

above mentioned geologic folios are sold for 25 cents each. Application for any and all publications should be made to the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

A NOTE in the *British Medical Journal* states that the opening up of Central and Eastern Africa has revealed the fact that instead of zebras being nearly extinct, these animals exist in large numbers on the banks of the Tama River and in the province of Ukamba. Unlike horses and cattle, they are proof against horse sickness and the fatal tsetse fly. At the present time, for land transport in war, mules are almost universally employed, and they are used for the carriage of mountain batteries. Professor Cossar Ewart has at Penycuik since 1895 been endeavoring by zebra-horse hybrids to 'evolve' an animal that shall be superior to the mule for the purposes for which that animal is usually employed. There are three kinds or types of zebras—namely, Grevy's zebra of Shoa and Somaliland, the mountain zebra (*equus zebra*), once common in South Africa, and known as the common zebra, and the widely-distributed Burchell group of zebras. The zebra-horse hybrids were obtained by crossing mares of various sizes with a zebra stallion, a Burchell's zebra; and the new animals get the name of 'zebrules.' They seem excellently adapted by their build and general make, as well as by the hardness of hoof, for transport purposes and artillery batteries. The zebra striping is often distinct, though in color they more generally resemble their dam. They stand fourteen hands high, with a girth measurement of sixty-three inches. Their temper seems to be better than that of the ordinary mule, and they are exceedingly active, alert and intelligent. The Indian government is giving them a trial in Quetta for mountain battery work, and they are being put, also, to a practical test in Germany.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

THE Royal Geographical Society has appropriated £200 a year for five years, and the general board of studies of Cambridge University the same sum for a School of Geography at the university.

PROFESSOR W. N. FERRIN has been elected president of the Pacific University at Forest Grove, Oregon.

DR. ALLEN J. SMITH, present professor of pathology in the University of Texas, has been elected professor of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania, in succession to Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute, New York.

MR. EDGAR JAMES SWIFT, A.B. (Amherst, 1886), who has held a fellowship at Clark University for the past two years and has just taken an examination for the doctor's degree there, has been appointed professor of psychology and pedagogy in the Washington University at St. Louis.

MR. M. E. STICKNEY, of Harvard University, has been appointed instructor in botany in Denison University to succeed Mr. W. W. Stockberger, resigned.

THE following appointments have been made at McGill University: Dr. J. G. McCarthy, to be assistant professor of anatomy; Dr. J. T. Halsey, to be assistant professor of pharmacology and therapeutics; Dr. R. A. Kerry, to be lecturer in pharmacology and therapeutics; Dr. S. Ridley Mackenzie, to be lecturer in clinical surgery; Dr. John McCrae, to be lecturer in pathology; Dr. D. A. Shirres, to be lecturer in neuro-pathology; Dr. D. D. McTaggart, to be lecturer in medico-legal pathology.

AT University College, London, Dr. Page May has been appointed lecturer on the physiology of the nervous system, and Mr. J. H. Parsons, lecturer on physiological optics.

A CHAIR of agricultural botany has been established at Rennes, with M. Danniell as professor.

DR. EMIL KRAEPELIN, professor of psychiatry at Heidelberg, has been called to Munich.

DR. W. LOSSEN, professor of chemistry at Königsberg, has retired.

DR. CARL HUGO HUPPERT, professor of medical chemistry at the German University of Prague, will retire at the end of the present semester.