

partments and the remarkable growth of Sibley College. His own contribution to this splendid result can hardly be over-estimated. To his wise and farsighted policy and his tactful and efficient administration is due in greatest measure the development of Sibley College, which now constitutes the largest unit in our university organization and holds an assured place among the foremost technical schools of the world.

In all his relations to general university problems he exhibited the spirit of the scholar and the wisdom of the man of affairs. Serene in temper, sound in judgment, swift and certain in action, he justly exercised a weighty influence in all our counsels.

As a colleague he exhibited an interest in all good learning that bespoke the true scholar and the generous fellow-worker.

As a friend and companion he manifested a cordial sympathy that attracted all who knew him and held them in the bonds of an increasing affection.

In all the relations of life he moved upon the higher levels and showed forth the better qualities of our nature.

His loss falls heavily upon us, his colleagues and friends; upon the college whose head he was; and upon the university in whose history he has borne a distinguished part. It falls most heavily upon his family, whose grief we share, and to whom we desire to express our profound and sincere sympathy.

T. F. CRANE,
E. W. HUFFCUT,
W. F. DURAND,
Committee.

ITHACA, N. Y., _____

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

A COMMEMORATIVE number of *The American Journal of Psychology* has been issued, in honor of President G. Stanley Hall on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his attainment of the doctorate of philosophy. The volume contains twenty-six papers by colleagues and former students and extends to 434 pages. A portrait of President Hall is given as a frontispiece. The dedication reads "To Granville Stanley Hall, founder

of the first American laboratory for experimental psychology and of the first American journal for the publication of the results of psychological investigation; pioneer in the systematic study of the mental development of children and the application of its results to educational practice; ardent inspirer of others in the zeal for new knowledge—in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his attainment of the doctorate in philosophy, this collection of papers is dedicated conjointly by colleagues and former pupils."

DR. HANS GADOW, Strickland curator of the University Museum and lecturer on advanced morphology and vertebrata at Cambridge University, England, has accepted an invitation of the Lowell Institute, Boston, to give a course of six lectures beginning March 29, 1904, on 'Coloration of Amphibians and Reptiles.' Dr. Gadow will probably give other popular lectures on zoological subjects while he is in this country.

DR. M. E. JAFFA, of the University of California, was elected president of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists at their recent meeting in Washington.

DR. E. H. RUEDIGER, of the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, Chicago, has been appointed assistant in the Serum Institute, Manila, P. I.

OSMOND E. LEROY, of the Geological Survey of Canada, has been appointed geologist to the Chinese Department of Mines, and leaves for Shanghai this month. Mr. Leroy is a graduate of McGill University and was assistant in geology in that institution for several years. During the past two seasons he has been engaged with Dr. Barlow in a detailed geological study of the nickel areas in the district about Sudbury.

MR. W. M. MACMILLAN, of St. Louis, will start this week for Egypt in order to explore the course of the Blue Nile. The party will embark in launches at Khartum and proceed to the furthest navigable point, where it will land and continue the explorations in the direction of Lake Rudolf.

PROFESSOR W. J. HUSSEY, of the Lick Observatory, has for some time been engaged in

astronomical observations at Canoplas, N. S. W.

COMMANDER ROBERT E. PEARY, U.S.N., Lieut.-Commander William S. Sims, Lieut. H. A. Bispham and Surgeon Henry G. Beyer, U.S.N., who have been inspecting the barracks system of British and German naval stations with a view to determining the advisability of building similar barracks at the navy-yards in this country for the housing of seamen to take the place of receiving ships, have returned to America.

DR. R. D. MURRAY, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, died in Laredo, Texas, on November 22, at the age of sixty-four years. His death was the result of the runaway accident noted in the last issue of this journal.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE had offered to give \$300,000 to New Haven for a public library if the city would appropriate \$30,000 a year to maintain it. It will be accepted by the city, but legislative power will first have to be obtained.

THE Warren Triennial Prize of the value of \$500 will be awarded next year for a research on some topic in physiology, surgery or pathology. Particulars may be obtained from Dr. H. B. Howard, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

THERE will be a civil service examination on January 5, 6 and 7, 1904, for mammal taxidermist in the U. S. National Museum at a salary of \$900 a year.

THE American Society of Mechanical Engineers will hold its forty-eighth annual meeting in New York City on December 1-4. President J. M. Dodge will deliver an address on 'The Money Value of Technical Training.'

THE American Historical Association and the American Economic Association will hold their annual conventions in New Orleans, La., on December 29, 30 and 31.

