are too many owners and custodians of collections who seem to think that specimens should be locked up and concealed, rather than exhibited and offered for examination.

ON ENDO-CANNIBALISM.

By this term is meant eating members of one's own tribe, while 'exo-cannibalism' signifies the consumption of the dead bodies of strangers and enemies. Dr. R. S. Steinmetz, of Holland, well known for his excellent treatise on the development of punishment, has a study of endo-cannibalism in Vol. XXVI. of the *Mittheilungen* of the Anthropological Society of Vienna. He collects a large array of facts about the custom from numerous writers and from all parts of the world. These he tabulates with reference to motives, and then proceeds to deduce conclusions.

The question arises, was primitive man a cannibal? It has already been answered in the affirmative by various archæologists, and Dr. Steinmetz agrees with them. He believes the usual disposition of the dead body in early times was as a delicacy for the table. This will easily explain why we do not find, according to Mortillet, any signs of tombs or burial places in palæolithic ages.

Of course, as the author observes, there could have been no abhorrence of a corpse when it was a favorite article of diet. That sentiment came later, when the belief in a soul and an after-life arose, and the fear that the ghost would not like his body to be so treated. The memoir will be found replete with interesting suggestions.

D. G. Brinton.
University of Pennsylvania.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

LORD KELVIN.

At the banquet given to Lord Kelvin by the Corporation and University of Glasgow on the evening of June 16th, he spoke (according to the report in the London *Times*) as follows:

I thank you with my whole heart for your kindness to me this evening. You have come here to commemorate the jubilee of my University professorship; and I am deeply sensible of the warm sympathy with which you have received the kind expressions of the Lord Provost regarding myself in his review of my 50 years' service and his most friendly appreciation of practical results which have come from my scientific work. I might perhaps rightly feel pride in knowing that the University and City of Glasgow have joined in conferring on me the great honor of holding this jubilee, and that so many friends and so many distinguished men, friends and comrade-day-laborers in science have come from near and far to assist in its celebration, and that congratulations and good wishes have poured in on me by letter and telegram from all parts of the world, I do feel profoundly grateful. But when I think how infinitely little is all that I have done I cannot feel pride; I only see the great kindness of my scientific comrades and of all my friends, in crediting me for so much. One word characterizes the most strenuous of the efforts for the advancement of science that I have made perseveringly during 55 years; that word is failure. I know no more of electric and magnetic force or of the relation between ether, electricity, and ponderable matter, or of chemical affinity, than I knew and tried to teach my students of natural philosophy 50 years ago in my first session as professor. Something of sadness must come of failure; but in the pursuit of science inborn necessity to make the effort brings with it much of the *certaminis gaudia*, and saves the naturalist from being wholly miserable, perhaps even allows him to be fairly happy, in his daily work. And what splendid compensations for philosophical failures we have had in the admirable discoveries by observation and experiment on the properties of matter, and in the exquisitely beneficent applications of science to the use of mankind with which these 50 years have so abounded! You, my Lord Provost, have remarked that I have had the good fortune to remain for 50 years in one post. I cordially reply that for me they have been happy years. I cannot forget that the happiness of Glasgow University both for students and professors is

