

others which have been recorded as occurring in this country. Some of the latter are rare, some of doubtful occurrence, while others are based on erroneous determinations.

THE report of the Botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, recently issued, gives one some idea of the many kinds of work taken up by that division, including poisonous plants, seed testing, seed and plant introduction, economic plants of the tropics, etc.

BOTANISTS may obtain a suggestion as to how to secure the publication of some of the matters they wish to distribute to the people, from a tiny pamphlet on the 'Stinking Smut of Wheat,' by Professor Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, which was 'published for the farmers of Minnesota and North Dakota' by one of the enterprising railway lines. It is popularly written, and at the same time is scientifically reliable.

RECENT 'Contributions to the Flora of Queensland' by F. M. Bailey, Colonial Botanist, enumerate and describe many new plants, and call attention to certain plants 'reputed to be poisonous to stock.'

A RECENT report on the 'Timber Trees of the Herberton District of North Queensland,' by J. F. Bailey, assistant to the Colonial Botanist, is interesting to American botanists on account of the fact that but one of the genera enumerated (*Zanthoxylon*) is native to this country. One obtains little idea of the appearance of the Queensland forests from an examination of the descriptive list of one hundred and eleven names. What notion, for example, does one have of species of *Acronychia* and *Halfordia* (Rutaceae), or *Blepharocarya*, *Euroschinus* and *Pleiogynium* (Anacardiaceae), or *Aleurites*, *Baloghia* and *Mallotus* (Euphorbiaceae)?

THE successive numbers of the *Forester*, 'a monthly magazine devoted to the care and use of forests and forest trees and to related subjects' contain so much that is botanical, and are so beautifully illustrated that we cannot do otherwise than commend it to botanists as a most helpful journal.

CHARLES E. BESSEY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

SIR MICHAEL FOSTER has been returned to Parliament as representative of the University of London. The final vote was: Sir Michael Foster, 1271; Dr. Collins, 863; Dr. Busk, 586.

THE Paris Academy of Sciences has elected as a corresponding member, Dr. H. G. Zeuthen, professor of mathematics at the University of Copenhagen.

PROFESSOR C. BARUS, of Brown University, has been asked by the committee in charge to present a report on pyrometry at the International Congress of Physicists of the Paris Exposition.

PROFESSOR IRA REMSEN, of Johns Hopkins University, will deliver the address at the dedication of the new chemistry building of the University of Kansas next fall.

THE following named botanists and zoologists have recently joined the Washington Academy of Sciences as non-resident members: C. E. Bessey, University of Nebraska; John M. Coulter, University of Chicago; G. L. Goodale, Harvard University; C. S. Sargent, Arnold Arboretum; W. P. Wilson, Philadelphia Commercial Museums; W. B. Scott, Princeton University; Henry F. Osborn, Columbia University; David S. Jordan, Stanford University; William Brewster, Cambridge, Mass.; J. A. Allen, American Museum of Natural History; E. A. Andrews, Johns Hopkins University; H. C. Bumpus, Brown University; Carl H. Eigenmann, Indiana University; Walter Faxon, Harvard University; Chas. H. Fernald, Mass. Agricultural College, S. A. Forbes, University of Illinois; Simon H. Gage, Cornell University; Samuel Garman, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge; Alpheus Hyatt, Boston Society of Natural History; C. C. Nutting, State University of Iowa; Arnold E. Ortmann, Princeton University; W. E. Ritter, University of California; R. E. C. Stearns, Los Angeles, California; R. P. Whitfield, American Museum of Natural History; Edmund B. Wilson, Columbia University.

As we have already announced, Professor R. W. Wood, of the University of Wisconsin, is at present in England, having been invited by the Society of Arts to lecture on 'The Method of

Color Photography by Means of Diffraction Gratings,' which he has described in this JOURNAL. This lecture was announced for February 14th. Professor Wood was invited while in London to lecture before the Royal Society on February 15th, his subject being 'Photographs of Sound Waves and the Kinetographic Demonstration of the Evolution of Reflected Wave Fronts,' and before the Physical Society on February 23d, on these and several of his other recent discoveries in physics. He has also been invited to lecture before the Royal Photographic Society and the Camera Club.

WE learn from the *Botanical Gazette* that Dr. Douglass A. Campbell, professor of botany, in Leland Stanford University, has been spending some time in the University of Berlin and is at present in Egypt.

THE Prussian Ministry of State has expelled Dr. Arons, docent in physics at the University of Berlin. It will be remembered that charges were brought against Dr. Arons for advocating the doctrines of social democratic party and that the University Senate refused to discipline him.