THE Röntgen Ray Society meets at the University of Pennsylvania on December 9 and 10.

THE fourteenth International Congress of Americanists will meet at Stuttgart from August 18-23, 1904. Dr. Karl von den

Steinen is president of the committee on organization. The vice-presidents are Count von Linden and Dr. Eduard Seler. The subjects to be discussed by the congress relate to (a) 'The Native Races of America; their Origin, Distribution, History, Physical Characteristics, Languages, Inventions, Customs and Religions'; (b) 'The Monuments and the Archeology of America'; (c) 'The History of the Discovery and Occupation of the New World.' Communications may be oral or written, and in English, German, French, Italian or Spanish. The time allowed for each paper shall, as a rule, not exceed twenty minutes; but exceptions may be made for subjects of particular interest and general importance. For the discussions the limit of time is five minutes. All papers presented to the congress will, on the approval of the bureau, be printed in the volume of Proceedings. Members are requested to send in the titles of their papers to the general secretary as soon as possible. Abstracts, which may not exceed 1,000 words, of any paper accepted for the program, should be sent in before July 1; they will be printed in the daily bulletin during the session. Applications for membership in the congress, the cost of which is \$3.00, should be made to the secretary, Dr. Kurt Lampert, Archivstrasse, 3., Stuttgart.

THE steamship *Gauss* has safely arrived at Kiel after its Antarctic expedition.

THE Antelope House at the New York Zoological Park was open to the public on November 26. The building, which is 142 x 78 feet, has been erected at a cost of about \$80,000.

The British Medical Journal states that the botanical part of the Museum of Natural History of Owens College has just been enriched by the gift of one of the governors of the college, Mr. J. Cosmo Melvill, of this General Herbarium of the World. It embraces one third of all known plants, about 40,000 species, exhibited through half a million specimens, gathered from most parts of the world, arctic, temperate and tropical. It is one of the three last private herbaria existing in Great Britain, and the only one of the three

which extends its area beyond the palearctic region. Of the 7,500 recognized genera of plants it contains 5,000, and many subgenera.

THE Geophysical Institute at Göttingen, which is the only one of the kind in Germany, is about to be enlarged by an additional wing.

THE London *Times* states that Dundee whalers which have returned from Davis Strait make reports concerning the Ericksen (Danish) and Amundsen (Norwegian) expeditions. On June 26 the whalers *Eclipse*, Captain Milne, and *Diana*, Captain Adams, met at Dalrymple Rock, near Smith's Sound, where they had a rendezvous with Captain Amundsen. They found no signs of the explorer, but by arrangement left a large quantity of stores. Since he left Norway nothing has been heard of Amundsen. He was expected to touch at the Danish settlements on the west coast of Greenland. The past summer is memorable in whaling records, the winds and ice conditions rendering the passage to the north extremely hazardous. It is feared that disaster may have overtaken Amundsen's little craft, but experienced whalers state that if he has kept to the west side of the straits he may have escaped the great ice. When in the neighborhood of Dalrymple Rock, Captains Milne and Adams fell in with Ericksen and his company. They were in Saunders's Island, and were in a pitiable state of destitution. Count Moltke, the artist of the expedition, was very ill, and the explorers, who were in company with several natives, inhabited an old and tattered tent. Food, but for a supply of eggs, was very low, and they had only one gun. They had abandoned their boat and all but one of their sledges at the northern part of Melville Bay. The captains were unable to furnish them with a boat or to convey them to Greenland. They, however, gave them wood to build a boat, some ammunition, potatoes, butter and other stores. The captain now expects that they may not have attempted to leave, as in the terrific weather that followed it is almost certain that they would have perished; and it is surmised that they elected to stay with the Eskimos. They would quickly fall in with Amundsen should his

party not have come to grief. The whalers consider it almost hopeless that they will succeed in making the Danish settlement this winter.