largely due to the friendly and genial city of Glasgow in which it lives. To live among friends is the primary essential of happiness; and that, my memory tells me, we inhabitants of the University have enjoyed since I first came to live in it in 1832, 64 years ago! And when friendly neighbors confer material benefits, such as the citizens of Glasgow have conferred on their University, in so largely helping to give it its present beautiful site and buildings, the debt of happiness due to them is notably increased. I do not forget the charms of the old college in the High street and Vennel. Indeed, I remember well when in 1839 the old natural philosophy class room and apparatus room (no physical laboratory then) was almost an earthly paradise to my youthful mind. And the old College Green, with the ideal memories of Osbaldistone and Rashleigh and their duel, created for it by Sir Walter Scott, was attractive and refreshing to the end. But density of smoke and of crowded population in the adjoining lanes increased, and pleasantness, healthiness and convenience of the old college, both for students and professors, diminished year by year. If, my Lord Provost, your predecessors of the Town Council, and the citizens of Glasgow, and well-wishers all over the world, and the government, and the great railway company that has taken the old college, had not given us our new college, I do not believe that attractions elsewhere would have taken me away from the old college; but I do say that the fifty years of professorship which I have enjoyed would have been less bright and happy, and I believe also less effective in respect to scientific work, than they have been with the great advantages with which the University of Glasgow has been endowed since its migration from the High street. My Lord Provost, I ask you to communicate to your colleagues of the Town Council my warmest thanks for their great kindness to me in joining to celebrate this jubilee. Your Excellency, my lords and gentlemen, I thank you all for the kind manner in which you have received the toast of my health proposed by the Lord Provost, and for your presence this evening to express your good wishes for myself.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on June 12th. According to the report in the London *Times* the Society presented the Royal medals for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery. The Founder's medal was awarded to Sir William Macgregor for his long-continued services to geography in British New Guinea. This was received on Sir William's behalf by Sir Henry Norman. The Patron's medal was awarded to Mr. St. George R. Littledale for his valuable Asiatic expeditions. The following other awards were also declared: The Murchison grant for 1896 to Yusuf Sharif Kahn Bahadur. Yusuf Sharif is the first native assistant who has acted entirely on his own resources and knowledge, and who has carried systematic and really scientific surveys right through the most difficult and dangerous country which lies between Makran, Kurman and Bandar Abbas (Persian Baluchistan). His work embraces the extension of direct triangulation from Makran to Bandar Abbas and the topographical survey of Persian Baluchistan. He has done other similar work in Arabia and elsewhere, and is now about to retire from the service. The Back grant for 1896 to Mr. J. Burr Tyrrell, for his five explorations in Labrador. The Gill Memorial for 1896 to Mr. A. P. Low, for his two expeditions in the Barren Grounds of northeast Canada, during which he went over much new ground. The Cuthbert Peek grant for 1896 to Mr. Alfred Sharpe, for his journeys during several years in Central Africa.

The President, Sir Clements R. Markham, delivered the anniversary address, in which he reviewed the work of the past year. He said that their progress was, on the whole, satisfactory. The Congress was a great success. Excellent work had been done in Asia, in Africa and in the Polar regions. Above all, there was evidence of a great revival of geographical interest in the rising generation. Volunteers for all kinds of enterprises were numerous, zealous and of the best sort. That was a good sign, and was of excellent augury. It betokened a future for the Society of continued activity.

230 fellows and 9 honorary correponding members were elected during the year. The

total number of fellows on the list was 3744 and the income for the financial year was over £10,000.

TIDAL WAVES IN THE PACIFIC.

THE Eastern papers quote from the Oregon *Gazette* a description of a tidal wave which has been seen at Victoria and along the North Pacific coast, doubtless caused by the recent Japanese earthquake. On June 15th the residents at the mouth of Rogue River witnessed a series of tidal waves. The fishermen, out in the river with their boats, noticed soon after noon a series of waves coming into the river, increasing the volume of water considerably. The waves continued to grow in size until they became dangerous, and boatmen had to watch carefully to keep from being swamped. Between two and three o'clock the waves were from three to six feet high. The inrushing volume of water made itself felt for over a mile up the river, beating against the banks in waves several feet high, while the water of the river was backed up for several miles. The disturbance lasted all the afternoon, being at its height from two to three o'clock, gradually diminishing until the waves disappeared about six o'clock. During the afternoon the bar and sea were smooth, with a light swell running. A number of the largest waves in the river were timed, and it was found that they came about a mile apart and travelled the mile in about three minutes.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* writes from Honolulu that the western coast of the island of Hawaii was visited by tidal waves of destructive force from 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. on June 15th. At Keanhou the water reached points 35 feet above the sea.

