

Mackenzie, while Mr. Mikkelsen will take the ship through Bering Strait, visiting the coast of Siberia for the purpose of collecting dogs and one or two ponies; then pushing his way along the northwest coast of Alaska, and, if possible, avoiding the pack-ice by keeping inside the shoals, which the slight draught of the ship (8 feet) should enable him to do. Beyond Point Barrow special attention will be paid, so far as time permits, to tidal observations, which are here of particular interest by reason of the sudden change of twelve hours in the tide constant which seems to take place between Harrison Bay and Herschel Island. It is hoped that the whole expedition of ten men will be united at the mouth of the Mackenzie by about August 20. Proceeding eastward past Cape Bathurst, it will cross over to Prince of Wales Strait, and endeavor to establish a depot of provisions abreast of Princess Royal Island. Retracing its course, it will establish winter quarters on Minto Inlet, where as much scientific work as possible will be carried on, while some of the men will procure fresh meat by hunting. In the spring of 1907, two men, lightly equipped and making use of the depot already formed, will endeavor to cross to Melville Island, and thence to Prince Patrick Island, afterwards making a trip of some 60 miles over the ice, and, if possible, obtaining an idea of the configuration of the sea-bottom by means of soundings. Meanwhile the scientific workers will have been extending their knowledge by means of trips from the ship, which, as soon as the ice opens sufficiently, will cross over to Nelson's Head, and endeavor to follow the coast of Banks Island to Burnet Bay, where she will unship the provisions and remain either until the autumn of 1907, or, if supplies permit, until the summer of 1908, being then sent home. In the spring of 1908, a party of three men, with the dogs and pony, will start west-northwest over the ice, with provisions for a hundred and forty days, keeping this course as nearly as possible, until soundings show that the edge of the continental shelf is passed, or land is found, or the position of 150° W., $76^{\circ} 30'$ N., is reached. If the first-named eventuality is realized, an en-

deavor will be made to reach the edge of the shelf on a southward course, and to determine its trend as far as possible, the party making for the nearest coast when provisions run short. If land should be met with, it will be examined as far as possible; but if neither this nor the edge of the shelf should be found, the explorers will push on as near as possible to the position mentioned, whence they will either endeavor to reach Wrangel Island, or make for the nearest coast, as circumstances may decide. In case the ship remains a second winter, as much scientific work as possible will be carried on at Burnet Bay, but in any case the observers left here will take the ship home independently of the other party.

MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.

THE following is the full text of the law enacted at the last session of the New Jersey State legislature and recently signed by the governor:

CHAPTER 134.

AN ACT to provide for locating and abolishing mosquito-breeding salt-marsh areas within the state, for assistance in dealing with certain inland breeding places, and appropriating money to carry its provisions into effect.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. It shall be the duty of the director of the state experiment station, by himself or through an executive officer to be appointed by him to carry out the provisions of this act, to survey or cause to be surveyed all the salt-marsh areas within the state, in such order as he may deem desirable, and to such extent as he may deem necessary, and he shall prepare or cause to be prepared a map of each section so surveyed, and shall indicate thereon all the mosquito-breeding places found on every such area, together with a memorandum of the method to be adopted in dealing with such mosquito-breeding places, and the probable cost of abolishing the same.

2. It shall be the further duty of said director, in the manner above described, to survey, at the request of the board of health of any city, town, township, borough or village within the state, to such extent as may be necessary, any fresh-water swamp or other territory suspected of breeding malarial or other mosquitoes, within the jurisdiction of such board, and he shall prepare a map

of such suspected area, locating upon it such mosquito-breeding places as may be discovered, and shall report upon the same as hereinafter provided in section eight of this act. Requests as hereinbefore provided for in this section may be made by any board of health within the state, upon its own motion, and must be made upon the petition, in writing, of ten or more freeholders residing within the jurisdiction of any such board.

