

appointed. They are Hon. Volney W. Foster, the representative of the United States in the International Conference, to whose initiative the movement is due; Dr. W J McGee, president of the American Anthropological Association, long ethnologist-in-charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and now chief of the Department of Anthropology in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; and Professor Francis W. Kelsey, of the University of Michigan, secretary of the Archeological Institute of America.

On August 7, the American commissioners met in Evanston with the object of studying the plan of organization and preparing themselves to meet their associates from other countries at the organizing session on the third Monday in December next. The plan of organization adopted at the meeting of the diplomatic representatives on April 15 was found acceptable in all its general provisions, though a few minor changes were suggested. Informal advices indicate that corresponding action has been taken in Mexico and two or three other American republics; so that the outlook for the organization seems promising.

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

As we have already stated Professors Simon Newcomb, Hugo Münsterberg and Albion W. Small, the committee in charge of the Congress of Arts and Sciences of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, are at present abroad making arrangements and issuing invitations in connection with the congress. Mr. Joseph B. Gilder writes to the *Boston Transcript* stating that more than sixty foreign delegates have accepted the invitation, including in mathematics, MM. J. G. Darboux, Émile Picard and J. H. Poincaré, of Paris; and Professor O. Boltzmann, of Vienna. In chemistry, Professors James Dewar, of London; W. Ostwald, of Leipzig; and J. H. Van't Hoff, of Berlin. In astronomy, Professors H. H. Turner, of Oxford; and W. Kapteyn, of Utrecht. In geology and mineralogy, Professors Ferdinand Zirkel, of Leipzig; C. Weigert, of Frankfurt; and Sir Archibald Geikie and Dr. Hugh Robert Mill, of London.

In biology, Professors K. Goebel, of Munich; Max Fürbringer, of Heidelberg; Felix Marchand, of Leipzig; Alfred M. Giard and L. Manouvrier, of Paris; and Wilhelm Waldeyer, Oskar Hertwig, Wilhelm Engelmann and Albert Orth, of Berlin. In psychology, Principal C. Lloyd Morgan, of Bristol; M. Pierre Janet, of Paris; Professors Herm. Ebbinghaus, of Breslau; and Carl Stumpf, of Berlin. In philosophy, Professors Henri Bergson, of Paris; Carl Dessoir, of Berlin; Alois Riehl, of Halle; Windelband, of Strasburg; and W. R. Sorley, of Cambridge, England.

THE vacancy on the board of trustees of the Elizabeth Thompson Science Fund, caused by the resignation of Dr. J. M. Crafts, has been filled by the election of Professor T. W. Richards, of Harvard University.

MR. R. LYDEKKER, F.R.S., has been elected a foreign member of the R. Accademia dei Lincei, Rome.

PROFESSOR GUIDO BACCELLI has been elected a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Medicine, in the Section of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Baccelli is the Italian minister of agriculture.

DR. JULIUS WIESNER, professor of botany at the University of Vienna, has been elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Turin.

G. L. SWENDSEN, professor of civil engineering and hydraulic engineer to the Utah Agricultural College and Experiment Station, has resigned to accept an appointment with the U. S. Geological Survey.

PROFESSOR W. O. ATWATER, of Wesleyan University, is at present abroad and will remain until November, studying experiments there being made on human nutrition.

PROFESSOR GEO. F. ATKINSON, who holds the chair of botany at Cornell University, sailed for Europe last week.

DR. A. PETRUNKEVITSCH, docent for zoology at Freiberg, is about to visit America to carry on scientific work.

MR. W. C. WELBORN, formerly of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College,

has gone to the Philippines, to accept a position in the Bureau of Agriculture.

*Nature* states that Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, of the Natural History Museum, has returned from his trip to the Azores with a large collection of birds, insects and land molluscs, the latter including some forms of special interest.

LIEUTENANT KOLCHAK has started from the Arctic coast for the New Siberian Islands in search of Baron Toll, the head of the Russian polar expedition which left St. Petersburg three years ago.

A MEETING was held in Bar Harbor, Maine, on August 15, to confer with respect to the memorial in honor of the late Major Walter Reed, M.D., U.S.A., to whom the world is indebted for most important services in the investigation and the suppression of yellow fever. The meeting was called by President Daniel C. Gilman, Drs. S. Weir Mitchell, Edward G. Janeway, Wm. H. Welch and Christian A. Herter.

