Collating the facts ascertained from the two skeletons of *Diplodocus*, the one in the American Museum, and the other in the Carnegie Museum, we ascertain that the vertebral formula of *Diplodocus* was as given on page 817.

A paper giving a full account of the specimen belonging to the Carnegie Museum will appear in the Memoirs of this Institution.

W. J. Holland.

Carnegie Museum,
May 10, 1900.

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*UNVEILING OF THE HUXLEY MEMORIAL.**

A large assembly, representative of many interests and many nationalities, the Prince of Wales at their head, met in the great hall of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, on Saturday, to do honor to one who, in a degree rarely paralleled, was at once a great man of science and a great man of literature. The occasion was the acceptance by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the trustees of the British Museum, of a statute of Mr. Huxley, presented in the name of the subscribers by the veteran Sir Joseph Hooker, and may be regarded in some sense as an *eirenicon*, for among the official persons present was the Bishop of Winchester, the successor of a doughty opponent of the late Professor; and the statue faces the stately and simple figure of a former scientific antagonist—Owen. The Prince of Wales was president, Lord Avebury, honorary treasurer, and Professor G. B. Howes, honorary secretary of the memorial committee. Huxley had a rare power of winning the regard and affection of his pupils, and many of them, unknown to fame, came to do him reverence.

Professor Ray Lankester, Director of the Museum, made the following statement: The duty of briefly explaining the nature of the present proceedings has devolved upon me. I feel it to be a great privilege to discharge this duty on the occasion designed to do honor to my venerated master, Professor Huxley. This celebration would have been no less dear to Huxley's fellow-worker and friend, the late Director of this Museum, Sir William Flower, who, unhappily, is no longer with us to witness the completion of the memorial statue which he especially desired to see placed in this hall. A few months after Professor Huxley's death in 1895 a committee was formed for the purpose of establishing a memorial of the great naturalist and teacher. At a meeting of that committee, held on November 27, 1895, at which 250 members were present and at which his Grace the Duke of Devonshire presided, the following resolution was carried: "That the memorial do take the form of a statue, to be placed in the Museum of Natural History, and a medal in connection with the Royal College of Science, and that the surplus be devoted to the furtherance of biological science in some manner to be hereafter determined by the committee, dependent upon the amount collected." From all parts of the world, besides our own country, from every State of Europe, from India and the remotest colonies, and from the United States of America subscriptions have been received for the Huxley Memorial, amounting in all to £3380. (Cheers.) Three years ago the committee commissioned and obtained the execution of a medal bearing the portrait of Huxley, and has established its presentation as a distinguished reward in the Royal College of Science. The republication of the complete series of Huxley's scientific memoirs, which was proposed as one of the memorials to be carried out by the committee, has been undertaken by Messrs. Macmillan without assistance from the committee. I am glad to be able to state that two large volumes of these richly-illustrated contributions to science have

* From the London *Times*.

been already published. Whilst these other memorials were in progress under the auspices of the executive committee they secured the services of Mr. Onslow Ford, R.A., to execute the statue which it had been decided by the general committee to regard as the chief object of the subscriptions entrusted to them. On the completion of the statue the Trustees of the British Museum agreed to receive it and to place it in the great hall where we are now assembled. On behalf the vast body of subscribers to the memorial Sir Joseph Hooker, Huxley's oldest and closest friend, himself the survivor of that distinguished group of naturalists, including Charles Lyell, Richard Owen and Charles Darwin, who shed so much lustre on English science in the Victorian age, will hand over the statue of Huxley to the Trustees of the British Museum. Your Royal Highness has been graciously pleased, as one of the Trustees, to represent them on the present occasion, and to receive the statue on their behalf. The memorial statue of Huxley is the expression of the admiration, not only of the English people, but of the whole civilized world, for one who as discoverer, teacher, writer and man must be reckoned among the greatest figures in the records of our age.

Sir Joseph Hooker said: I have the honor of being deputed, by the subscribers to the statue of my friend the late Professor Huxley, to transfer it to your Royal Highness, on behalf of the trustees of the British Museum, with the intent that it should be retained in this noble hall as a companion to the statues of Professor Huxley's distinguished predecessors, Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Darwin and Sir Richard Owen. It would be a work of supererogation on my part, even were I competent to do so, to dwell upon Professor Huxley's claims to so great an honor, whether as a profound scientific investigator of the first rank, or as a teacher, or as a public servant; but I may be allowed to indicate a parallelism between his career and that of two of the eminent naturalists to whom I have alluded, which appears to me to afford an argument in favor of retaining his statue in proximity to theirs. Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Darwin, and Professor Huxley all entered upon their effective scientific careers by embarking on voyages of circumnavigation for the purpose of discovery and research under the flag of the Royal Navy. Sir Joseph Banks and Professor Huxley were both presidents of the Royal Society, were trustees of the British Museum; and, what is more notable by far, so highly were their scientific services estimated by the Crown and their country, that they both attained to the rare honor of being called to seats in the Privy Councils of their respective Sovereigns. With these few words I would ask your Royal Highness graciously to accede to the prayer of the subscribers to this statue, and receive it on behalf of the trustees of the British Museum.

