

climatology on the one hand, and history, sociology, political economy and biology on the other. The courses offered at the outset will be those for which, within his field, there is greatest demand.

John Paul Goode, Ph.D., in charge of the work of geography in the Wharton School in the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted an assistant professorship in the department of geography, and will begin his work the second term of the summer quarter (July 27, 1903). No other appointment will be made this year. During his first year, Dr. Goode will be in residence during the second term of the summer quarter, and during the autumn and spring quarters. The courses which he will give during the first year will include courses on the economic geography of (1) North America, (2) Europe and (3) tropical countries. The central theme of these courses will be the influence of the physiography, the climate and the natural resources of these lands on their settlement, development and present commercial and industrial status. Research courses will also be offered for advanced students.

The geographic work of the university during the coming year will include the following courses, in addition to those given in the department of geography:

I. In the *Department of Geology*—(1) An elementary course in physiography, each quarter; (2) A local field and laboratory course, first term, summer quarter; (3) two field courses in geology and geography about Devil's Lake and the Dells of the Wisconsin, in Wisconsin, one month each, commencing June 18 and July 27, respectively; (4) a course in advanced physiography, autumn quarter; (5) a field course (for advanced students) in the Wasatch Mountains of Utah and vicinity.

Other courses which, while primarily geological, are fundamental to the proper conception of the evolution of the present geography of the continents, will also be given in this department.

II. In the *Department of Zoology*—Courses in zoogeography, summer and spring quarters.

III. In the *Department of Botany*—(1) An elementary course in plant geography (time not

announced); (2) an elementary course in ecology, summer and spring quarters; (3) elementary and advanced courses in field botany, summer and spring quarters; (4) advanced courses in geographic botany, winter quarter; and (5) a course in physiographic ecology, summer and spring quarters.

IV. In the *Department of Political Economy*—Courses in commercial geography, summer, autumn and winter quarters.

V. In the *Departments of History and Sociology*. Certain courses in these departments have a distinctly geographic bearing.

School of Education.—In addition to the foregoing, courses in geography will be given by Miss Baber in the School of Education (the normal department of the university). These courses are planned primarily with reference to the needs of teachers in the grades. Miss Baber will also conduct a field course of one month's duration during the second term of the summer quarter, beginning July 27.

A BIOLOGICAL STATION AT BERMUDA.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY and New York University unite with the Bermuda Natural History Society in inviting botanists and zoologists to spend six weeks in the temporary biological station provided for the present season at Bermuda.

By special arrangements with the Quebec S. S. Co. and the Hotel Frascati it has been possible to make the total expense, including transportation from New York and return, and board and lodging for six weeks at Bermuda, one hundred dollars.

The Bermuda Natural History Society has expressed its intention to do everything in its power to make the summer's work as profitable and pleasurable as possible, and to this end has undertaken to provide, among other things, the necessary facilities for collecting, namely, a steam launch, thirty to forty feet long with crew; a sail boat with fish-well and crew; three rowing boats, and a carriage with two horses capable of carrying ten or twelve persons. The laboratory will be equipped with all necessary reagents and utensils except microscopes and dissecting instruments, which should be brought by each investigator.

There are two possible dates of sailing from New York; June 20 and July 4. The laboratory will be opened for those who sail on June 20 and will remain open eight weeks, thus providing for those who can not sail until July 4.

The well-known richness of the sub-tropical fauna and flora, the healthfulness and equable temperature of the islands, and the ease with which they may be reached combine to make the Bermudas a most attractive field for biological research.

Venerable George Tucker, archdeacon, president, Bermuda Natural History Society.

Hon. W. Maxwell Green, Consul U. S. A., vice-president, Bermuda Natural History Society.

F. Goodwin Gosling, honorary secretary, Bermuda Natural History Society.

E. L. Mark, director Zoological Laboratory, Harvard University.

C. L. Bristol, professor of biology, New York University.

Circulars and detailed information will be supplied on application either to Professor C. L. Bristol, University Heights, New York City, or to Professor E. L. Mark, 109 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass.

PROGRESS TOWARD AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

DURING the Second International Conference held in Mexico in the winter of 1901-1902, a proposal that the creation of an International Archeologic Commission be recommended to the participating countries received much attention; and on January 29, 1902, a formal recommendation to that effect was adopted. It is printed *in extenso*, in Spanish, English and French, on pages 141-147, in the report of 'Recomendaciones, Resoluciones, Convenciones y Tratados,' published officially soon after the adjournment of the conference.

Action was taken on the recommendation within a few months by the Republic of Mexico, President Diaz appointing Señor Don Alfredo Chavero (a distinguished archeologist, soon afterwards made director of the Museo Nacional) to inquire into the feasibility of establishing such a commission, and to confer with representatives of other countries. Dr. Chavero visited the United States in the

autumn of 1902, and conferred with the diplomatic representatives of the various American countries in Washington, as well as with the archeologists and ethnologists in attendance at the International Congress of Americanists held in New York in October. On returning to Mexico he reported progress, pursuant to which President Diaz delegated His Excellency, Señor Don Manuel de Aspiroz, the Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, as a representative of the commission empowered to treat with similar delegates from other countries.

The recommendation of the International Conference came to the notice of several scientific societies in this country; and on July 1, 1902, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Anthropological Association adopted resolutions approving the contemplated action.

In November, 1902, the Secretary of State designated Dr. W. J. McGee, ethnologist in charge, Bureau of American Ethnology, as a representative on the part of the United States to confer with similar representatives on the part of other countries in arranging for the organization of the commission; being in the City of Mexico soon afterwards, he conferred with President Diaz, Dr. Chavero and others, and after his return continued the conferences with the Mexican Ambassador as well as with Honorable W. W. Rockhill, director of the Bureau of American Republics. In these conferences a plan for the organization of the commission was framed.

On April 15, 1903, a meeting of representatives of several American countries, convoked by the Secretary of State at the instance of the Ambassador for Mexico, was held in the State Department. The draft of plan for organization of the commission was submitted by His Excellency, Señor de Aspiroz, and some of its features were explained by Dr. McGee. After full discussion the plan was approved without dissenting voice; the representatives of four countries signified the intention of adopting it on behalf of their governments, while other ministers explained the necessity of withholding final action pending instructions from their respective governments, and it was