

conifer seedlings to be furnished from the nurseries of the College Forest and to be planted on waste areas in the Adirondack Preserve.

Dr. Fernow's explanation should suffice not only to convince the intelligent but misled reader of the shameful attack against which he protests—and which, we observe, was telegraphed from Watertown—but even to instruct the most ignorant and thoughtless, if not to silence the selfish, obstructors of a policy which has commenced none too soon its endeavor to remedy the apparently irretrievable and fatal mischief which has done so much to bring upon the State and the nation all the grievous results of deforestation. This is one of those matters of applied science which is of such overwhelming importance as to justify the nation in making any sacrifice of time and money, the State in meeting every minutest requirement of its Forester and the people in silencing promptly and effectively every unpatriotic citizen who seeks to make the highest interests of the State subservient to his own individual petty desires.

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*FIELD WORK OF THE ETHNOLOGICAL DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY IN 1901.*

IN the past year the principal part of the field work of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, which was organized in 1897, has been brought to a close. Parties were in the field in the interior of British Columbia, on Vancouver Island, on Queen Charlotte Islands, and in northeastern Siberia. Mr. James Teit continued his studies and collections among the Thompson Indians and their neighbors. Mr. George Hunt was at work in northern Vancouver Island.

The principal undertaking of the expedi-

tion on the Pacific coast of America was a thorough investigation of the Haida Indians of Queen Charlotte Islands, which was intrusted to Dr. John R. Swanton. Dr. Swanton went to Queen Charlotte Islands in September, 1900, and stayed among the Haida for more than a year. His work was eminently successful. He succeeded in unravelling the intricate social organization of the tribe, and in giving, for the first time, thoroughly satisfactory explanations of the significance of totem poles. He also collected much information on the customs and beliefs of the people, and brought back an immense mass of mythology, recorded in both dialects of the native language, as well as grammatical notes sufficient to give a clear insight into its structure.

Unfortunately the interesting art of the Indians of Queen Charlotte Islands has practically disappeared. The raids of collectors such as Swan, Jacobsen, not to mention the later inroads of traders and other collectors, have been such that hardly an article of the old objects of this tribe is left. This condition hampered Dr. Swanton very considerably, in so far as it made his work of obtaining interpretations and explanations of objects impossible. Although he took with him a large number of sketches and photographs of masks, rattles and other objects of Haida provenience, it was found almost impossible to obtain explanations for any of these, because the owners and users of these objects either were dead or could not be found.

The Siberian department of the expedition was in charge of Mr. Waldemar Jochelson. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Jochelson, Mr. and Mrs. Bogoras, and Mr. Alexander Axelrod. The party was accompanied by Mr. Buxton, who was in charge of the zoological work. The expedition took the field in the spring of 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Bogoras, Mr. Axelrod and Mr. Buxton returned a few weeks ago,

while Mr. and Mrs. Jochelson will continue their researches until the summer of 1902.

Mr. Jochelson investigated the Koryak and Lamut. In the fall of 1901 he crossed the Stanovoi Mountains, and is at present engaged in researches among the Yukaghir, among whom he is continuing work previously undertaken by him among the western branch of this tribe. From here he is going to proceed westward, and will spend a considerable time among the Yakut. Mr. Jochelson reports that the culture of the Koryak has many features in common with the culture of the Indians of the north Pacific coast. Particularly is the mythology and folk-lore of these Siberian tribes and of the northwestern American Indians very much alike. Their arts are in some respects related to the arts of the tribes of southeastern and central Siberia, while in other respects there are strong resemblances to the Eskimo of Alaska. At the present time the natives of northeastern Siberia do not make any pottery; but Mr. Jochelson reports that remains of pottery were found in prehistoric sites. He collected very thorough information on the ethnology and physical characteristics of the tribe among whom he was working. The collection made by Mr. Jochelson among the Koryak has reached the Museum, and will be exhibited at an early date.

Mr. Waldemar Bogoras studied the Chukchee, Eskimo and Kamtchadal tribes. His previous studies among the Chukchee enabled him to make a thorough investigation of the languages of this district. He finds the Kamtchadal and Chukchee to be closely related languages. He has collected a large number of mythological and shamanistic texts, and much information of ethnological value. He reports that his collections are very extensive.

