

The work of the past season was carried on in the rented building which has served as temporary quarters for the laboratory since its inauguration three years ago. Ground was broken for the new building in September, and another year should see the station in its permanent home.

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,

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EXHIBITION OF A STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF SCIENCE.

THE Students' Society of Science, formed by and of students in the New York City high schools, held its second annual exhibition on October 11, 1901, at the home of the president. Exhibits were shown in the departments of botany, zoology, conchology, mineralogy, paleontology, geology and anthropology.

The exhibits were in every case explained and described by printed cards. Colored plates prepared by the boys accompanied each collection and showed how the various classifications were made. The collections themselves were prepared so as to show variations of certain properties which defined each group. Thus there were separate divisions in the department of mineralogy, which described and explained each of the several properties of hardness, cleavage, color, refraction and crystallization.

The department of biology presented collections and plates explanatory of the morphological differentiation and evolution of animals, the progressive specialization of the cell, and interesting cases of plant and animal reproduction. Special studies were shown of marine invertebrate zoology, the Arthropoda, and of the structure and anatomy of birds.

The Jones conchological collection, comprising several thousand specimens from all parts of the world, and a large number of selections from the Hawley herbarium, were of particular interest and beauty.

Several large colored plates descriptive of the American fossil beds accompanied the paleontological collection, the gaps in the collection being filled by sketches and plates, which showed a remarkable degree of ingenuity and correctness of knowledge on the part of the young collectors.

The entire exhibition showed what can be done by a few earnest young students of nature who take the trouble to go below the surface of mere collecting for sport. When we consider that the oldest member of this young society is but fifteen years of age, and that they received no outside aid whatever in the preparation of their collections, the result of their work is truly remarkable.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

A MEMORIAL meeting in honor of the late Henry Augustus Rowland was held at the Johns Hopkins University, on October 16. The principal address was made by Dr. T. C. Mendenhall.

THE Sociedad española de Historia Naturel of Madrid has established a new class of *socios honorarios*, limited to ten in number and at a special meeting in March last elected the following eight persons: Sir Archibald Geikie of London, Ph. van Tieghem of Paris, Adolph Engler of Berlin, Santiago Ramón y Cajal of Madrid, Carl Brunner von Wattenwyl of Vienna, Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock), of England, Albert Gaudry of Paris and Samuel H. Scudder of Cambridge, Mass.

ON the occasion of the celebration of Virchow's eightieth birthday last month, his bust in marble was presented to the Pathological Institute at Berlin.

DR. CHARLES E. MUNROE, professor of chemistry and dean of graduate studies in Columbian University, has been appointed by the Swedish Academy of Sciences one of the representatives to recommend candidates for the Nobel prize in chemistry.

DR. and Mrs. T. C. Mendenhall sailed from New York for the Azore Islands on October 29.

DR. L. O. HOWARD, chief entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, returned to Washington on October 27 from a protracted tour of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Mexico and Texas, where he has been conducting field investigations and examining the work of field agents.

DR. ANDREW D. WHITE, ambassador to Germany and ex-president of Cornell University, returned to his post in Berlin on October 31.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM LIBBEY, of Princeton University, and his family have sailed for Europe and will be absent for a year.

It is reported that the Duke of the Abruzzi will visit the United States next February, with a view to arranging for another expedition to the North Pole.

DR. WILHELM WALDEYER, professor of anatomy at Berlin, was entertained at dinner in New York City on October 26. Addresses were made by Drs. George W. Jacobi, A. Jacobi, William H. Welch and Carl Beck.

DR. OTTO NORDENSKJÖLD, leader of the Swedish Antarctic expedition, was entertained by Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society at the Royal Society's Club, London, on October 25. The *Antarctic* left Falmouth the following day for Buenos Ayres and the Falkland Islands.

DRS. BEYER, Formento and Salomon, of New Orleans, have been appointed civilian members of the government Yellow Fever Institute.

DR. R. G. PERKINS has been given an appointment to carry on research at Western Reserve University under the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Similar appointments at McGill University have been given to Dr. G. A. Charlton and Dr. P. G. Wooley.

PROFESSOR HUGO MÜNSTERBERG, of Harvard University, will give a series of eight Lowell lectures at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, beginning on November 11, on 'The Results of Experimental Psychology.'

MR. GEROW D. BRILLE, a graduate of Cornell University, has been appointed director of the Agricultural School and Experiment Station, to be established by the United States Government on the island of Negros in the Philippines.