THE forthcoming session of the Royal Geographical Society, says the London *Times*, will begin on November 4, a week earlier than is usual. This, we understand, is due to the fact that Sir Frederick Lugard, who has promised to give the opening paper of the session, on northern Nigeria, is due to leave England early in November to resume his work in that part of the empire. The second paper, on November 10, will be by Commander R. E. Peary, who will give an account of his North Polar explorations and attempts to reach the North Pole, during the years 1898-1902. The next meeting, on November 23, will be occupied by a paper by Colonel C. C. Manifold, who will give an account of his recent explorations and survey work in western China, and expound his views on the economic development of that region. At the meeting on December 14 Colonel Sir Thomas Holdich will describe some of the results of his work among the Patagonian Andes, when carrying out the delimitation of the frontier between Chile and the Argentine Republic. The arrangements for the meetings of the society after Christmas are more or less provisional. Papers, however, may be expected by Colonel P. H. M. Massy, on his seven years' journeys in Asia Minor; by Captain Philip Maud, R.E., on the exploring expedition along the southern Abyssinian border, organized by Mr. Butter, who obtained Captain Maud's services as surveyor. It is possible also that Sir William Garstin may be able, before the conclusion of the session, to give the society an account of the results of his recent investigation of the Nile basin. A popular exposition of the views at present entertained with regard to the Gulf Stream may be expected from Mr. H. N. Dickson, while Mr. Keith Lucas may deal with his recent investigations among the lakes of New Zealand. It is hoped that Lieutenant Ernest Shackleton may be able to tell, in the form of a Christmas lecture to young people, of some of his adventures in the Antarctic regions,

with many lantern illustrations. It is hardly to be expected that the *Discovery* will reach home in time to enable Captain Scott to give an account of the work of the expedition. This is more likely to be the leading event of the following session.

A REUTER telegram from Vienna says: As a result of a long conflict between the Anti-Semitic members of the Landtag and Count Kielmansegg, governor of Lower Austria, on the one hand, and the general body of Vienna physicians and university professors on the other, the members of the Vienna Medical Chamber, which is entrusted with the professional control of the doctors in this city, resigned *en masse*. The conflict began ostensibly over the question of vivisection, several members of the Landtag accusing the doctors of performing experiments on animals in a manner contrary to the provisions of the Vivisection Law. The doctors allege that the whole agitation is fostered by the Anti-Semites, who are generally hostile to science, and that the fact that large proportion of Vienna doctors are Jews tended greatly to increase the hostility of the Anti-Semites.

THE Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippines is organized with the following officers: F. Lamson-Scribner, Chief of Bureau; Seth Bohmanson, Chief Clerk; Harry H. Dell, Director of Animal Industry; A. P. Hayne, Director, Agricultural College and Experiment Station, Negros Occidental; A. J. Washburne, Manager of Stock Farm; Geo. M. Havice, Superintendent of Government Farm at San Raman, Mindanao; Wm. S. Lyon, in charge of Seed and Plant Introduction; Harry T. Edwards, Fiber Expert; Thomas Hanley, Expert in Tropical Agriculture; Wilfred J. Boudreau, in charge of Rice Investigations; James H. Shipley, Expert in Plant Culture; Zalmon K. Miller, Expert in Farm Management and Machinery; Thomas L. Richmond, Superintendent of Experiment Station in Manila.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

THE president and fellows of Harvard University have voted to fix the number of Austin

Teaching Fellowships at twenty-four. These fellowships are not subject to application like other fellowships and scholarships, but are treated like assistantships and annual instructorships as regards the manner of appointment. Of the twenty-four fellowships, twenty are under the faculty of arts and sciences, and four under the faculty of medicine.

THE special course in agriculture, which has been given at the Scientific School of Yale University for twenty-five years, has been discontinued on account of the retirement of Professor Brewer.

THE Prussian Ministry of Public Instruction is preparing a work on German education for the St. Louis Exposition. The book is to contain a complete account of German instruction in all its branches at the present time, and also an account of its historical development. There will be over a hundred contributors, the introduction being written by Professor Paulsen.

THE University of Edinburgh has received a gift by Dr. Henry Barnes, Carlisle, of MS. letters of Boerhaave.

MESSRS. W. R. RANSOM and E. C. Froelich have been appointed instructors in mathematics in Harvard University.

PAUL B. BIRD has been appointed instructor in marine engineering at Cornell University.

LEO R. A. SUPPAN, Ph.G., formerly of the Rolla School of Mines in Missouri, has been elected instructor in chemistry in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He thus becomes associated with the recently elected professor of chemistry, Dr. Charles E. Caspari.

MR. W. E. WILLIAMS, B.Sc., of the University College of North Wales, has been elected fellow of the University of Wales for 1904. He proposes as his subject of investigation, to be carried on at Glasgow University, 'The Effect of Magnetization on the Electrical Properties of Nickel Steel.'

MR. BERTRAM HOPKINSON, M.A., of Trinity College, has been elected professor of mechanism and applied mechanics at Cambridge, in place of Professor J. A. Ewing, resigned. Mr. Hopkinson is the son of the late Mr. John Hopkinson, the engineer.