WE regret to record the death of President James H. Smart of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

THE death is announced of Professor Charles Piazzi Smyth, the astronomer. He was the son of Admiral William Henry Smyth, a well known hydrographer and astronomer, and was born at Naples in 1819. He began his astronomical work at the Cape of Good Hope in 1835 and was appointed Astronomer Royal of Scotland and Director of the University of Edinburgh in 1885. He is best known to the general public for his publications on the 'Great Pyramid.'

THE death is also announced of Mr. Leander J. McCormick who founded the observatory at the University of Virginia which bears his name.

THE Royal Institution, London, has received for the promotion of experimental research at low temperatures, £100 from Sir Andrew Noble. The Institution has also received £100 from Mr. Charles Hawksley, and £25 from Mr. Frank McClean.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE Isaac Stephenson of Marinette, Wis., has announced his intention to give to that city a public library building, to cost \$50,000.

ON the evening of February 21st, the Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, at Washington, D. C., gave a reception to the Washington Academy of Sciences and their guests, the American Institute of Mining Engineers. The spacious halls of the gallery were thrown open and a considerable assemblage was present notwithstanding a very stormy evening.

THE following delegates representing scientific organizations, have been assigned from the District of Columbia to attend the Pure Food and Drug Congress: *District of Columbia Chemical Society*: Professor W. H. Seaman, W. H. Krug, Professor Charles L. Reese, W. E. Patrick, J. K. Haywood, A. L. Brown; *Department of Agriculture*: Secretary James Wilson, Dr. D. E. Salmon, Dr. H. W. Wiley, William Saunders, Mr. W. N. Irvin, J. H. Brigham, Dr. W. D. Bigelow; *Army Medical Department*: Lieut.-Col. Charles Smart, Dr. William M. Mew; *Navy Medical Department*: Medical Director, Charles H. White; *Health Department District of Columbia*: Dr. Wm. C. Woodward, Professor J. D. Hird, Mr. H. C. McLean, Dr. W. C. Fowler; *American Pomological Society*: Professor Wm. A. Taylor; *Commissioners of Pharmacy*: Dr. John T. Winter, Dr. W. P. Carr, G. G. C. Simms; *Pharmaceutical Association*: W. G. Duckett, H. A. Johnston, R. M. Harper; *College of Pharmacy*: W. S. Thompson, F. M. Criswell, S. T. Hilton.

THE preliminary announcement has been issued for an International Congress of General Botany to be held at Paris from the 1st to the 10th of October of the present year. The official language of the Congress will be French, but papers in other languages will be accepted if they are accompanied by a brief abstract in French. Abstracts must be received not later than September 16th. The president of Congress is M. Prillieux, and the secretary, M. Perrot, École Supérieure de Pharmacie, Paris.

AN International Congress of Navigation will be held at Paris from July 28th to August 3d. It will include in its scope not only navi-

gation of the sea, but also the navigation of rivers and canals.

THE House Committee of Mines and Mining has acted favorably on a bill creating a department of mines and mining, with a cabinet minister. The Geological Survey would be transferred to this department. There is also, as we have also reported, a bill before Congress establishing a department of Commerce and Manufactures, to which it is proposed to transfer the U. S. Geological Survey, as well as the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Patent Office, the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, and the Bureau of Navigation. The Treasury Bureau of Statistics and the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department are to be consolidated into a single bureau of the department. The principal new offices created are the secretary and assistant secretary of commerce and industries, the secretary receiving a salary of \$8000 and the assistant secretary \$4000.

THE Ontario government has completed arrangements for the formation of a forest of almost 3000 square miles, embracing the district in which Lakes Temagami and Lady Evelyn are situated. The bulk of the reserve is virgin forest, with the finest white pine in Canada upon it.

THERE were 533 deaths from the plague in Bombay during the week ending February 16th. Up to February 17th there have been 42 cases of the plague and 32 deaths at Manila. The influenza is seriously epidemic throughout Europe and has been increasing during the past two weeks in New York and other cities.

FOR the accommodations of those who wish to view the eclipse of the sun, which takes place on May 28th, Messrs. Cook have arranged a conducted tour, leaving London, May 21st, visiting Paris, Bordeaux, Biarritz, Madrid and Talavera, where the total phase of the eclipse will be visible.

A TELEGRAM has been received at the Harvard College Observatory from Professor Kreutz, at Kiel Observatory, stating that "Comet *a* was observed by Javelle at Nice, Feb. 17.^h 3148 Greenwich Mean Time, in R. A. 2^h 22^m 2^s.8 and Dec. — 1° 19' 27". The check word shows

that there is an error in this telegram, although it has been correctly repeated from Kiel. A cablegram, asking information, was sent to Professor Kreutz, but no reply has yet been received. If we assume an error of 10° in the addition, the message will check. The observation can not have been made on February 18th.