The shocks of the earthquake were, it appears, registered by instruments in Italy.

PROTECTIVE SOUNDS AND COLORS.

IN the July number of *Natural Science* Mr. R. I. Pocock describes the stridulating organ in the Indian and African scorpions and argues that it is protective in character. He writes: "Since the organs that have been here described are equally well developed in both males and females, and appear in the young long before the attainment of maturity, there is no reason to suppose that they are of a sexual nature, serving, like the chirrup of the cricket or the call of the cuckoo, to inform the one sex of the whereabouts of the other. If this were the case we should expect to find, firstly, that the organs were exclusively confined to one sex, or, at all events, better developed in it than in the the other; and, secondly, that they put in an appearance either just before or simultaneously with the reaching of the adult stage. Again, in spite of the opinion of many authorities, who maintain that the existence of a sound-producing organ implies of necessity the existence of an auditory apparatus in the same individual, we can only assert again that there is not a particle of evidence that either the large spiders or the scorpions can hear the sounds that their own stridulating organs emit. All the available evidence goes to show that in these groups of arachnids the organ is brought into use when its possessor is under the influence of irritation or fright, exactly as in the case of the rattlesnake's rattle. Like the snake too, both the scorpions and the spiders are furnished with highly developed poison glands, and it is a well known fact in natural history that animals so gifted are frequently rendered conspicuous by bright and staring colors, so that they may not be destroyed by carnivorous creatures in mistake for other harmless and edible species. Nature, in fact, for purposes of protection, has labeled them with her poison badge; and apparently with the same end in view, she has supplied the rattlesnake and the large spiders and scorpions with a sound producing apparatus, which, when in action, serves as a danger signal to meddlesome intruders, warning them to beware of hostile interference."

On the other hand it appears from experiments made by Mr. Frank Finn that the lizard eats indiscriminately plain-colored and bright-colored butterflies, the supposed protective coloring not being of use in this case.

NEUROLOGIC NOMENCLATURE.

THE following Report of the Committee on Neuronymy, Prof. Burt G. Wilder, Chairman, was adopted unanimously by the American

Neurological Association at Philadelphia, June 5, 1896.*

It is recommended:

1. That the adjectives Dorsal and Ventral be employed in place of *posterior* and *anterior*, as commonly used in human anatomy, and in place of *upper* and *lower*, as sometimes used in comparative anatomy. 1880; 1882; 1889; 1889, A; 1890; 1892; 1895.

2. That the cornua of the spinal cord and the spinal nerve-roots be designated as Dorsal and Ventral rather than as *postorior* and *anterior*. 1880; 1882; 1889; 1889, A; 1890; 1892.

3. That the costiferous vertebræ be called Thoracic rather than *dorsal*. 1880; 1889; 1889, A; 1890; 1892; 1895.

4. That other things being equal, mononyms (terms of a single word each) be preferred to polyonyms (terms consisting of two or more words). 1880; 1882; 1889; 1889, A; 1890; 1892.

5. That the *hippocampus minor* be called Calcar; the *hippocampus major*, Hippocampus; the *pons Varolii*, Pons; the *insula Reilii*, Insula; *pia mater* and *dura mater*, respectively Pia and Dura. 1880; 1882; 1889; 1889, A; 1890; 1892; 1895 (excepting that the German Committee retain *calcar avis*, *pia mater* and *dura mater*).