GENERAL E. E. BRYAN, a prominent lawyer of Wisconsin, for several years dean of the Wisconsin University Law School, died on August 11, at the age of sixty-eight years. At the time of his death he was president of the Commission of Fisheries for the State of Wisconsin, and president of the Commission for the Natural History and Geological Survey of the State.

M. PROSPER HENRY, since 1865 connected with the Paris Observatory, well-known for his work in celestial photography carried out in conjunction with his brother, M. Paul Henry, died in the French Alps on July 25, as a result of exposure to the cold.

M. ERNEST MENAULT, inspector general of agriculture in France and the author of numerous works on agriculture and economic entomology, has died at the age of seventy-two years.

DR. BACCIALLI has died as the result of an accidental inoculation while carrying on bacteriological investigations at Bologna.

WE regret also to record the deaths of Dr. Eduard Weyr, professor of mathematics at the Prague Technological Institute, who died

on July 23, at the age of fifty years, and of Dr. Apollon Kurbatow, professor of applied chemistry at the St. Petersburg Technological Institute.

ACCORDING to an answer to a question in the House of Commons the sums voted for London museums and galleries for the current year are: Victoria and Albert Museum and Bethnal-green Museum, £66,994; Geological Museum, £3,558; British Museum, £128,729; Natural History Museum, £49,051; National Gallery, £18,600; National Portrait Gallery, £5,541; Wallace Collection, £9,066.

THE British Civil Service supplementary estimates include the sum of £45,000 for the relief expedition to be sent to the Antarctic.

THE daily papers state that the schooner *Marie Sachs*, sent by the California Academy of Sciences to explore the islands of the Pacific coast, has returned with numerous collections, after a voyage of four thousand miles.

ACCORDING to the New York *Evening Post* a scientific expedition, led by an American, Major W. C. Daniels, will leave Southampton on September 1 for New Guinea. Major Daniels will be accompanied by Dr. C. G. Seligman, a member of the Cambridge Anthropological expedition to Torres Strait and Sarawak, Borneo; Dr. William Strong, of Trinity College, Cambridge; and A. H. Dunning. Major Daniels has equipped a schooner, and the Royal Geographical Society has furnished the instruments. The Royal Society and the British government are helping the expedition financially. Ethnological, pathological, geographical and geological investigations will be made.

It appears from an article in *Nature* that the arrangements for the Southport meeting of the British Association are well advanced. The meeting at Southport in 1883 was one of the most successful in the history of the Association, standing eighth in point of numbers and fourth in point of receipts, with 2,714 members in attendance. It is consequently hoped that the meeting this year will be larger and more interesting than usual. Evening lectures will be given by Dr. Robert Monroe

on 'Man as Artist and Sportsman in the Paleolithic Period,' and by Dr. Arthur Roe on 'The Old Chalk Sea and some of its Teachings,' while the evening lecture to working-men will be given by Dr. J. S. Flett on 'The Recent Volcanic Eruptions in the West Indies.' Americans returning home from summer holidays abroad will find Southport a very convenient place for the meeting, which begins on September 9.

At the meeting of the German Association of Men of Science and Physicians to be held at Cassel from September 20 to 26, general addresses are promised by Professor Ziehen of Utrecht, on the physiological psychology of the feelings and affections; by Dr. Griesbach of Muhlhausen, on the present condition of school hygiene; and by Professor von Behring of Marburg, on the struggle against tuberculosis.

THE Congress of Alienists and Neurologists of France and French-speaking Countries held its thirteenth annual meeting at Brussels beginning August 1.

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting of French Geographical and Colonial Societies was held this month in Rouen. According to the London *Times* twenty-four French geographical societies were represented, nine kindred societies, and three foreign geographical societies. The Royal Geographical Society was represented by Mr. H. J. Mackinder, director of the School of Geography at Oxford. Various French Ministries were also represented. The program was a long one, including about forty communications, many of them on questions of great importance and wide interest. On the conclusion of the congress a number of excursions were arranged for, about eighty of the members proposing to go to England.