W. D. STRAIGHT, instructor in drawing in Cornell University, has resigned to accept a position in the customs service in China.

PROFESSOR LAWRENCE BRUNER and a party from the department of entomology and ornithology of the University of Nebraska, as we learn from *The Auk*, spent during the early summer some time in the Pine Ridge region of northwestern Nebraska, investigating the birds of the region and making collections.

DR. REID HUNT, associate professor of pharmacology in the Johns Hopkins Medical School has spent the summer at the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, investigating certain poisonous plants for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Part of the work was done in conjunction with Mr. V. K. Chestnut, of Washington. Considerable attention was given to one of the so-called 'loco' or crazy weeds, and some progress was made in discovering the mode of action of this plant, which has baffled investigators for so many years.

THE *Revue générale des sciences*, as we have already noted, organized this year a scientific excursion to Asia Minor and Palestine. The party sailed from Marseilles on September 14 on the steamship *Senegal*, chartered for the excursion. Shortly afterwards two members of the crew were found to be affected with the plague, and the steamship returned. There were a number of scientific and medical men in the party.

SIX deaths from the bubonic plague have occurred at Liverpool, and the disease has reappeared in Glasgow.

DR. CALMETTE, director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, was, as we recently reported, bitten in the hand by one of his rattlesnakes while he was making experiments. Dr. Calmette immediately inoculated himself with his antivenomous serum, but it was found necessary to amputate one of his fingers.

THE Royal University of Ireland has conferred its D.Sc. on Mr. Walter Noel Hartley, F.R.S., professor of chemistry in the Royal College of Science for Ireland.

SURGEON-GENERAL W. TAYLOR, M.D., C.B., has been appointed Director-General of the British army medical service.

THE fund which is being raised to found a memorial to the late Dr. D. J. Leech, for twenty years professor of materia medica and therapeutics at the Owens College, Manchester, has now reached the sum of £1,230.

PRIVY COUNCILOR MAERCKER, professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Halle, died on October 20.

CANNON ISAAC TAYLOR, the author of an excellent work on 'The Alphabet' and other archeological books, died on October 18 at the age of seventy-two years.

THE eleventh congress of Russian Naturalists and Physicians will meet at St. Petersburg on January 2, and will remain in session for ten to eleven days. The sections into which the association is divided are mathematics and mechanics, astronomy and geodesy, physics, physical geography, geography and statistics, agriculture, chemistry, geology and mineralogy, botany, zoology, anatomy and physiology, scientific medicine, and hygiene. Three days are to be devoted to general sessions and seven days to the meetings of the sections.

At the recent International Congress of Criminal Anthropology at Amsterdam it was decided that the next congress will be held at Turin in 1906.

AN Australasian Ornithologists' Union is about to hold its first meeting at Adelaide. The society will publish a magazine called *The Emu*.

A COMMISSION, under the presidency of M. Léon Bourgeois, has recommended the addition of new laboratories to the Conservatoire des arts et métiers at a cost of about \$100,000.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *British Medical Journal* writes that the 'Virchow Day' lengthened out to a 'Virchow Week,' for the series of ovations that began on Saturday, October 12, did not find their close until Friday, October 18. On Monday evening, October 14, the Imperial Chancellor and Countess von Bülow gave a dinner in honor of Virchow, at which many of the foreign delegates and Berlin notabilities were present. On Tuesday evening an imposing public meeting gave evidence of the enthusiasm felt by the Berlin Liberals for Virchow as a politician. Eugen Richter, the great radical orator, made a flaming speech, in which sharp hits at the present political situation alternated with expressions of deepest gratitude for Virchow's untiring, courageous and lifelong labors in the cause of political freedom. That Virchow's political career has been one of real work can be best illustrated by the fact that for twenty-five years he was presi-

dent of the parliamentary audit committee. On Friday evening the town council and magistrates gave their great Virchow banquet in the city hall. What Virchow has done for public hygiene and town sanitation is known all over the world. No one could have put into better words the debt our generation owes him than did Virchow himself, when, in returning thanks for the speech in his honor, he said—without mock humility and without vanity either—that if he was proud of any achievements it must be the achievements in the domain of public health, since it was by his efforts, through the establishment of the system of drainage which he had recommended and the sewage farms constructed under his directions, that Berlin had become the healthiest city in the world. All the medals, addresses, pieces of statuary and paintings presented to Professor Virchow by learned societies and public personages are on view in the Central Hall of the Industrial Art Museum.