6. That the following be employed in place of their various synonyms:

Mesencephalon. 1880; 1882; 1895.
Pallium. 1895.
Oliva. 1882; 1889; 1895.
Clava. 1882; 1889; 1895.
Operculum. 1889; 1895.
Fissura centralis.* 1882; 1889; 1895.
F. calcarina. 1889; 1895.
F. collateralis. 1889; 1895.
F. hippocampi. 1882; 1889; 1895.
Cuneus. 1889; 1895.
Praecuneus. 1889; 1895.
Claustrum. 1889; 1895.
Fornix. 1880; 1882; 1889; 1895.
Infundibulum. 1882; 1889; 1895.
Vermis. 1882; 1889; 1895.
Hypophysis. 1882; 1889; 1895.
Epiphysis. 1895.
Chiasma. 1880; 1882; 1889.
Oblongata. 1889.
Lemniscus. 1889; 1895.
Monticulus. 1889; 1895.
Tegmentum. 1889; 1895.
Pulvinar. 1889; 1895.
Falx. 1882; 1889.
Tentorium. 1882; 1889.
Thalamus. 1880; 1882; 1889; 1895.
Callosum. 1880; 1882; 1889.
Striatum. 1880; 1882; 1889.
Dentatum. 1889.

* The dates after the names refer to earlier recommendations as follows:

1880. Paper by the chairman before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

1882. 'Anatomical Technology,' Wilder and Gage.

1889. Articles, 'Brain' and 'Anatomical Terminology.' Reference Hand-book of the Medical Sciences, Vol. VIII.

1889, A. Report of the Committee of the Association of American Anatomists, adopted unanimously at Philadelphia, December 28th.

1890. Report of the Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, adopted unanimously at Indianapolis, August 25th.

1892. Report of the Committee on Biological Nomenclature of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, adopted unanimously August 23d.

1895. Report of the Committee of the Anatomische Gesellschaft, adopted at Basle, 1895.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF PRINTING OFFICES IN GERMANY.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Lancet* states that a bill providing for hygienic improvements in printing offices has been proposed to the Federal Council by the Imperial Chancellor. It specifies that the rooms of the offices must be 4 meters in height, and must contain at least 15 cubic meters of air for every man employed therein. The floor must be smooth, and the walls must be painted with oil paint renewed every five years. The type cases must be provided with pedestals to avoid the accumulation of dust beneath them. Stereotype work is to be done in special rooms efficiently ventilated. The type cases are to be

* The German Committee adopt *Sulcus* in this case, but the replacement of *Rolando* by *centralis* is the more essential feature.

cleaned in the open air and by the aid of bellows only. Ample lavatory accommodation is made compulsory by the bill, which gives very precise directions in this matter. One washhand basin at least must be furnished for each five workmen; soap and towels are to be supplied to them free of charge, and a cloakroom separated from the workrooms is to be provided. This bill, which is viewed very unfavorably by the employers, is on the other hand declared by competent medical men to be very useful. Dr. Lewin, a lecturer on toxicology at the Berlin University, points out that whilst the German insurance laws oblige employers' associations to indemnify workmen in case of accidents, they are entirely unprotected against the chronic influence of poisons. As printers are liable to suffer from the effects of lead—one of the strongest poisons—he thinks that preventive measures are necessary, but the bill ought, in his opinion, to be extended to other trades where lead is used, and he specially mentions some of the home industries where the workmen's children inhale dust impregnated with lead. The children of dial-plate painters, for instance, even if born healthy, die in a few months with convulsions. In a village of Hesse, where pottery is glazed by home workers, 71 per cent. of the children were sickly, 50 per cent. died within the first five years, and the survivors suffered from hydrocephaly or macrocephaly.

GENERAL.

THE seventh session of the International Geological Congress will be held at St. Petersburg toward the end of the month of August, 1897, and will continue about one week. A committee has been organized in Russia consisting of the leading geologists, paleontologists and mineralogists, with A. Karpinsky as president, and the Grand Duke Constantine as honorary president. The committee has held several meetings and has sent out a circular describing the plans of the Congress and the extensive excursions that have been arranged. Before the opening of the Congress there will be an excursion to the Ural Mountains lasting some 25 days, and after the close of the Congress there will be an excursion to the Crimea and the Caucasians lasting about a month. Shorter excursions have also been arranged to Finland and elsewhere, and the longer excursions have been divided into various parties that will visit different regions under the direction of leading Russian geologists. Those proposing to attend the Congress are requested to inform the committee which excursions they propose to take part in before October of the present year. The Czar of Russia has ordered that geologists attending the Congress be allowed free transit (first-class) on all the railways in Russia, before and after the Congress and including the excursions.

