

long series, amounting to fifty or more in some cases, of skulls of such forms as our western meadow-lark (*S. M. neglecta*), or our red-winged and yellow-headed blackbirds (*A. phoeniceus* and *X. xanthocephalus*). It will be impossible to detail here the differences which are to be found in these highly instructive series, as they occur for the several respective species mentioned; but I herewith present drawings which I have made ( $\times 2$ ) of two skulls chosen from a series of skulls of our yellow-headed blackbird (*X. xanthocephalus*) to illustrate the point under consideration. One of these I collected at Fort Wingate here, last July (1886), and the other in Wyoming in 1879. The former is the upper figure, and the lower the latter; and a glance at them will be sufficient to convince us of the extraordinary differences that obtain between them, both as regards measurements and the general form of their several parts. Similar differences are to be found in the other species alluded to above: indeed, they hold good for the skeletons throughout the vertebrate series. No less marked variations are to be found, when we come to examine sufficient material, in the sternum of the same species of birds. I have already pointed this out for the American vultures in my 'Contributions to the anatomy of birds,' published several years ago, and extracted from Hayden's 'Twelfth annual' (p. 771), wherein we find some striking differences in this bone, more especially in its xiphoidal extremity. My collection also affords examples of similar variations in the pelvis of birds of the same species; and I have two pelvis before me of *X. xanthocephalus*, wherein in one the ilia meet on either side for a considerable distance the neural crista of the dorso-lumbar vertebrae, while in the other the reverse condition obtains, and they are separated from that median plate of bone, on either side, by a very decided interval. But space here will not admit of further citing interesting examples of these variations; nor is it necessary, for, in the light of those already presented, the entire ground may be covered by saying that in all forms, both vertebrate and invertebrate, paleontological and otherwise, when we come to compare sufficiently extensive series represented by individuals of the same species, we will find in similar structures marked variations both as regards relative size and form as we pass from one specimen to another, and if extremes be chosen the differences will be found to be in many cases of a very striking nature.

R. W. SHUFELDT.

Fort Wingate, N. Mex., April 15.

#### International congress of geologists. — American committee meeting at Albany.

At a meeting of the American committee (elected by the standing committee of the American association for the advancement of science to represent American geology in the International congress of geologists) held in Albany on April 6, there were present Prof. James Hall (president), Professors Hitchcock, Stevenson, Williams, Winchell, Cook, Cope, and Frazer (secretary). Professors Emerson, Smock, and Clarke, Dr. Rominger, and Mr. Beecher were invited to be present at the sessions of the committee. By unanimous vote, Mr. W. J. McGee was invited to take the place, during the meeting, of Major Powell, who was prevented by sickness from attending.

The secretary announced that there had been forty-five subscribers for fifty copies of the geological map of Europe.

A motion was adopted, abolishing the committee of the whole and its officers, and intrusting the duty of preparing reports on the separate divisions of the geological column to eight 'reporters,' who were thereupon unanimously elected (see circular letter to geologists, below).

The following was adopted by the committee:—

*Resolved*, that we recommend to American geologists the acceptance of the conclusions of the International congress; said changes to be formulated at a subsequent meeting of the committee; and it being understood that the committee will present such additions as are deemed necessary by American geologists, to the Congress of London in 1888.

PERSIFOR FRAZER, *Secretary*.

Philadelphia, April 22.

[To all American geologists.]

At the recent meeting of the American committee in Albany, 'reporters' were elected whose duty is to prepare reports on the several parts into which, for convenience, the geological column has been divided. The assignment is as follows:—

Quaternary, recent, and archeology, Major Powell, director U. S. geological survey, Washington, D.C.

Cainozoic (marine), Prof. E. A. Smith, state geologist, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa county, Ala.

Cainozoic (interior), Prof. E. D. Cope, 2102 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Mesozoic, Prof. G. H. Cook, state geologist, Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N.J.

Upper paleozoic (carbonic), Prof. J. J. Stevenson, University of the city of New York.

Upper paleozoic (Devonic), Prof. H. S. Williams, Cornell university, Ithaca, N.Y.

Lower paleozoic, Prof. N. H. Winchell, state geologist, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Archaeon, Dr. Persifor Frazer, 201 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

It is the duty of these reporters to obtain as complete information as possible, each for his own subject, from American geologists interested in it: but, on account of the difficulty of ascertaining the names of all who have information to impart on a particular topic, it will not be possible to address letters to more than a few of those who are known to have studied a subject. For this reason each of the undersigned appeals to *all* his professional brethren for aid in preparing the report which is intrusted to him. It is not possible that any single scheme will be approved by all geologists, and therefore it is the more necessary that there should be a fair statement of any opposing views in each report. These reports will be submitted to criticism and discussion at the next meeting of the American committee, to be held probably next August; and an effort is being made to have them discussed formally in Section E at the meeting of the American association for the advancement of science, to be held afterwards. With such advantages for knowing the views of our countrymen, there seems every prospect that the American representation at the next congress will exercise an influence proportional to the importance of its constituency.

