 24, 1925. Professor Gallegos was born November 26, 1883, at Calvillo, Aguascalientes. He spent nine years in biological exploration in Sonora, Sinaloa, and Lower California, and collected many specimens for the Mexican government. Senor Gallegos was one of the most prominent and progressive scientists of his native land.

Frank Morley Woodruff, curator of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, died in Chicago, July 21, 1926. Born at Leavenworth, Kansas, July 16, 1867, he became interested in natural history as a boy, and at the age of seventeen made a collecting trip for birds and mammals to western Maryland. Although known primarily as an ornithologist, he had an interest in mammals as exemplified in the groups installed under his direction at the Chicago Academy.