DR. D. GILL, of the Cape of Good Hope Observatory, has been unanimously elected corresponding member of the Paris Academy in the room of the late Prof. Cayley.

THE physico-mathematical section of the Berlin Academy of Sciences has made the following appropriations: Prof. Weierstrass for the continuation of the publication of his collected works, M. 2,000; Prof. Klein, of Göttingen, for apparatus for researches in crystallography, M. 118.75; Dr. Bürger, of Göttingen, for zoological explorations in the Andes, M. 3,000; Prof. Fütterer, of Karlsruhe, for geological explorations in the Alps, M. 1,000; Dr. Tornquist, of Strasburg, for geological explorations in Vicenza, M. 1,500; Prof. Wernicke, of Breslau, for a photographic atlas of sections of the brain, M. 2,000.

THE Munich Academy of Sciences has been presented by citizens of the city with M. 71,200, which it is hoped further to increase. The interest is to be used for the promotion of research in the mathematical and physical sciences.

WE noted last week that on the occasion of Lord Kelvin's jubilee the degree of LL. D. was conferred on Profs. Newcomb and Abbe. The other guests on whom the degree was conferred were: Prof. C. Christiansen, Royal Danish Society of Science, Copenhagen; Prof. Per Theodor Cleve, University of Upsala; General Ferrero, Italian Ambassador, London; Prof. Dr. Izidor Frohlich, Academy of Sciences, Budapest; Prof. Lippmann, University of France, Paris; Prof. Liversidge, University of Sydney; Prof. Eleuthere Mascart, Collége de France,

Paris; Prof. Henri Moissan, University of France, Paris; Prof. Nicholaus Oumor, of the University of Moscow; Prof. Emile Picard, University of France, Paris; Prof. George Quincke, University of Heidelberg, and Prof. Woldemar Voigt, Royal Society of Science, Göttingen.

THE new volume of *The Dial*, which in twenty volumes has maintained a high standard of literary criticism, opens with an editorial article on science in the secondary schools, taking as its text Prof. Shaler's Presidential address before the Geological Society (SCIENCE, April 24th). The editor writes: "We must resolutely seek to subordinate the ideal of information to the ideal of discipline, and be willing to relegate to personal tastes and later opportunities the acquisition of knowledge upon many subjects of the highest scientific importance. What is all important to the student is a comprehension of the *method* of science; he may safely be left, if this is once given him, to possess himself of as much of the *matter* as his inclinations and interests may demand."

WE regret to record the death, on June 17th, at the age of 63, of Lord Lilford, who was well known for his contributions to natural history and especially to ornithology. He published many papers in the *Ibis*, the journal of the British Ornithologists' Union, of which, at the time of his death, he had been president for many years. He also contributed papers to *The Zoologist* and to the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London. The thirty-second part of his colored figures of the birds of the British Islands, nearly completing the work, was published in April, and last year he published an excellent volume on the birds of his native county, Northamptonshire, with beautiful illustrations. Lord Lilford had an extensive collection of living animals at his country seat in Northamptonshire.

THE death of Lord Lilford reminds us how much science in England is indebted to the class having ample means and time, which are in so many cases devoted to the pursuit of science. Many of the greatest leaders, such as the Darwins and the Herschels, belonged to this class. It is perhaps not generally known in America that Sir Joseph Prestwich, whose death we were compelled to record last week, was a wine merchant in London until he was sixty years old, being called to the chair of geology at Oxford when he was 62. It would probably be impossible to instance in America examples similar to those offered by Lord Lilford and Sir Joseph Prestwich.

