represented. The government exhibit of insects, in the government building, of course, was excellent, and in the forestry building the exhibit of Dr. Felt, and Dr. Smith's collection of mosquitoes were admirable, but in the station exhibits in the Palace of Education there was a woeful lack of representative matter from the various stations. Professor Gillette tells me that he had for the exhibit contributions from California, Connecticut, Colorado, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Indiana, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York (Geneva, Cornell), New Mexico, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas and Virginia. In many instances these representative collections were extremely small. Professor Gillette is by no means to be blamed for this lack of representation, for he has, with the limited means at his command, certainly done all he could to forward this work and both he and Mr. Farmer have installed the material with great care and with resulting good effect. Nor does the writer believe it is due to apathy on the part of the station entomologists, but rather to the fact that the time of the entomologists is so crowded with other exacting work, that no time is left for preparation of any such exhibit as was called for in this connection, nor were funds available. Whatever may have been the cause, the result was an inadequate representation of the interest in economic entomology, and as such it is to be deplored.

In connection with Dr. Smith's exhibit of mosquitoes in the forestry building, which was certainly one of the most complete that has ever been placed before the public, illustrating not only a large number of species, but different phases in the work against the mosquito, we must remark on a colored illustration labeled 'Anopheles in the Act of Biting' or words to that effect. It represents an enlarged figure of a mosquito filled with blood, and with beak inserted, *but the beak and body are at right angles to each other.* While we may be mistaken, we are under the impression that this genus, in biting, always so raises the body that it and the beak are on the same line. In the education building, Professor Stedman had, in addition to his station exhibit of insects and photographs, a good show collection in Missouri's state educational exhibit, and Dr. Fernald had an interesting and instructive exhibit of insects (largely specimens of the gypsy moth and its enemies), insecticides and photographs in the Massachusetts educational exhibit, but the latter exhibit would never be found by an entomologist unless he were guided to it.

F. L. Washburn.
Minnesota State Experiment Station,
November 8, 1904.

MEDALS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

The council of the Royal Society have made the following awards of medals for this year: The Copley medal to Sir William Crookes, F.R.S., for his long-continued researches in spectroscopic chemistry, on electrical and mechanical phenomena in highly rarefied gases, on radio-active phenomena, and other subjects. The Rumford medal to Professor Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S., for his researches on radio-activity, particularly for his discovery of the existence and properties of the gaseous emanations from radio-active bodies. A Royal medal to Professor William Burnside, F.R.S., for his researches in mathematics, particularly in the theory of groups. A Royal medal to Colonel David Bruce, R.A.M.C., F.R.S., for his researches in the pathology of Malta fever, nagana and sleeping sickness, and especially for his discoveries as regards the exact causes of these diseases. The Davy medal to Professor William Henry Perkin, jr., F.R.S., for his discoveries in organic chemistry. The Darwin medal to Mr. William Bateson, F.R.S., for his contributions to the theory of organic evolution by his researches on variation and heredity. The Sylvester medal to Professor Georg Cantor for his researches in the theories of aggregates and of sets of points of the arithmetic continuum, of transfinite numbers, and Fourier's series. The Hughes medal to Mr. Joseph Wilson Swan for his invention of the electric incandescent lamp and various improvements in the practical applications of electricity.