THE *British Medical Journal* gives some details in regard to the International Congress for the Study of Tuberculosis which will be held in Paris from September 24 to October 1, 1904. The congress will comprise a medical, a social and a technical section. In the medical section the following are the questions proposed for discussion: (1) The

treatment of lupus by the new methods; (2) the early diagnosis of tuberculosis by the new methods; (3) comparative study of the different forms of tuberculosis. The social section will discuss the following questions: (1) The etiological factors of tuberculosis; (2) the value of the various methods of treating tuberculosis; (3) assurance and sickness societies in relation to the struggle against tuberculosis. The technical section consists of a museum in which will be exhibited collections of anatomo-pathological, histological and bacteriological specimens and preparations; tables of statistics, plans and designs for the installation of hospitals, sanatoria and dispensaries; publications of all kinds relative to antituberculosis leagues and associations; and industrial products used in the treatment of tuberculosis. The president of the congress is Professor Brouardel.

A DIFFICULT piece of topographic surveying has recently been completed in connection with the Uncompahgre Valley projects in western Colorado. In the course of the investigations it became necessary that a topographic survey should be made of about 1,500 feet of the bottom of the Grand Canyon of the Gunnison River. A general survey of this canyon was made last year by parties connected with the Reclamation Service, and the locality mentioned was selected as the point for the location of the head of a tunnel six miles in length to be constructed for the purpose of conducting water into the Uncompahgre Valley. The canyon at this point is approximately 2,000 feet in depth, the walls being sheer precipices. The water flows very swiftly over huge boulders and through narrow gorges, and it is therefore impossible, particularly at high stages, to use boats or to traverse the canyon longitudinally in any way. In order, therefore, to obtain the topography of this section it was necessary to descend into the canyon over cliffs and through narrow fissures in four different places. The topography of the talus slope for about 600 feet on the south side of the river was taken first by descending through a narrow fissure which, being of softer material than the granite cliffs of which the walls are generally

composed, had in the process of time eroded and made it possible for a party to descend. The party then, by means of a detour of approximately 150 miles, came down a similar fissure on the opposite side of the river and obtained the topography of that side for about an equal distance. About 12,000 feet further upstream they were able to descend again to another short talus slope, although the descent was extremely perilous, it being necessary for the party at times to descend over steep cliffs for several hundred feet by means of ropes. On the opposite side was another small talus slope, which was reached by a similar descent after the return of the party to the south side. There was one other small talus slope, between the extreme tracts already mentioned, which it was impossible for the party to reach with instruments, but one man descended this slope also by means of ropes, in order that he might set signals for triangulation. This dangerous piece of work was at last concluded, however, to the satisfaction of the chief of the party. The Uncompahgre Valley project is under the general direction of Mr. A. L. Fellows, district engineer; the men who made the descents into the canyon were Mr. I. W. McConnell, resident engineer, Mr. W. P. Edwards, assistant engineer, and Messrs. R. H. Sargent and L. E. Foster, topographers.

THE annual Blue-book relating to the British Museum has been published. According to an abstract in the London *Times* the report on the British Museum (Natural History) by Professor Ray Lankester, director, states that the number of visits was 433,619, compared with 417,691 in 1901. The attendance on Sunday afternoons has increased from 57,797 to 61,035. The average daily attendance was 1,197, for week-days only 1,201, and for Sunday afternoons 1,173. The report also states that the survey of the fishes of the Nile, begun in February, 1899, in co-operation with the Egyptian government, came to an end in June last. The work done since the last report was on the Blue Nile and White Nile. The former was explored as far as Rosaires, the latter as far as Gondokoro,