THE *Boston Transcript*, which perhaps devotes as much space to scientific matters as any daily paper published in America, contains in its issue of July 7th an editorial article beginning, "Everything seems to be possible to science" and going on to describe a paper which, it says, was read by 'Dr. Baraduc, of Paris,' before the Paris Academy of Medicine, on the photography of thought. "In the official confirmation of the experiments it is shown that the new psychology expects to capture the secrets of the universe with the utmost readiness. It is extremely interesting that one of those sensitive and imaginative persons known as 'mediums' proved an excellent subject in the experiments. The medium was desired by the man of science to will that some historical personage should appear. The first plate merely showed a chaotic, cloudy shaping of thought; but the next was a portrait thrown upon the film, giving the medium's idea of what Mahomet looked like. Photographs of the thought of other persons who fixed their gaze upon the sensitized films which are used have been obtained." Indeed, everything seems to be possible to the daily newspapers!

THE twenty-eighth annual meeting of the American Philological Association was held at Brown University from July 7th to 10th.

MR. GIDEON H. DIALL, DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., wishes to secure data to investigate the psychology of the aggregate mind or of crowds, and would be glad to send a circular with questions on the subject to public speakers and others who would be willing to answer them.

AT the recent meeting of the American Pediatrical Society in Montreal, a committee reported statistics secured from 615 physicians on the use of anti-toxin. The total mortality was 12.3 per cent., but if cases are excluded in which

anti-toxin was not used during the first three days and those in which the patients were moribund at the time of injection or died within twenty-four hours, the mortality is reduced to 4.8 per cent. The report is regarded as very favorable to the use of anti-toxin. There is no question but what the reported percentage of mortality is much lower than formerly, but such reports are not entirely convincing, partly because they are likely to come from physicians who have secured favorable results, and partly because all cases in which the Lœffler bacillus is found are reported as diphtheria, whereas formerly mild cases might not have been recognized.

THE steamer *Hope*, chartered by Lieut. Peary, has sailed for Sydney, Cape Breton. As we have already stated, Lieut. Peary will be accompanied by two parties, one in charge of Prof. Tarr, of Cornell University, and one in charge of Prof. Burton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The latter party will include, besides Prof. Burton, Prof. George H. Barton, of the Institute of Technology, geologist; Mr. G. R. Putnam, assistant in the United States coast and geodetic survey, detailed to make pendulum and magnetic observations; Mr. Russell W. Porter, a student in the architectural department of the Institute of Technology, artist and photographer; Mr. John C. Phillips, student at Harvard, assistant geologist. This party will be landed on the Umanak Fjord, and have planned a topographical survey of a portion of the uncharted northern shore of this fjord, with its main glaciers; the detailed geological study of these glaciers and measurements of their motion; the determination of the force of gravity and the deflection and dip of the magnetic needle at several different points of the west coast of Greenland.

WE regret to announce that Dr. H. B. Pollard, lecturer on biology and comparative anatomy at Charing Cross Hospital, died on June 14th. *Nature* states that, elected a scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1885, Dr. Pollard graduated B. M. with first-class honors in morphology in 1890, and concurrently gained similar distinction in the London intermediate and final B.Sc. examinations. He subsequently studied for two years under Prof. Wiedersheim at Freiburg, and in 1892 was appointed to the Oxford table at Dr. Döhrn's laboratory at Naples. In 1893 he was elected Berkeley Fellow of the Owens College, Manchester, and in 1895 lecturer at Charing Cross Hospital. He was granted the degree of D.Sc. by London University for a thesis on Polypterus. Dr. Pollard made a special study of fish, and in a series of papers contributed to German scientific periodicals he originated a theory of their development which has received considerable attention from biologists. He was writing a text-book on the subject at the time of his death, which took place at Dover, in his twenty-eighth year. He was apparently stunned by a fall while bathing and drowned.