Geologists who have convictions as to classification, nomenclature, coloration, or any of the numerous subjects brought before the last congress (which are similar to those to be brought before the next): or who believe that the congress has erred in any of its recommendations: or who have original observations or deductions bearing upon any part of the seven subjects above assigned to reporters, are earnestly requested to communicate their views as soon as possible to the reporter having in charge the subject to which they relate. Those who neglect to do this cannot justly complain if their individual views are neglected in the reports.

GEO. H. COOK, J. J. STEVENSON, H. S. WILLIAMS, N. H. WINCHELL, E. D. COPE, EUGENE A. SMITH, PERSIFOR FRAZER,	} <i>Reporters of the American committee, International congress of geologists.</i>
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#### Instruction in natural history.

The recent discussion in the columns of *Science* on the teaching of natural history has revealed so wide a difference of opinion, and leaves the question in so unsatisfactory a state, that an additional word may not be out of place. It seems clear that no discussion of special methods can advance matters until naturalists reach some agreement as to the general educational uses of the biological sciences, yet the lack of such agreement is a conspicuous feature of the series of letters with which we have been favored.

It will probably be agreed that a college course in zoölogy or botany should aim, first, to arouse an interest in animals or plants, and to impart clear and accurate knowledge of them; and, second, to cultivate the power of independent observation. But, after agreeing that both these ends must be held constantly in view, we must still decide which of them shall be foremost. Which is the higher ideal of scientific study, — to have students, first of all, learn to use their own eyes, and not simply to verify some one else's description, or to weigh and discuss the nature, meaning, and causes of the relative affinities of organized beings? It is plain enough that independent observation by the student is the only method that can give life and reality to the study. It is no less certain that a main claim of natural history to a place in education rests on the value of the training afforded by observation; and we have the explicit statement of high authority that 'the first thing is to learn to observe.' But, in full view of these facts, let us suppose that an intelligent non-specialist has the hardihood to ask, "Is observation the first thing; or is it not, after all, a *means* rather than an end in itself?" Unless we are ready to admit that natural history is a mere drill, the answer must be that its real aim is to teach something, first, of the special phenomena of life; and, second, of the generalizations of biological science illustrated by them; and the problem to be solved is how to make this instruction most effective as an instrument of education.

Now, it is undoubtedly an effective lesson to the future naturalist to be made to stare at one dead fish for three long days, and to classify *Haemulon* solely by the light of nature; but is such a lesson likely to develop the latent scientific tastes and capabilities of

the average college sophomore? I think not; and, while no one would seriously advocate such a method for college classes, it may reasonably be asked whether the reaction against the dull and barren cramming of text-books may not sometimes carry us from one extreme to the other, and even close our eyes to the fact that the student of natural history is a rational being, who really possesses a degree of common sense comparable with that of students of other sciences.

It is my decided opinion as a practical instructor that the methods so successfully employed in elementary instruction in physics and chemistry may guide us to the true method of teaching natural history. No teacher of chemistry would commit the absurdity of setting apparatus and chemicals before the beginner and directing him simply to 'experiment.' It is generally admitted that the beginner should receive precise and somewhat detailed instruction before or during the laboratory study, and that he is thus enabled to work with interest and intelligence, and to *gain time*, without loss of independence. It would be hard to find any valid reason why this is not equally true of the beginner in botany, zoölogy, or physiology. Moreover, every teacher knows that students possessing a good degree of mental power and general intelligence are not seldom more or less deficient in those practical capabilities collectively known as 'gumption.' Why should such students be compelled at the outset to fritter away valuable time in the discouraging attempt to make independent observations, which usually result in vague and confused ideas and a distaste for the study? I believe that *beginners* in natural history should be prepared for the laboratory by a clear and tolerably full account of what they are to do and see; and the more books and figures they have, the better. Afterwards, when the strangeness has worn off and a certain facility has been acquired, students can be led naturally and easily to depend more and more on themselves, and to find a pleasure and profit in independent work that was impossible at the start. Whatever be the comparative merits of such a method, there is no doubt, as a matter of experience, that it arouses interest, and gives fulness and accuracy of knowledge; that it saves time for the student, and cerebral protoplasm for the instructor, and as a matter of fact does *not* make students slavishly dependent on books or demonstrators, but, on the contrary, tends to develop independence and originality. It has been said, truly enough, that you cannot teach a boy mountain-climbing by taking him up Mount Washington on a railway. Neither can you teach him by leaving the youngster at the foot of the Alps with the parting injunction to climb immediately to the top. X.

April 25.

#### Barometer exposure.

The question of barometer exposure has been prominently brought to the front by *Science*. On the one hand, it has been claimed that the wind, in blowing across the mouth of a chimney, would at times produce a vacuum amounting to .10 of an inch; and, on the other, it has been denied that any marked effect would occur, as the air would flow in through cracks, especially on the windward side, and fill up the partial vacuum, if such were