The various field parties of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition that have been at

work during the last four years have accumulated information on all the important tribes between Columbia River in America and the Amur River in Asia. The work of the expedition has been planned in such a way as to cover the whole area as thoroughly as possible. Since Nelson made a thorough study of the Alaska Eskimo, and Lieutenant Emmons had accumulated a wealth of material on the Tlingit of Alaska, no work was undertaken among those two tribes. Ethnological investigations were made in the State of Washington by Livingston Farrand; in British Columbia by Franz Boas, Livingston Farrand, Roland B. Dixon, John R. Swanton, George Hunt and James Teit. This work covered the whole province, with the exception of the Athapascan tribes north and east of Chilcotin River. Archeological work in British Columbia and Washington was carried on by Harlan I. Smith. The work in Arctic Asia was described before; but, besides, investigations were made on the Amur River, where Berthold Laufer studied the Gold and the Gilyak, and where Gerard Fowke carried on archeological researches.

It would be premature to express an opinion, at the present time, in regard to the final results of a comparison of the material accumulated by the Jesup Expedition. It is, however, evident that the material collected proves early cultural relations between the tribes of northeastern Asia and northwestern America.

The results of the expedition are being published as rapidly as possible, in the form of monographic descriptions. Up to the present time the following have been published:

'Facial Paintings of the Indians of Northern British Columbia': FRANZ BOAS.

'The Mythology of the Bella Coola Indians': FRANZ BOAS.

'The Archeology of Lytton, British Columbia': HARLAN I. SMITH.

'The Thompson Indians of British Columbia': JAMES TETT. Edited by FRANZ BOAS.

'Basketry Designs of the Salish Indians': LIVINGSTON FARRAND.

'Archeology of the Thompson River Region': HARLAN I. SMITH.

'Traditions of the Chilcotin Indians': LIVINGSTON FARRAND.

'Cairns of British Columbia and Washington': HARLAN I. SMITH and GERARD FOWKE.

'Traditions of the Quinault Indians': LIVINGSTON FARRAND.

'Kwakiutl Texts': FRANZ BOAS and GEORGE HUNT.

'The Decorative Art of the Amur Tribes': BERTHOLD LAUFER.

The manuscript for a number of additional monographs is completed, and others are in preparation. It is estimated, at the present time, that the results of the expedition will fill eight volumes of the Museum Memoirs.

The Museum is also carrying on work in China, which has been provided for by the generosity of a friend of the institution who desires his name to be withheld. This work has been placed in charge of Dr. Berthold Laufer, who went to China in July, 1901, and is carrying on work at the present time in the southern part of that country. The first part of the collection of Dr. Laufer has arrived at the Museum, and will soon be exhibited. The studies of an expert collector and investigator in that country cannot fail to give important scientific as well as practical results. Dr. Laufer's collections from China will be supplemented by collections made by Dr. C. C. Vinton in Korea.

Work has also been carried on in North America. In the beginning of the year Dr. A. L. Kroeber collected among the western Algonquin tribes. This work was in continuation of his work among the

Arapaho, and has yielded much valuable material. Dr. Kroeber's investigations were directed principally to the study of the conventionalism of the western Algonquin tribes, and to their religious ceremonies. In both these lines he collected information of great scientific interest. This investigation was provided for by the liberality of Mrs. Morris K. Jesup.

In 1901 Dr. Roland B. Dixon returned from his investigations in northern California, which were supported by the late Mr. C. P. Huntington. Later in the year Dr. Dixon was engaged in the preparation of the scientific results of his inquiry, the publication of which has been provided for by Mr. Archer M. Huntington.

During the summer two investigators were sent out to carry on work among Indian tribes. Mr. William Jones spent four months among the Sac and Fox, and brought back with him much linguistic and ethnological information. Mr. H. H. St. Clair, 2d, studied the northwestern Shoshone. His investigations were partly of a linguistic character, partly ethnological. He directed his attention to the study of the conventionalism of this tribe.

The results of the studies of North American Indians, carried on by the Museum, are in progress of publication. The first volume of these researches is devoted to the Eskimo of Hudson Bay and Baffin Bay, and is in press. The first part of the descriptions of Dr. Dixon is also nearly completed. It is expected that in the coming year the results of Dr. Dixon's and Dr. Kroeber's work may be published.

#### SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

*Der Gesang der Vögel, seine anatomischen und biologischen Grundlagen.* Von Dr. VALENTIN HÄCKER. Jena, Gustav Fischer. 1900. Gr. 8vo. Pp. viii+102. Mit 13 Abbild. im Text.

In the first chapter of this interesting brochure Dr. Häcker describes in detail the