THE London *Times* states that the Crystal Palace authorities have decided to hold an American exhibition next year. It will be strictly confined to a display of the wealth, industry, science and art of the United States. The space of the palace will be divided so as to allow the exhibits to be ranged into ten classes, which will be found to cover exhaustively the vast resources, instructive and interesting, of that country. During the exhibition some of the leading American entertainments and shows will be introduced, in addition to the regular palace program, and in the grounds characteristic American sports will be conducted by representative teams. An important feature in connection with the exhibition will be the institution of a commercial bureau, under the direction of a committee of representative American and British firms. An American advisory committee has been formed, consisting of the officers, general committee and many prominent members of the American Society in London, who are working in co-operation with Mr. Henry Gillman to make the exhibition the most complete and representative one ever held. The English advisory committee includes the Lord Mayor, Earl Grey, the Earl of Crewe, Sir Douglas Fox, Viscount Dun-

cannon, Sir Henry Irving and Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P. Mr. Ernest Schenk, chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, has been for some time in America in connection with the arrangements, and has everywhere met with most cordial approval of the project. The American exhibition will extend from May to September.

THE Department of Agriculture is in receipt of a communication from Mr. R. J. Alfonso, agronomical engineer in Cuba, and secretary of the provincial 'Junta' of agriculture, commerce and industries of the Province of Puerto-Principe, in which he expresses his desire to be brought in contact with some of the leading manufacturers of agricultural implements in the United States in the hope that some of them may be induced to contribute to the agricultural museum his association is in process of organizing some of their implements, or models of the same. He expresses the hope that their enterprise and liberality in this respect would not go unrewarded, as such exhibits would serve a very useful purpose in the way of advertising their manufactures.

WE learn from the London *Times* that the committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire and report as to the best means by which the state or local authorities can assist scientific research as applied to problems affecting the fisheries of Great Britain and Ireland has met for the purpose of taking evidence. Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., presided. Dr. T. Wemyss Fulton, scientific superintendent to the Scottish Fishery Board, and Mr. E. W. L. Holt, scientific adviser to the fisheries branch of the Department of Agriculture, etc., Ireland, were examined, and Mr. G. C. Bompas and Professor G. B. Howes gave evidence with regard to the Buckland fish collection at South Kensington. Professor E. Ray Lankester, the president, and Mr. E. L. Allen, the director of the Marine Biological Association, and Mr. R. A. Dawson, superintendent under the Lancashire and Western Sea Fisheries Committee, also attended. Professor Herdman, F.R.S., a member of the committee, submitted a scheme for fishery investigations in the Irish Sea.

A BRITISH foreign office report gives some information regarding the bill on the subject of

the draining of the Zuyder Zee recently introduced in the Second Chamber of the States-General by Mr. Lely, the Minister for the Waterstaat, who likewise furnished the Chamber with a memorandum in explanation of the measure, giving a historical retrospect of all former proposals of this nature, as also the most complete details concerning his own proposal. It appears from the London *Times* that the plan consists of first enclosing and afterwards gradually partially reclaiming the Zuyder Zee, the pumping out of the water to be effected by steam pumps. The first work will be the construction of a dam from Wieringen, in North Holland, to Piaam, in Friesland. This dam will have sluices into the North Sea. The next works will be the creation of two polders, or areas of dry land reclaimed from the Zuyder Zee; the first, between Wieringen and Medemblik, to be called the 'North-West,' or 'Wieringen Polder,' and the second, between Hoorn and Marken, to be called the 'South-West,' or 'Hoorn-Polder.' The rest will remain a fresh-water lake, at all events in so far as Mr. Lely's plan is concerned, but should the latter prove successful, his ministerial successors may in days to come create two more polders on the northeast and southeast of the lake. The two polders will be of the following area, viz., the Wieringen Polder, 21,700 hectares, containing 18,700 hectares of fertile land; and the Hoorn Polder, 31,520 hectares, containing 27,820 hectares of fertile land. The entire work is to be completed in 18 years. The enclosing dyke from Wieringen to Piaam will be finished in the ninth year. In the eighth year will be commenced the works for dyking the Wieringen Polder, which in the 14th year will be dry and ready for sale. In the 11th year the similar works on the Hoorn Polder will be begun, and will be completed in the 18th year, when an area of upwards of 46,500 hectares of fertile soil will have been reclaimed. The cost of this gigantic work is estimated in round numbers at 95,000,000fl. (£7,916,667), which amount is to be raised by loans, and it is proposed to pay off the principal and interest by an annual increase of the Budget of 2,000,000fl. (£166,667) during a *maximum* period of 60 years.