receive anywhere from $1,200 down to $20, the average last year being $328; thus it is seen that a large part of the teaching force of Harvard College is composed of men who receive salaries that would not tempt men to become conductors and motormen on a street railway, and Harvard (*miserabile dictu*) is probably better off than any other American college.

These salaries from the point of view of prosperous Harvard graduates are positively startling, especially if one considers the kind of people with whom a teacher necessarily rubs elbows, if he holds a position in the service of a college. Of course, men don't teach at Harvard or at any other American college of high standing for the mere sake of money. Anybody who is competent to be a full professor at Harvard is capable of securing several times the income of his professorship in some other line of work. The list of teachers contains the names of countless men of world-wide reputation, who by merely signifying that they would accept better positions could step at once into places with a pecuniary return of three, four or even five times what they now obtain.

As has been said, it is probably true that in Colonial days the Harvard teacher was virtually on a financial level with the successful lawyer and the prosperous butcher or baker, as to-day he certainly is not. Until recently, too, the level of salaries in Harvard college rose somewhat rapidly from generation to generation, though never keeping pace with the advances in the emolument of the other professions and trades which college graduates enter.—The New York *Evening Post.*

## *CURRENT NOTES ON METEOROLOGY.*

### KITE METEOROLOGY OVER LAKE CONSTANCE.

IN a recent note under the above heading, reference was made to the observations carried on by Dr. Hergesell 'during the years 1900, 1902 and 1903' on the Lake of Constance. The compiler of these 'Notes' desires to correct that statement, for the reason that no observations were made in 1900. The following quotation from Dr. Hergesell's report to the International Meteorological Committee in 1903 makes the situation clear: "In July, 1900, I had the idea of using the speed of a boat to correct the wind conditions, and I made some experiments with a motor boat (on the Lake of Constance), but without raising an instrument. In the month of August, 1901, Mr. Rotch, in America, was the first to lift an instrument in nearly calm weather by using a steamboat which he could manœuver at will. The proposal of Mr. Rotch * * * led me to recommence my experiments on the Lake of Constance (in June, 1902)."

### WIND CHARTS OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

THE Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty has recently published a volume of monthly wind charts of the South Atlantic Ocean, prepared by the marine branch of the Meteorological Office. The region embraced by these charts extends from the equator to latitude 65° south. Nearly a million sets of observations were used in the compilation. The results are shown by means of wind roses in 5° squares. Isobars and isotherms are also drawn, and numerous notes concerning the climatic features along the coast of Africa and of South America are included. It may here be noted that fogs seldom occur north of latitude 30° except near land, and that the southwestern part of the ocean is the only region in which ice is ordinarily found.

### SUNSPOTS AND RAINFALL.

MR. H. I. JENSEN, of Sydney, New South Wales, discusses the relations between solar and terrestrial phenomena in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales,* Vol. 38. In general the author agrees with the results obtained by Sir Norman and Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer regarding the connection existing between solar and meteorological variations, but he inclines to the opinion that the epochs of sun-spot maxima are generally the periods of excessive rainfall. One point—an important one—upon which Mr. Jensen insists is the need of laying more emphasis upon geographical position when the meteorological conditions of any place are considered.

NOTES.

Mons. J. Vallot has recently sent to his correspondents a reprint from the *Revue Illustrée* for July 1, 1904, containing a fully illustrated account of his scientific work on Mont Blanc, with views of his meteorological observatories, and a bibliography of his publications.

A relation between sunspots and thunderstorm frequency at Vienna is set forth by G. Walter, in *Das Wetter* for December, 1904. The author believes that a year with few thunderstorms almost always precedes a year of sun-spot maximum. These results do not agree with those obtained some years ago by von Bezold; in fact, there is a very considerable diversity of opinion in regard to almost all the relations between solar and meteorological phenomena. R. DeC. Ward.

*EUGENE G. BLACKFORD.*

Eugene G. Blackford, who died recently, was known to American zoologists for his many-sided and practical contributions to the study of fish and shell-fish. He was for a long time associated with the United States Commission of Fisheries, and was a supporter of Professor Baird in his efforts to create the national commission: he was Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries of the State of New York from 1879 to 1892, and it was under his administration that many measures were taken with regard to the stocking of waters and the protection of fish. The survey and renting of the state oyster-grounds, it may be mentioned, was due to his initiative. He devoted himself particularly to applying scientific results to practical purposes, and his efforts in promoting fish-hatching, in introducing new and serviceable species of fish, in stocking waters, and in devising new methods for catching, preserving, shipping, and storing fish, had a permanent effect upon the markets of the country; he frequently brought to the consumer fish which were new to him, sometimes even new to science, such, for example, was the red snapper, *Lutjanus blackfordi*. In 1881 he was instrumental in founding the state fish hatchery at Cold Spring Harbor; in 1890 he established there, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a biological station, which developed successfully and has recently been adopted by the Carnegie Institution. As early as 1877* he mooted the establishment of a New York aquarium and he later designated the Battery building as a suitable nidus for its growth. He was the first, as far as I am aware, to make this practical suggestion, and to his efforts and influence no small part of the success is due in creating the present institution. He was most influential in supporting the establishment of the museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the latest time he took a prominent part in creating in Brooklyn a teaching museum for children.

The following are the more important of Mr. Blackford's publications:

1876. 'On the Need to Obtain Statistical Studies of Fish Catches in the United States.' *Report of American Fish Culturists' Association,* V. meeting, p. 5.

1877. 'Reference to the Length of Time Milt of Salmon Could be Kept Successfully.' *Ibid.,* VI. meeting, p. 99.

1877. 'Introduction of Pompano into the Northern Markets.' *Ibid.,* p. 124.

1878. 'Peculiar Features of the Fish Market.' *Ibid.,* VII. meeting, p. 77.

1879. 'Whitebait in American Waters.' *Ibid.,* VIII. meeting, p. 11.

1882. 'Report on the Merits of the Rainbow Trout.' *Ibid.,* XI. meeting, p. 23.

1883. 'On the Size of Marketable Lobsters.' *Ibid.,* XII. meeting, p. 414.

1883. 'A Few Facts in Relation to the Food and Spawning Season of Fishes on the Atlantic Coast.' *Ibid.,* XIII. meeting, p. 5.

1883. 'Regarding the Pollution of the Water of New York Bay.' *Ibid.,* p. 73.

1884. 'Is Legislation Necessary for the Propagation of the Ocean Fisheries.' *Ibid.,* XIII. meeting, p. 60.

* He referred to the 'necessity of an aquarium in New York City'; and he expressed the hope 'that a public enterprise might be started which would be a free public institution.' 'Report of the Am. Fish Culturists' Association,' 1877, p. 107.