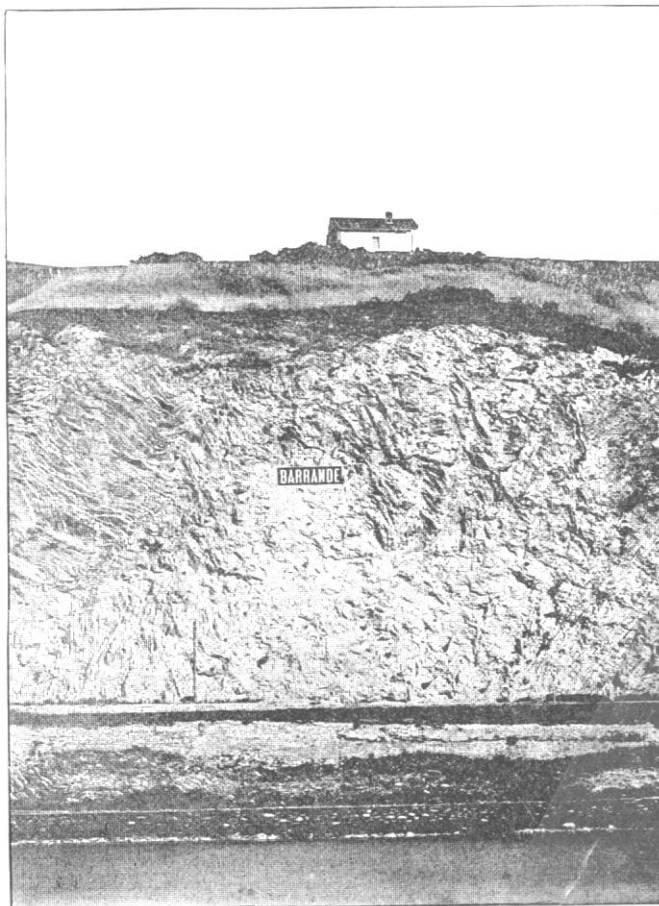


The summit of Grewingk was generally invisible from the clouds of steam which issued from many points of its surface, but no crater seems to exist. A sort of fissure existed in the south-west side, and two or three different pinnacles could be seen at the top when the wind drifted the steam away for a moment. Some of the jets of vapor were steady, others intermittent. No noise accompanied the ejection of steam. The cone is composed of very different materials, most of which seem to have been upheaved from the sea-bottom; such as large bowlders, blocks of sandstone, small pieces of shale, etc., all more or less covered with sand and fine pumice-ashes, into which one sank to the depth of a foot or more in attempting the ascent. No lava was seen, nor any cindery rock. The ascent was checked by the heat of the ashes, and the clouds of sulphurous steam, at a height of about two hundred feet. The stones about the jets exhibited incrustations of iron and sulphur; the latter forming large dendritic masses of a greenish color, which, at a little distance, looked like vegetation. The north-east slope of the cone was steeper than the south-western one, but more regular.

The Bogosloff peak was alive with sea-fowl and sea-lions, but was destitute of vegetation. It showed no signs of volcanic activity. The volcanic ash exactly resembled that which fell at Unalashka Oct. 20, 1883, and the latter doubtless came from Bogosloff Island. The island, in its new form, is about a mile and a quarter in length, and half a mile in extreme width, trending north-west and south-east by compass. The Corwin will visit it again on her return from the north in the autumn.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE editor has received an acknowledgment from Dr. Anton Fritsch of the money forwarded to him, as already announced in *Science*, on behalf of American geologists toward a memorial tablet to Barrande. This tablet has been erected, at a cost of more than six hundred florins (of which 175.60 were sent from America), on a cliff at Kuchelbad, and is



represented in the accompanying illustration from a photograph sent by him. Dr. Fritsch returns his best thanks to the American donors in the name of the natural-history section of the Prague museum, and says that the publication of this proof of sympathy has made a deep impression upon his countrymen. The list of American subscribers was printed in *Vesmír* for July 1. From the same paper we learn that the Barrande fund for researches in the Silurian formation of Bohemia has reached 4,200 florins.

— Among the names of our scientific friends in Great Britain who have been mentioned as intending to visit America for the meetings of the

British and American associations, we find the following: Professor Adams, Mr. John Ball, Professor Robert Ball, Mr. C. S. Bate, Mr. R. M. Barrington, Prof. H. C. Bastian, Mr. A. W. Bennett, Mr. W. T. Blanford, Professor Bonney, Miss A. Buckland, Mr. W. L. Carpenter, Mr. W. Carruthers, Professor George Darwin, Mr. G. E. Dobson, Professor James Geikie, Mr. J. Glaisher, Professor Haddon, Mr. E. de Hamel, Dr. G. Harley, Professor Lawson, Sir John Lubbock, Professor MacKendrick, Professor MacNab, Professor Milnes Marshall, Professor Moseley, Lord Rayleigh, Sir E. Roscoe, Sir E. Ommanney, Mr. H. Saunders,

Mr. P. L. Sclater, Mr. A. Sedgwick, Mr. H. Seebohm, Mr. T. W. Sorby, Sir William Thomson, and Dr. E. S. Tylor.