COMO is the birthplace of Volta, and will celebrate in 1899 the 100th anniversary of his invention of the voltaic battery by an electrical exhibition and congress.

THE President of the New York Board of Health has reported to the Mayor that the death rate of New York during the first six months of the year 1896 is less than for the same period in any recent year. The deaths reported and the death rate since 1890 are as follows:

	Deaths reported Jan. 1 to June 30.	Death rate.
1891	22,495	27.11
1892	22,953	26.88
1893	23,734	27.00
1894	21,555	23.83
1895	22,355	23.79
1896	21,585	22.32

THE President of the National Geographic Society, the Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard, has issued a circular giving a synopsis of a popular course of lectures for 1896–7. "The course will show the effects of environment on the development of civilization from the earliest to the most recent times, as illustrated by different peoples and races, and also the geographic agencies and conditions which have shaped human progress, and the forces which, affecting institutions, industries, arts, commerce and religion, have contributed to the development of the successive stages of civilization." In addition to the first lecture, which will be of a general character, opening the course and explain-

ing its plan and purpose, lectures are proposed on Assyria, Syria, Tyre and Sidon, Greece, Rome, Constantinople, Venice and Florence and Paris.

The British Medical Journal states that a geological excursion from Aberdeen to Penrith, Cumberland, will take place next month. The party will leave Aberdeen on Monday, July 20th, and under the guidance of Prof. Alleyne Nicholson (natural history), University of Aberdeen, visit the most interesting localities in the Lake District, returning on Saturday, July 25th.

AFTER October of this year a new review, *The Journal of Physical Chemistry*, will be published from Cornell University, edited by Wilder D. Bancroft and Joseph E. Trevor, assistant professors of physical chemistry in the University. The journal will be issued on the first of each month, except July, August and September.

THE army worm is reported to be doing serious damage in New York, Rhode Island, Maryland and elsewhere.

A CABLEGRAM to the daily papers states that Larnica (island of Cyprus) has been suffering from earthquake shocks since July 1. The disturbances have been increasing in violence, and extend to Limesol. A panic prevails at Larnica, and the government and military authorities have been providing tents for the frightened people. The town is deserted and the government offices, banks and telegraph offices were under canvas.

IN the absence of Mr. G. F. Becker, who is making a study of the origin and mode of occurrence of gold in South Africa, the investigations in Alaska, under the U. S. Geological Survey, will be continued by Mr. J. E. Spurr, who has by this time reached his field of work in the Upper Yukon.

THE President of the National Academy of Sciences, Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, has written to Secretary Hoke Smith: "I have the honor to inform you that the members of the forestry commission, appointed at your request by the President of the National Academy of Sciences, will leave for theWest on or before July 2d, and will at once enter on their duties. I have every reason to believe that the work of the commission will be of an inestimable benefit to the country, and that it will justify the opinion which the public has, from the inception of the plan, entertained of the wise foresight and patriotic spirit which you have shown in its conception and advancement."

THE Russian Society of the Red Cross has established ten scholarships in the Warsaw School of Dentistry for the widows of officers in the army. It seems that the widows of officers who have not been long in the service do not receive pensions, and it is hoped by this means to give them an opening to support themselves.

AT the meeting of the British Astronomical Society on June 24th, Dr. Downing, Secretary of the committee having charge of the arrangements for the approaching solar eclipse expedition, announced that information had reached him that several excellent sites for observation in the neighborhood of Vadsö were available, two quite close to the landing place. There appeared to be a prospect of plenty of room being found for all observers. The President, Mr. E.W. Maunder, gave an outline of the work proposed to be undertaken by members of the eclipse expedition, showing that the ground would be covered pretty thoroughly in respect of the different classes of observation. It appeared from this statement that drawings of the corona would be made not only with the naked eye, but also with the aid of binoculars and telescopes. A large number of cameras would be taken out, both wet and dry plate photography being brought into requisition. There would be polariscopic and spectroscopic observations, and other sections would undertake time determinations, photographic determinations of the general brightness of the corona and meteorological observations.