where a valuable collection was made. The whole collection made during the three years' operations, amounting to some 9,500 specimens of over 100 species of fishes (14 being new to science), has reached the museum, and the final description of the material obtained is being proceeded with for publication by the Egyptian government. In consequence of the marked success which attended Dr. C. W. Andrews's mission to Egypt in 1901, he was again sent to that country last year, with treasury sanction, for the purpose of continuing the geological explorations in the Fayûm. The season's operations resulted in the acquisition for the museum, partly by excavations and partly by arrangements with the Geological Survey of Egypt, of a very important and valuable series of fossils, including remains of *Arsinoitherium*, *Palæomastodon*, etc. The collections thus acquired represent nearly all the important forms yet discovered in the locality, besides several species that are almost certainly new to science. The trustees have accepted a generous offer by Mr. W. E. De Winton to defray the expenses of carrying on geological explorations in Egypt for one or two seasons, and to present all the specimens obtained to the museum. Dr. Andrews has accordingly been despatched to Egypt to superintend the excavations in the present season. Mr. W. R. Ogilvie Grant, an assistant in the Zoological Department, has been authorized to proceed to the Azores to make a zoological exploration of that group of islands, with a view to collect specimens, the cost of the expedition being defrayed by Mr. Walter Rothschild, M.P. An arrangement has been made with the committee of the National Antarctic Expedition, under which the British Museum will receive the collections obtained, the trustees having agreed to publish the natural history results of the voyage.

*The Experiment Station Record* states that the successful work of the local agricultural experiment stations in Japan has made it possible for the ministry of agriculture and commerce to reduce the number of branch experiment stations connected with the Central Agricultural Experiment Station at Nishigahara, and to concentrate its efforts and

funds on a smaller number of stations and fewer lines of work. Until April, 1903, there were nine of these branch stations, but at that time six of them, viz., the Hokuriku, Too, Tokai, Shikoku, Sanio and Sanin branch stations, were turned over to the control of the local government, and the funds and staffs of these institutions were transferred to the Central Agricultural Experiment Station, and the three remaining branch stations, *i. e.*, those at Kashiwabara, Idzumimura and Hanadatemura. The funds available for the Central Station and its three branches for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1904, amount to \$91,920. The total budget of the ministry of agriculture and commerce for the year is \$3,386,713. The local stations referred to above now number thirty-nine. They receive subsidies from the ministry of agriculture and commerce amounting to \$65,000 a year and also funds appropriated by the local governments. The annual expenditures of these stations vary from \$2,200 to \$11,232. In addition to the stations supported by public funds, there are three private experiment stations. The island of Formosa supports three agricultural experiment stations and a tea experiment station, all of which are under the control of the Bureau of Industries of Formosa.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

MR. JOSEPH PULITZER, the proprietor of the *New York World*, has given \$1,000,000 to Columbia University to establish a school of journalism, and will add a second million when the school is in successful operation at the end of three years. President Butler announces that the school will take rank with the existing professional schools of law, medicine, engineering, architecture and education, and that a building will be erected at once at a cost of about \$500,000.

*The Experiment Station Record* states that the total appropriation for the Pennsylvania State College made by the state legislature at its recent session was \$250,805.55. Of this amount \$100,000 is for the purpose of assisting in the erection, equipment and furnishing of a building for the department of agricul-

ture of the college, while \$150,000 additional is virtually pledged by the attachment of a proviso requiring the trustees of the college to file with the auditor-general plans, specifications and estimates satisfactory to him showing that the entire cost of the building and equipment will not exceed \$250,000.

By the will of Mary P. Eakin, of New London, Yale University receives one third of her estate, about \$5,000. It is given without restrictions as a memorial to her late son, W. S. Eakin, of the class of 1892.

DR. WALDEMAR KOCH, Ph.D. (Harvard, 1900), has been elected assistant professor of physiological chemistry and pharmacology in the University of Missouri. Dr. Koch is spending the summer at Strasburg and will spend the autumn months in England. He assumes his duties in the University of Missouri on January 1.

DR. J. R. MURLIN has resigned from Ursinus College to become instructor in physiology at University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

PROFESSOR CHARLES K. FRANCIS, who has been junior professor of chemistry in the Georgia School of Technology for some time, has resigned to accept the chair of chemistry in Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C.

MR. HOWARD MARSH, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and formerly professor of pathology and surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has been elected to the professorship of surgery at Cambridge University, which has been vacant since the death of Sir G. M. Humphry, F.R.S.

M. ANDOYER has been appointed professor of physical astronomy and M. Painlevé professor of mathematics at the University of Paris.

M. PADÉ has been made professor of mechanics at Bordeaux and M. Lebeuf, professor of astronomy at Besancon.

DR. ARTHUR KORN has been elected associate professor of theoretical physics and Dr. von Weber associate professor of mathematics at the University of Munich.