—The National electrical commission met in Philadelphia on Aug. 7. It was decided that the conference to be conducted by the commission will be called for Monday, Sept. 8, to be then continued from day to day, as may be found necessary. The invitations to the conference will be confined to physicists of eminence, and to experts in the practical management of electrical appliances and apparatus. It is proposed to extend special invitations to prominent foreign visiting electricians. It was also decided to issue a circular inviting the conferees to submit papers to be read before the conference.

It is not definitely known what subjects will be discussed at the conference, but the following matters have been suggested: the sources of electrical energy; the theoretical conditions necessary to the most efficient construction of the dynamo-electric machine for the various purposes of practical work; the electrical transmission of energy; the systems of arc and incandescent lighting; the theory of the electric arc, storage batteries, electro-metallurgy; lighthouses for the coast; applications of electricity to military and mining engineering; lightning protection; induction in telephone lines, and the problem of long-distance telephoning; the question of underground wires; atmospheric electricity; earth-currents and terrestrial magnetism; photometry and standards for photometric measurements; the ratio of the electro-magnetic to the electro-static system of units, and the electro-magnetic theory of light; and finally, on account of the pressing necessity for accurate and uniform electrical measurements, it is probable that the question of establishing a National bureau of physical standards will receive proper attention.

—The circulars concerning the proposed international scientific congress, to which reference was made in No. 77, have been issued; and the names of the signers received up to Aug. 4 are: of the special committee on the part of the American association, T. Sterry Hunt, S. Newcomb; officers of the association, George F. Barker, F. W. Putnam, Edw. D. Cope, John W. Langley, William H. Holmes, G. W. Hough, Franklin B. Hough, Alfred Springer, Theodore G. Wormley; fellows of the association, Cleveland Abbe, Harrison Allen, William Whitman Bailey, Albert S. Bickmore, Francis Blake, Thos. T. Bouvé, H. P. Bowditch, Edw. Burgess, Lucien Carr, F. W. Clarke, A. J. Cook, W. O. Crosby, Charles R. Cross, William H. Dall, Persifor Frazer, G. Brown Goode, Asaph Hall, C. E. Hanaman, William Harkness, Edwin J. Houston, Alpheus Hyatt, B. Joy Jeffries, Gaetano Lanza, Albert R. Leeds, H. Carvill Lewis, J. A. Lintner, Garrick Mallery, W. J. McGee, C. S. Minot, Charles E. Munroe, John M. Ordway, Henry F. Osborn, Edward C. Pickering, J. W. Powell, Ira Remsen, Alfred P. Rockwell, S. H. Scudder, George M. Sternberg, P. R. Uhler, A. E. Verrill, George L. Vose, Francis A. Walker, Justin Winsor.

Probably some persons who have not received any circulars would be glad to support the movement;

and we trust that any such will send their names to Dr. Minot. There has been some difficulty in reaching many persons during the vacation season; and it is known that omissions of certain addresses have unfortunately been unavoidable.

The support which the circular has received is remarkable for its extent and character, especially when its spontaneousness is considered. Most of the gentlemen upon the list given above are known as scientific investigators of acknowledged superiority, and many of them enjoy high fame; so that the plan of founding an international scientific congress meets the approval of a large proportion of those who contribute most to the dignity and importance of science in America.

—In response to an invitation sent out by the local committee of the American association for the advancement of science at Philadelphia, the following foreign scientific societies, among others, have sent the delegates mentioned to represent them at the approaching meeting in that city: Royal society, Professor Sir William Thomson, W. T. Blanford, H. W. Moseley; Royal institution, Professor James Dewar; Zoological society, P. L. Sclater (secretary), H. Saunders, G. E. Dobson; Royal microscopical society, Rev. W. H. Dallinger, A. W. Bennett, James Glaisher; Royal Irish academy, Prof. R. S. Ball; Royal geological society of Ireland, Professor Valentine Ball (president), Prof. W. J. Sollas; Royal Dublin society, Prof. A. C. Haddon, G. F. Fitzgerald; Royal zoological society of Ireland, H. M. Barton, W. E. Peebles, A. Trail; Philosophical society of Glasgow, H. Muirhead, James Mastear, Prof. J. G. McKendrick, W. C. Crawford, John Kirsop; Natural-history society of Glasgow, D. C. Glen; Royal botanical society, W. C. Crawford; Manchester literary and philosophical society, Prof. A. Milnes Marshall; Asiatic society of Bengal, Major J. Waterhouse of Calcutta; Asiatic society of Japan, Dr. D. Murray, Rev. E. W. Lyle, Perceval Lowell; Société anthropologique de Bruxelles, Dr. Victor Jacques (general secretary); Association Française pour l'avancement des sciences, Professor Joubert and Professor Silva; University of Japan (Tokio), Prof. D. Kikuchi (dean of department of science); Société entomologique de Belgique, Dr. H. A. Hagen; Ornithologischer verein in Wien, Dr. C. Hart Merriam; Royal society of Canada, a large number of delegates.

—At about five minutes past two, eastern time, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 10, an earthquake-shock was felt along the eastern coast, from North Carolina to Maine. The direction of the motion of the wave appeared, to most who considered it, as from north to south, or north-west to south-east. The motion, as magnified at the top of the highest building in Boston, was sufficient to roll the signal-officer off his lounge. In New Jersey, where the shock was most severe, the railway-station at Seabright was shifted to one side, 'shaking up the contents.'

—The meeting this year of the German society of naturalists and physicians will be held at Magdeburg, Sept. 18–23.