

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.

En route to Samoa, Dr. Lincke stopped at Washington, November 17-21, and compared a set of portable magnetic instruments with the Coast and Geodetic Survey standards at Cheltenham, Maryland, he having previously compared the same set with the Potsdam magnetic observatory standards. Upon his arrival at Apia, he will compare this set with the observatory instruments used there and thus secure the necessary data for correlating the various observatory standards. Arrangements are thus being perfected for effective cooperation between the magnetic observatories of the German government and those of this country.

A MONUMENT TO J. W. POWELL.

DURING the recent excursion of the Eighth International Geographic Congress to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, a meeting was held in memory of Major J. W. Powell, in which his exploration of the canyon, his western surveys and his work as director of the United States Geological Survey and as organizer of the Bureau of Ethnology were briefly described. At the close of the meeting the following vote was passed:—

The members of the Eighth International Geographic Congress who visited the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River on September 26 and 27, 1904, express the hope that a suitable monument may be erected on the edge of the plateau overlooking the Grand Canyon to commemorate the labors of John Wesley Powell as explorer, geologist and ethnologist; and they request that committee, consisting of Messrs. Davis (temporary chairman), Bryant, Day, Gilbert, Hill, Libbey, McGee, Salisbury and Walcott, with power to add to their number, take steps to carry the above suggestion into effect.

The record of the vote was signed by fifty-four members of the congress excursion. A meeting of the committee will be held in Philadelphia, on Friday, December 30, for the purpose of organizing and taking such action as may seem appropriate.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

DR. R. S. WOODWARD, professor of mechanics and mathematical physics and dean of the

faculty of pure science, Columbia University, was elected president of the Carnegie Institution at the meeting of the trustees held at Washington, on December 13.

AT the meeting of the trustees of Princeton University on December 8 the resignation of Professor Charles A. Young from the chair of astronomy was accepted to take effect at the close of the present academic year, when he will become professor emeritus. Professor Young has held the chair of astronomy at Princeton since 1877. He celebrated his seventieth birthday on December 15.

THE council of the Edinburgh Royal Society at its recent meeting, decided to award to Professor Sir J. Dewar, F.R.S., the Gunning Victoria jubilee prize for 1900-1904, for his researches on the liquefaction of gases extending over the last quarter of a century, and on the chemical and physical properties of substances at low temperatures.

M. DASTRE, professor of medicine at Paris, has been elected a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

DR. J. MACKINTOSH BELL, instructor in geology at Harvard University, a nephew of Dr. Robert Bell, F.R.S., acting director of the Geological Survey of Canada, has been appointed government geologist of New Zealand to succeed Sir James Hector.

THE next autumn meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain will be held at Sheffield under the presidency of Mr. R. A. Hadfield.

DR. VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, of the University of Michigan, addressed the Philadelphia Pathological Society on December 8, at the College of Physicians, on the 'Relation of Food Adulteration to the Public Health.' A reception was tendered to Dr. Vaughan after the meeting.

DR. E. O. HOVEY, of the American Museum of Natural History, lectured at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on December 8, under the auspices of the Society of Arts, on 'Mont Pelé: the Eruptions of 1902 and the Growth and Destruction of the Great Spine, or Obelisk.'