but the development of his system of rapidly determining the amount of butter fat in milk has practically revolutionized the dairy industry. It saved the system of factory dairying from destruction by giving a method for the equitable division of moneys earned, and its rapid extension into all dairy countries of the world has contributed much to the renown of American science in other parts of the earth.

The recognition of Dr. Babcock's services by the State of Wisconsin is not confined to such narrow geographical limits. Although not an exhibitor, last year he was awarded the Grand Prix d'Honneur at the Paris Exposition. Recently the dairymen of New Zealand have sent him a beautiful testimonial in the shape of an elegantly bound hand-painted album of New Zealand scenery.

Dr. Babcock's fame as an inventor rests largely upon his milk test, but to men of science, who are familiar with dairy and agricultural investigations, his many discoveries in these fields are regarded as even more brilliant and of more value to science than the invention for which he is now honored.

SPRING MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE spring meeting of the Council was held in the Assembly Hall of the Cosmos Club on the afternoon of April 17, 1901. There was a larger attendance of members than is usual at the spring meeting.

The permanent secretary presented a report upon the operations of his office since the midwinter meeting of the Council, including with this a report of the committee appointed at the midwinter meeting and empowered to act upon the applications for membership received in the interim between the midwinter and spring meetings. The report of the committee was very encouraging. It seems that by means of letters signed by the president and the permanent secretary, and addressed to teachers of science in the universities and collegiate institutions of the country, a large number of new members has been added to the rolls of the Association. Further, local committees have been formed at several hundred points in the United States, and empowered by the president and permanent secretary to make an effort to increase the number of members in their several localities. As a result of this work 540 new members have been elected since last Christmas, a number of these being very prominent men of science, who, although formerly members of the Association, had for one reason or another allowed the membership to lapse.

The general condition of the Association was reported to be admirable. In point of number of members the high-water mark was reached in 1891 at the Washington meeting, when there were 2,054 members on the rolls of the Association. At the present time the actual membership of the Association paid up to January 1, 1901, is in the neighborhood of 2,350 while about 100 additional members have been recently elected, but have not yet completed membership.

The permanent secretary further reported that the arrangement with the journal SCIENCE is apparently giving perfect satisfaction and is greatly helping the Association in many ways.

The arrangements for the Denver meeting were reported to be progressing favorably. Local committees in Denver are organizing and a railroad rate of one fare plus two dollars west of Chicago has already been gained. No definite conclusions have been reached by the passenger associations east of Chicago, but it is expected that the details will be settled and that the preliminary announcement concerning the meeting will

be issued to all members of the Association by the middle of May.

The permanent secretary presented his financial statement for the year ending December 31, 1900, which showed receipts amounting to $12,321.60, and expenditures, including $1,300 transferred to the treasurer, amounting to $7,579.84, leaving a balance to new account of $4,741.76. Some unusual expenditures were mentioned in this account, especially the expenses of the New York meeting, which were borne by the Association instead of by the local committee as at previous meetings, and the storage on back volumes and the expense of their removal to New York, where they are now stored free of charge to the Association in the Library of Columbia University. The account, having been properly audited, was accepted by the Council and ordered printed in the next volume of *Proceedings*.

Changes in their personal plans for the summer having necessitated the resignations of Professor Lord, Secretary of Section A; Dr. Reed, Secretary of Section B; Mr. Penrose, Secretary of Section E; and Miss Benneson, Secretary of Section I, their resignations were accepted. Dr. G. A. Miller was elected to fill the vacancy as secretary of Section A, and provision was made for the temporary filling of the other vacancies by committees.

Dr. C. S. Minot presented a report on behalf of the committee appointed to consider the plan of securing a convocation week immediately after the Christmas holidays. The Association of Universities, consisting of the fourteen leading American universities, passed unanimously a resolution recommending that a week be set aside for the meeting of scientific and learned societies, and steps are now being taken to secure from the universities an agreement not to hold their sessions during the week in which the 1st of January occurs.

Dr. Thomas Wilson made a report of progress on behalf of the committee on the protection and preservation of objects of archeological interest, showing that a bill had been carefully drafted and had nearly passed Congress last session, being laid aside only on account of urgent legislation.

The permanent secretary was instructed to take up the matter of the preparation of an index to the first fifty volumes of the *Proceedings* and to take such preliminary steps as he might deem advisable, and report in full at the Denver meeting.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

Gli Insetti Nocivi. By Dr. A. Lunardoni and Dr. G. Leonardi. Naples. 4 vols. 1889–1901.

Since our knowledge of European economic entomology has largely been drawn from books descriptive of the injurious insects of middle Europe, it is a distinct pleasure to have before us for reference a large and valuable work on the injurious insects of a part of southern Europe—the Italian region. This work is, however, more than a compendium of the noxious insects of Italy; it is, practically, a text-book of Italian entomology with detailed accounts of injurious species. Volumes I. and II., dealing with the general subject, Coleoptera and Lepidoptera, are by Dr. Lunardoni; Volumes III. and IV., dealing with the remaining orders, are by Dr. Leonardi. Volume I. contains 570 pages; Volume II., 287 pages; Volume III., 549 pages; and Volume IV., 862 pages.

In the general subject are included directions for the control of noxious insects. Of special interest in the part on Coleoptera is a table for the determination of the species of *Scolytini* according to the nature of their galleries. In the second volume, dealing with the Lepidoptera, the chapters treating of the Tortricidæ and Tineidæ are very full. The discussion of remedies for species in these two families is of considerable value to American workers, since many of these moths are injuriously abundant in the United States.

In the third and fourth volumes the figures are more numerous and the bibliographic lists