

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 1888 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

Archæology and upon Comparative Ethnology. In order to systematize still further the work offered in Archæology, Dr. Hillprecht, Professor of Semitic Philology and Archæology; Dr. Clay, Lecturer in Assyrian, Hebrew and Semitic Archæology, and Dr. Bates, Lecturer in Greek and Classical Archæology, have been associated with Mr. Culin in the administrative group entitled Archæology and Ethnology, and will offer courses next year in Babylonian and Early Hebrew and Phœnician Paleography. The Life and Customs of the Early Babylonians, Hebrew Archæology, Greek Epigraphy and Greek inscriptions.

It is the intention of the University to develop the work in Archæology and Ethnology in connection with the Free Museum of Science and Art. The collections now in the Museum offer students of Early Babylonian Archæology opportunities unrivalled in America, and in some respects unexcelled in the world. The material relating to the primitive culture of North America and of Borneo is also very rich, and that relating to Egyptian and Classical Archæology is sufficient to render substantial aid to instructors in those departments.

GENERAL.

PRESIDENT GILMAN of Johns Hopkins University has made a plea before the finance committee of the Maryland Senate for a renewed State appropriation of \$50,000 annually for two years. After enumerating the losses sustained by the university in the depreciation of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock values and the suspension of dividends, he said: The expense of maintaining the university is not far from \$200,000 a year. The income from investments is \$100,000. The income from tuition, \$50,000. These are all round numbers, varying a little year by year. Unless the deficit of \$50,000 can be made up, contraction must follow. Contraction will bring great discredit, for it will be known throughout the land. Students will drop out and a period of anxiety will follow. The university has no debts. Its capital invested in land, buildings, books and apparatus, is \$1,000,000. It has excellent friends, wide reputation, and the hopeful prospects of large gifts. But it cannot anticipate the legacies which are known to be

drawn in its favor. What is needed is a continuance of the aid which the last Legislature gave for two years more.

THE condition of affairs at the University of Cincinnati is extremely unfortunate. The University occupies a somewhat peculiar position being a municipal institution with its Board of Directors appointed by the Superior Court of Cincinnati. It was founded by a citizen of the city with a considerable endowment and has received gifts from other citizens; but it has received its site and central building from the city and obtains three-tenths of a mill from the city tax list. It is regarded as the head of the public educational system of Cincinnati and the students are nearly all from the city. The experiment of a municipal university is certainly interesting and it is unfortunate that its future is at present endangered by political and personal factions. The condition of affairs has already been briefly reported in this JOURNAL. Of the twelve members of the academic faculty, eight have been compelled to withdraw, no definite charges having been made. Several of them are men of science with established reputation. Of the four remaining professors one has resigned as a protest against the action of the Directors. He has published an open letter condemning in very outspoken language the action of the president. At a meeting of the Board of Directors on February 19th, a committee of citizens presented a protest, but the Board refused to give the Faculty a hearing.

MR. JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS, Jr., has been elected Secretary of the University of the State of New York.

DR. WILHELM WIEN, professor of physics at Giessen, has been called to Würzburg as successor to Professor Röntgen.

DR. STANISLAUS CIECHANOWSKI has been appointed assistant professor in the University of Crakow, and Professor v. Hertling, of Munich, has been called to the professorship of philosophy at Bonn, in the place of the late Dr. Neuhäuser.

DR. E. ASHKINASS has qualified as docent for physics in the University of Berlin, and Dr. U. Belu for physics and Dr. Reitter for chemistry in the University of Bonn.