THE thirty-fifth volume of the *Zoological Record* has come to hand. Although chiefly relating to the year 1898, it includes the literature of the Coelenterata for 1897 and 1898. Copies may be obtained of the Secretary of the Zoological Society of London. Price, 30 shillings.

A NEW edition—the second—of 'Recent and Coming Eclipses' by Sir Norman Lockyer is now ready. It contains an account of the observations made at Vizliadarog, in India, in 1898, and of the conditions of the eclipses visible in 1900, 1901 and 1905.

THE Duke of Devonshire and the President of the Board of Trade received, on February 5th, a deputation which presented a memorial asking for the continued maintenance of the Buckland Museum of Economic Fish Culture. The memorial stated, as we learn from the *London Times*, that the late Frank Buckland, who was appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Fisheries in 1866, formed the museum at his own expense to aid the practical study of fish and fisheries and to teach people, through the eye, their practical value. He cast for it, mostly with his own hands, 400 specimens of fish, and collected a large number of objects illustrating fish and oyster cultivation and preservation and the modes of taking fish. This museum he bequeathed to the nation on trust to form part of the national collection at South Kensington Museum, and he also bequeathed £5,000, after his widow's death, to found a professorship of economic fish culture in connection with the museum. The gift and its conditions were formally accepted by the Department of Science and Art in 1881; but in 1898 the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the administration and cost of the museums of the Science and Art Department recommended that the Museum of Fish Culture should be abolished. The me-

memorialists offer various reasons why this recommendation ought not to be sanctioned. Among other things they recall the fact that at the closing ceremony of the Fisheries Exhibition of 1883 the Prince of Wales said: "I think our duty towards the supporters of the exhibition will not be discharged until we have done something towards the promotion of that application of science to practice from which the fishing industry, like all other industries, can alone look for improvements." The Prince proposed the formation of a society having for its objects the collection of statistics and other information relative to fisheries, the diffusion among the fishing population of a knowledge of all improvements in the methods and appliances of their calling, the discussion of questions bearing upon fishing interests, and the elucidation of those problems of natural history which bear upon the subject. To extend the usefulness of the museum on these lines, and also on lines suggested by Professor Huxley, the coöperation of the Board of Trade appears to the memorialists to be essential. They suggest various directions in which such coöperation could be usefully afforded by inspectors of fisheries and others, and they submit that to disperse or neglect the museum would be a retrograde step unworthy of a great maritime country, a breach of an engagement of the Government, and an injustice to the memory of an able public servant. They ask that the museum shall be maintained and exhibited at South Kensington permanently and in a proper and efficient manner in accordance with the terms of the bequest accepted by the Department of Science and Art, and that such steps may be taken, in accordance with the suggestions of the Prince of Wales, as may be deemed expedient for securing its permanent usefulness in the interests of the river and sea fisheries of the United Kingdom. The memorial is signed by the Dukes of Richmond, Bedford, Northumberland, Sutherland, Westminster, and Abercorn, the Marquises of Tweeddale, Bute, Dufferin, Worcester, and Granby, the Earls of Home, Stamford, Sandwich, Jersey, Portsmouth, Radnor, Kimberley, and March, Lord George Hamilton, Viscount Powerscourt, Viscount Folkestone, Lords Massy, Chelmsford,

Tweedmouth, and St. Levan, Lord Justice A. L. Smith, Sir William Harcourt, Sir Edward Birkbeck, together with representatives of the Fishmongers' Company, of various fishery boards and angling societies, inspectors of fisheries, and many others.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

INSTRUCTION IN ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DR. DANIEL G. BRINTON, for thirteen years Professor of American Archæology and Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, died July 30, 1899. His death was more than a great loss to the University—it was in a sense an irreparable loss. He had long been recognized as foremost among the students of the aboriginal languages of North America, and in that branch of research no one could be found to take his place. Dr. Brinton himself, however, shortly before his death, took steps towards ensuring in the University the permanence of the work to which he had devoted himself. He presented to the institution his library of works relating to the aboriginal languages of North America, comprising about 3000 volumes and embracing a large number of unpublished manuscripts as well as nearly all the printed material now extant. He had also recommended the appointment of his friend and co-worker, Mr. Stewart Culin, as Lecturer in Ethnology and American Archæology, and shortly after his death Mr. Culin was named for that position by the authorities of the Graduate School and was appointed by the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Culin has long been connected with the Museums of the University, and is now the curator of the Section of Asia, and General Ethnology. He is the author of between twenty and thirty published papers and monographs, and is best known by his work on Games. He was the first to show definitely that the games of all civilized races are descended from certain divinatory practices, many of which still exist among primitive peoples with their original significance unobscured.

During the year 1900–1901 Mr. Culin will offer courses upon the outlines of American