OF recent deaths we note that of Dr. William Cholmeley, a distinguished London physician and for ten years editor of the *Medical Times and Gazette*, on June 18th, at the age of 73; of Dr. Leloir, professor at the Lille School of Medicine and the author of treatises on skin diseases and other maladies, at the age of 40; on June 13th, of Prof. John Henry Middleton, director of art at the South Kensington Museum and formerly Slade professor of the fine arts at

Cambridge, at the age of 49; and on July 6th, of Mr. James Emerson, to whom we owe a system of heating cars by steam from the engine and other inventions.

Mr. H. Harries read a paper before the Royal Meteorological Society on June 17th, on 'Arctic Hail and Thunderstorms,' in which he showed that the commonly accepted opinion that hail and thunderstorms are almost, if not quite, unknown in the Arctic regions is incorrect. He had examined 100 logs of vessels which had visited the Arctic regions, and found that out of that number no fewer than 73 showed that hail was experienced at sometime or other. Thunderstorms were not so frequent as hail, but they have been observed in seven months out of the twelve; the month of greatest frequency being August. Mr. Harries is of the opinion that the breeding place of thunderstorms in these high latitudes is in the neighborhood of Barent's Sea.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

The foundation plans for a four-story building for Barnard College were submitted to the Department of Buildings by Lamb and Rich, architects. The new building will be of brick, terra cotta and Indiana limestone. It will be erected on the new site, the block bounded by 119th and 120th streets, the Boulevard and Claremont avenue. The cost of construction is estimated at $132,000.

A lectureship in comparative psychology, under a bequest of Dr. William Anderson of the value of £350 per annum, has been established in Aberdeen University. The appointment will be made at the next meeting of the University Court.

Mr. Ernest Gardiner, recently director of the British school at Athens, has been elected to the Yates chair of archæology, University College, London, which has been vacant since the death of Reginald Stuart Poole.

Prof. Sigmund Exner has been chosen Rector of the University of Vienna for the year 1896.

Dr. F. A. Werf, nowdirector of the experimental station in Java, has been appointed professor of botany in the University of Munich in the place of Prof. Rauwenhoff, who has retired.

We learn from the *Academische Rundschau* that the first University Extension courses in Russia have been opened by professors in the University of Odessa. The numbers present at those courses having the largest attendance were as follows: anatomy 350, bacteriology 340, physics 300, zoology 280, chemistry 150, botany 150, mineralogy 130. The courses extend from the first of October to the middle of December, and from the middle of January to the end of April, the fee charged for each course for the term being only three roubles (about $1.50).

On the occasion of the recent coronation of the Czar he gave 300,000 roubles (about $150,000) for the foundation of a students' dining hall in the University of Moscow.

A building devoted to physical chemistry was dedicated at Göttingen on June 4th, the address being made by the director, Prof. Nernst.

At a meeting of the convocation of the University of London, on June 23d, Mr. Rivington was elected a member of the Senate, 963 votes being given him as compared with 846 for Sir Joseph Lister. The vote is regarded as on the whole favorable to the establishment of a teaching University of London, for, though Sir Joseph Lister, who favors the plan, was defeated by a majority of 117 votes, at the election in 1895 the candidate in favor of the plan was defeated by a majority of 498 votes.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

REMARKS ON PROF. W. S. FRANKLIN'S REVIEW AND THE NOTE SIGNED 'M.'

To the Editor of Science: In Vol. III., No. 74, of this Journal, Prof. W. S. Franklin publishes a review of my papers on Solar and Terrestrial Magnetism; in Vol. III., No. 76, a note endorsing his position, signed 'M,' is to be found. In its manner and matter Prof. Franklin's article is so unusual that it had not occurred to me to be desirable to answer it till 'M.,' after apologizing for the manner, implies that the matter is deserving attention. But, in