quite unimportant so far as accepting an entrance option in zoology is concerned, for the very few pupils who study the science in high school and later in college have special interests which make adjustment of their college work easy.

Outline for the Half-Point Option.—(1) The general natural history specified above. (2) The classification of animals specified above. (3) The general internal structure of one vertebrate and a decapod or annelid. (4) The physiology of these two animals along the lines suggested above, with special application to the functions of the human body, and comparison with the general functions of plants. (5) The general external embryology of frog as suggested above.

Committee: C. M. CLAPP,
E. G. CONKLIN,
C. W. HARGITT,
J. S. KINGSLEY,
M. A. BIGELOW, *Chairman.*

THE JOHN BELL SCOTT MEMORIAL OF WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

THE John Bell Scott Memorial, the physical laboratory of Wesleyan University, was dedicated on December 7. The building was presented on behalf of the building committee by Dr. H. C. M. Ingraham and a response was made by President Raymond. The principal address was made by Dr. Edward B. Rosa, formerly professor of physics at Wesleyan University and now physicist of the National Bureau of Standards. The address, which will be published in SCIENCE, was on 'The National Bureau of Standards in Relation to Scientific and Technical Laboratories.'

The John Bell Scott Memorial is a gift to Wesleyan University from the late Charles Scott, of Philadelphia, and his son Charles Scott, who died from disease contracted while serving as chaplain of the U. S. Cruiser *St. Paul,* during the Spanish-American War. The building is a handsome structure of Harvard brick and Indiana limestone, the architect being Mr. Charles A. Rich, of New York City, well known in college circles for his exceptional success as the architect of the splendid new group of college buildings at Dartmouth. The main part of the building is 102 x 51 feet on the ground plan, and this part consists of basement, three stories and attic. In addition there is an extension of 50 x 30 feet in the rear which has basement and two stories. The lecture room is situated on the second floor, running out into the extension, is 44 x 40 x 17 feet in size and seats nearly 200 persons. A smaller lecture room on the third floor has a seating capacity of about forty. There are in the building twenty-two rooms which are more distinctively for laboratory purposes, in addition to the lecture rooms, offices, photographic dark rooms, store rooms, apparatus rooms, etc. For experiments which require great vertical space, a tower has been provided about 4 x 6 feet in cross section and with a height of about 54 feet in the clear. The building is abundantly supplied with water and gas connections throughout and is exceptionally well equipped with a system of wiring for distributing to all points alternating and direct current from the city mains and also direct current from the storage battery room in the basement.

THE GERMAN METEOROLOGICAL AND MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY IN THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

DR. FRANZ LINCKE, of Göttingen, Germany, has been appointed to take charge of the German Meteorological and Magnetic Observatory at Apia, Samoan Islands, thus relieving Dr. Tetens, who returns to Germany in order to reduce the records obtained during the past two years. This observatory is equipped with the most modern instruments for observations in meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, atmospheric electricity and seismology. In view of the important location of this station and the opportunity presented to supplement the data obtained at the Coast and Geodetic Survey Magnetic Observatory in the Hawaiian Islands, situated on the opposite side of the magnetic equator from that of the Samoan station, the German government has decided to further continue its observatory. It was the original intention to conduct the work only during the time of the German and British Antarctic expeditions.