Professor Sir Michael Foster, following, said: Before your Royal Highness unveils this statue it is my duty and privilege to add a few words to those which have just been spoken by the beloved Nestor of biological science. Sir Joseph D. Hooker, born before Huxley was born, a sworn comrade of his in the battle of science, standing by him and helping him like a brother all through his strenuous life, may, perhaps, be allowed to shrink from saying what he thinks of the great work which Huxley did. We of the younger generations, Huxley's children in science, who know full well that anything we may have been able to do springs from what he did for us, cannot on this great occasion be wholly silent. Some of us have at times thought that Huxley gave up for mankind much which was meant for the narrower sphere of science; but if science may seem to have been thereby

the loser, mankind was certainly the gainer; and, indeed, it was a gain to science itself to be taught that her interests were not hers alone, and that not by one tie or by two, but by many, was her welfare bound up with the common good of all. To many, perhaps, the great man whose memory we are here met to honor was known chiefly as the brilliant expositor of the far-reaching views of that other great man who through his statue is now looking down upon us. Your Royal Highness is doubtless at this moment thinking of that interesting occasion, fifteen years ago, when you unveiled that statue of Darwin, and you are calling to mind the weighty words then spoken by him whose own statue brings us here to-day. Huxley, it is true, fought for Darwin, and, indeed, 'he was ever a fighter.' But he fought not that Darwin might prevail; he fought for this alone—that the views which Darwin had brought forward might be examined solely by the clear light of truth, untroubled by the passion of party or by the prejudice of preconceived opinion. As he never claimed for those views the infallibility of a new gospel, so he always demanded that they should not be peremptorily set aside as already proved to be wrong. Huxley worked for his fellow-men in many ways other than the way of quiet scientific research. Had we not known this we should have thought that his whole life had been given up to original scientific investigation, so much has the progress of biological science, since he put his hand to it, been due to his labors. On the sands of many a track of biologic inquiry he has left his footprints, and his footprint has ever been to those coming after him a token to press on with courage and with hope. The truths with which he enriched science are made known in his written works; but that is a part only of what he did for science. No younger man, coming to him for help and guidance, ever went empty away; and we all—anatomists, zoologists, geologists, physiologists, botanists, and anthropologists—came to him. The biologists of to-day, all of us, not of this country alone, but of the whole world of science, forming, as it were, a scattered fleeting monument of this great man, are proud at the unveiling of this visible lasting statue here. May I crave your Royal Highness's permission to seize this opportunity to assure you incidentally, but none the less from the bottom of our hearts, on the part of men of science, that we in common with all her Majesty's subjects are rejoicing that you escaped the dreadful peril to which a few days back you were exposed, and to express to you our continued esteem and respect.

The Duke of Devonshire said: I had the honor nearly five years ago of presiding over a meeting of the committee which had been formed for the purpose of establishing a memorial to Professor Huxley. I have now to report to your Royal Highness that the labors of that committee are completed, and that they desire to present the statue to your Royal Highness on behalf of the Trustees of the British Museum. The subscriptions to this memorial, as Professor Ray Lankester has already observed, have come not only from this country, but from every other civilized country in the world. This beautiful statue, the work of Mr. Onslow Ford, has been completed under the superintendence of the committee, but the real memorial of the man is to be found in his writings and in the influence which he exercised and is still exercising upon the minds of younger men, many of whom, we may hope, will in the future emulate his noble example.

The Prince of Wales then, amid cheers, withdrew the covering from the statue, and said: I consider it a very high compliment that I have been asked to-day by the Huxley Memorial Committee to unveil this

statue, and to do so in the name of the Trustees of the British Museum, of whom I have the honor to be one. I have not forgotten that 15 years ago I performed a similar duty in connection with the fine statue of the celebrated Charles Darwin, which is at the top of the stairs, that was similarly handed over to the British Museum. We have heard to-day most eloquent and interesting speeches with reference to the illustrious man of science and the great thinker, Professor Huxley. It would therefore be both superfluous and I may even say unbecoming of me to sound his praises in the presence of so many men of science, who know far more about all his work than I do. I can only on my own part endorse everything that has fallen from the lips of those gentlemen who have spoken, and I beg only to repeat what great pleasure it has given me for the second time to have performed the interesting ceremony of taking over the statue of another great and illustrious man of science.

The statue is of marble and represents Huxley seated with his head somewhat bent, his right hand grasping the end of the chair, and his left clenched, as though, perhaps, to enforce an argument. He wears a gown and hood to indicate the honors of which, in more than one university, he was the recipient. The bushy eyebrows and the characteristic combativeness of his strong face are well realized, though in matter of likeness some who knew him well were not altogether satisfied. The work is of great beauty and finish, especially in the decoration of the chair. But it is permissible to doubt the suitability to a great personality not trained in a university or the inheritor of traditional methods, of the sitting posture and the academic attire. A great champion of the causes he espoused and formidable opponent of what he regarded as outworn theories, a standing attitude and such simple drapery as Owen wears before him might have better represented the man as he was in the flesh. But the work unquestionably possesses great artistic merit. The statue bears the inscription—

THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY,
Born May 4, 1825.
Died June 29, 1895.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

A Manual of Zoology. By T. JEFFREY PARKER and WILLIAM A. HASWELL. Revised and adapted for the use of American schools and colleges. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1900. Pp. xxv+563; 327 figs. Price, $1.60.

This useful manual has been abridged from the well-known larger *Text-book of Zoology* by the same authors, with the intention of meeting the needs of students in the higher classes of schools. The book retains many of the merits that won so favorable a reception for the larger work. It is concise, clearly written, well illustrated and abreast of the times. It may nevertheless be questioned whether the 'Manual' is as well adapted to its purpose as the 'Text-book.' However widely teachers of zoology in the schools differ in regard to the plan and scope of work, most of them will probably agree that a text-book satisfactory for their purpose is hardly to be made by simple abridgement of a larger technical work, as has been done in this instance. By following this method the authors have produced a work which, despite many admirable features, is too largely a mass of technical anatomical detail, some of which might well have been sacrificed to make room for fuller accounts of the general natural history and relationships of animals, of physiological principles and of broader biological questions.

We fear that the American teacher who reads in the preface that this edition has been 'adapted for the use of American schools' will hardly feel himself fairly treated when he searches in the text for the basis of this statement. Here and there reference is incidentally made to char-