

compact and convenient form there is given all the information in regard to this triangulation that is needed by an engineer or surveyor who wishes to utilize the results in controlling and checking surveys or in constructing maps or charts. The locations of more than 1,300 points are accurately fixed by this triangulation.

The report, in addition to the details of the foregoing operations and results, contains a record of a wide range of important work for which the aid of a survey was sought because of the special training of its officers. The superintendent attended the Fourteenth General Conference of the International Geodetic Association as delegate for the United States and maintained direction of the observatories at Gaithersburg, Maryland, and Ukiah, California, supported by the International Geodetic Association for the purpose of measuring the variations of latitude; he was also detailed for duty in connection with the presentation of the case of the United States before the Alaska Boundary Tribunal being assisted by one of the officers of the survey. As commissioner of the United States he continued the work of remarking the boundary line between the United States and Canada from the Rocky Mountains westward, two of the officers of the survey being employed in the field; and as commissioner of the United States in the International Delimitation Commission he inaugurated the work of marking the boundary between Alaska and Canada, one of the parties being under the direction of an assistant of the survey. One officer continued on duty as a member of the Mississippi River Commission. One officer having completed the field work of the survey of Mason and Dixon's line, the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania, was then detailed to prepare the maps and report showing the results of the work. Another officer, at the application of the municipal authorities, remained in charge of the triangulation of the Greater New York territory, and one representative of the survey in cooperation with the Louisiana Oyster Commission continued the survey of the natural oyster beds and reefs for the state of Louisiana.

THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

At a joint meeting of the committees on preservation of American antiquities of the Archeological Institute of America and the American Anthropological Association, held at the Cosmos Club in Washington, on the evening of January 10, the subject of pending legislation was considered. It was decided that a memorandum should be prepared embodying such provisions from pending measures, as in the judgment of the joint committee should be incorporated into law, and the same presented to the House of Representatives' Committee on Public Lands, with the request that a bill should be prepared by this committee based on these suggestions.

Present: For the Archeological Institute of America, Dr. Seymour, Chairman, Dr. Putnam, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Bowditch, Dr. Kelsey, Dr. Carroll; for the Anthropological Association, Mr. Holmes, Chairman, Dr. Putnam, Miss Fletcher, Professor Saville, Dr. Gordon, Mr. Culin, Dr. Kroeber, Mr. Hewett.

The memorandum was submitted by the committee at the hearing before the Public Lands Committee on Wednesday, the eleventh.

At the meeting of this committee held on the sixteenth instant it was ordered to strike out all except the enacting clause of S. 5603 (the act known as the Lodge-Rodenburg bill which passed the senate last April) and insert instead "an amendment in the form of a substitute"; said substitute being, with a few minor amendments, the memorandum prepared by the joint committee above referred to. The bill as reported back, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered printed, is as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That for the purpose of preserving and protecting from despoliation the historic and prehistoric ruins, monuments, archeological objects and other antiquities, on the public lands of the United States, all said historic and prehistoric ruins, monuments and other objects of antiquity are hereby placed under the care and custody of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior may make temporary withdrawals of the land on

which such historic and prehistoric ruins, monuments, archeological objects and other antiquities are located, including only the land necessary for the preservation of such ruins and antiquities, and may make permanent withdrawals of tracts of land on which are ruins and antiquities of especial importance, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres in any one place.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby authorized to permit examinations, excavations and the gathering of objects of interest within such reservations by any institution either domestic or foreign which he may deem properly qualified to conduct such examinations, excavations or gatherings, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That the examinations, excavations and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of some reputable museum, university, college or other recognized scientific or educational institution with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gatherings shall be made for permanent preservation and not for commercial purposes.

Sec. 4. That of all excavations and explorations made under a permit granted by the Secretary of the Interior, a proper written and photographic record with plans shall be made at stated periods, and transmitted for preservation to the United States National Museum.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish from time to time such rules and regulations as he shall deem expedient and necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. That all persons who shall without permission appropriate, injure or destroy any public property therein, or injure or destroy any caves, ruins, or other works or objects of antiquity therein, or commit unauthorized injury or waste, in any form whatsoever, upon the lands or objects referred to in this act, or who shall violate any of the rules or regulations prescribed hereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a period not more than twelve months, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

EDGAR L. HEWETT,
Secretary.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

At the recent commemoration ceremonies at the University of Pennsylvania, the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on Dr. R. S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Insti-

tution. The colleagues of Dr. Woodward at Columbia University will join in giving a dinner in his honor on the evening of April 4.

DR. WILLIAM OSLER gave a farewell address at the commemoration exercises at Johns Hopkins University on February 22. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the university.

DR. HANS LANDOLT, professor of chemistry at Berlin, has been awarded the gold medal for science of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

DR. PAUL EHRLICH, director of the Institute for Experimental Therapeutics at Frankfort, has been appointed honorary professor in the University of Göttingen.

DR. CARL MOEBIUS, professor of zoology at Berlin, celebrated his eightieth birthday on February 7.

DR. HEINRICH LIMPRICHT, professor of chemistry at Greifswald, has celebrated his jubilee as university professor.

PROFESSOR HARRY C. JONES, of the Johns Hopkins University, has been awarded \$1,000 by the Carnegie Institution, with which to continue his work, on the nature of concentrated solutions, during the year 1905-1906. This is a renewal of the grant that he now holds for the same amount and for the same investigation. Dr. H. P. Bassett, who received his Ph.D. under Professor Jones in June, 1904, has been reappointed as his assistant.

THE Committee on Science and the Arts, of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, has recommended to the Board of City Trusts that Dr. Persifor Frazer be awarded the John Scott legacy premium and medal for his 'system of quantitative colorimetry,' for determining the genuineness of exhibits of handwriting.

MR. HENRY M. TOWNE, president of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, Stamford, Connecticut, and past-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, gave on February 24, an address before the faculty and students of Purdue University. His subject was 'Industrial Engineering.' The university has also announced lectures at an early date by Mr. William Barclay Parsons and Mr. Frederic A. C. Perrine.