

October 20, 1896.—'The Excursion to Hoosac Mountain' (illustrated with stereopticon). By J. E. Wolff.

'Some Features of the Cornwallis Valley, Nova Scotia.' By V. R. Marsters.

'Exhibition of the New Two-circle Goniometer.' By Charles Palache.

'Note on the Hurricane of October 10-14.' By R. De C. Ward.

October 27, 1896.—'Recent Accessions of Geological Material.' By W. M. Davis.

'On an Instrument for inclining a Preparation in the Microscope.' By T. A. Jaggar, Jr.

November 3, 1896.—'Review of the Excursion to Nahant.' By N. S. Shaler.

'The Tourmalines of Mt. Mica, Maine.' By Charles Palache.

'A remarkable Joint Specimen from Somerville, Mass.' By J. B. Woodworth.

Prof. Joseph LeConte was present at this meeting and gave some interesting reminiscences of the early days of the Lawrence Scientific School, from which he was one of the first graduates.

November 10, 1896.—'Material illustrating the Appendages of Trilobites.' By R. T. Jackson.

'The Excursion to the Blackstone Valley.' By J. B. Woodworth.

November 17, 1896.—'Magnetic Observations in Geological Mapping.' By H. L. Smyth.

T. A. JAGGAR, JR.,
Recording Secretary.

THE ONONDAGA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

THE Society held its first regular meeting Friday, November 20, 1896. The President, Dr. Charles W. Hargitt, of Syracuse University, delivered an inaugural address, defining the 'Aims and Purpose of the Academy.' He considered the 'creation and cultivation of science, the dissemination of knowledge and the acquirement of a depository for everything scientific' the chief aims of the Academy. Mr. Horace W. Britcher gave a short talk, entitled: 'A Summer Laboratory on the Coast of Maine,' which was amply illustrated with photographs and alcoholic specimens.

The Onondaga Academy was organized

October 24, 1896, the constitution and by-laws being adopted at that time. The Academy is the outgrowth of the scientific committee of the Onondaga Historical Association, which held scientific meetings throughout the summer, attracting numerous scientific workers from the vicinity. It has a charter membership of twenty-one. The well-known reputation of central New York, in the various scientific branches, gives considerable range to the work of the Academy, which has started out under most auspicious circumstances.

PHILIP F. SCHNEIDER,
Secretary.

NEW BOOKS.

The Gases of the Atmosphere: The History of their Discovery. WILLIAM RAMSAY. London and New York, The Macmillan Co. 1896. Pp. viii+240. \$2.

Bibliographia Physiologia, 1895. CH. RICHTER. Paris, Félix Alcan. 1896. Pp. 896. 3 fr. 50.

Papers presented to the World's Congress on Ornithology. Edited by MRS. IRENE ROOD, under the direction of DR. ELLIOTT COUES. Chicago, Charles H. Sergel Co. 1896. Pp. 208. \$5.

Les Aryens au Nord et au Sud de l'Hindou-Kouch. CHARLES DE UJFALVY. Paris, G. Masson. 1896. Pp. xv+488.

Round the Year, A Series of Short Nature Studies. L. C. MIALL. London and New York, The Macmillan Co. 1896. Pp. viii+295. \$1.50.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1894-95. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, Director. In four parts: Part I.—Director's report and papers of a theoretic nature. II.—Papers of an economic character. III.—Mineral resources of the United States, 1894; metallic products, DAVID T. DAY, Chief of Division. IV.—Mineral resources of the United States, 1894; nonmetallic products, DAVID T. DAY, Chief of Division. Vignette. Washington Government Printing Office. 1896. [II. III. IV., 1895.]

Cambridge Natural History. Vol. II. London and New York, The Macmillan Co. Pp. xii+560. \$3.50.