3. Whenever, in the course of a survey made as prescribed in section one of this act, it is found that within the limits of any city, town, township, borough or village there exist points or places where salt-marsh mosquitoes breed, it shall be the duty of the director aforesaid, through his executive officer, to notify, in writing, by personal service upon some officer or member thereof, the board of health within whose jurisdiction such breeding points or places occur, of the extent and location of such breeding places, and such notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the map prepared as prescribed in section one, and of the memorandum stating the character of the work to be done and its probable cost, also therein provided for. It shall thereupon become the duty of the said board, within twenty days from the time at which notice is served as aforesaid, to investigate the ownership, so far as ascertainable, of the territory on which the breeding places occur, and to notify the owner or owners of such lands, if they can be found or ascertained, in such manner as other notices of such boards are served, of the facts set out in the communication from the director, and of the further fact that, under chapter sixty-eight of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, as amended in chapter one hundred and nineteen of the laws of one thousand nine hundred and four, any water in which mosquito larvæ breed is a nuisance and subject to abatement as such. Said notice shall further contain an order that the nuisance, consisting of mosquito-breeding pools, be abated within a period to be stated, and which shall not be more than sixty days from the date of said notice, failing which the board would proceed to abate, in accordance with the act and its amendments above cited.

4. In case any owner of salt-marsh lands on which mosquito-breeding places occur and upon whom notice has been served as above set out, fails or neglects to comply with the order of the board within the time limited therein, it shall be the duty of said board to proceed to abate under the powers given in section thirteen and fourteen of the act and its amendments cited in the pre-

ceding section, or, in case this is deemed inexpedient, it shall certify to the common council or other governing body of the city, town, township, borough or village the facts that such an order has been made and that it has not been complied with, and it shall request such council or other governing body to provide the money necessary to enable the board to abate such nuisance in the manner provided by law. It shall thereupon become the duty of such governing body to act upon such certificate at its next meeting and to consider the appropriation of the money necessary to abate the nuisance so certified. If it be decided that the municipality has no money available for such purpose, such decision shall be transmitted to the board of health making the certificate, which said board shall thereupon communicate such decision forthwith to the director of the agricultural experiment station or his executive officer.

5. If, in the judgment of the director aforesaid, public interests will be served thereby, he may set aside out of the moneys appropriated by this act such an amount as may be necessary to abate the nuisance found existing and to abolish the mosquito-breeding places found in the municipality which has declared itself without funds available as prescribed in the preceding section. Notice that such amount has been set aside as above described shall be given to the board of health within whose jurisdiction such mosquito-breeding places are situated, and said board shall thereupon appoint some person designated by said director or his executive officer a special inspector of said board for the sole purpose of acting in its behalf in abating the nuisance found to be existing, and all acts and work done to abate such nuisances and to abolish such breeding places shall be done in the name of and on behalf of such board of health.

6. If in the proceeding taken under section four of this act the common council or other governing body of any municipality appropriate to the extent of fifty per centum or more of the money required to abate the nuisance and to abolish the mosquito-breeding places within its jurisdiction it shall become the duty of said director of the agricultural experiment station to set aside out of the moneys herein appropriated such sum as may be necessary to complete the work, and in all cases preference shall be given, in the assignment of moneys herein appropriated, to those municipalities that contribute to the work and in the order of the percentage which they contribute;

those contributing the highest percentage to be in all cases preferred in order.

7. In all cases where a municipality contributes fifty per centum or more of the estimated cost of abolishing the breeding places for salt-marsh mosquitoes within its jurisdiction, the work may be done by the municipality as other work is done under its direction, and the amount set aside as provided in section six may be paid to the treasurer or other disbursing officer of such municipality for use in completing the work; but no payment shall be made to such treasurer or other disbursing officer until the amount appropriated by the municipality has been actually expended, nor until a certificate has been filed by the director or his executive officer stating that the work already done is satisfactory and sufficient to obtain the desired result, and that the arrangements made for its completion are proper and can be carried out for the sum awarded.

8. In all investigations made under section two of this act the report to be made to the board of health requesting the survey shall state what mosquitoes were found in the territory complained of, whether they are local breeders or migrants from other points, and, in the case of migrants, their probable source, whether the territory in question is dangerous or a nuisance because of mosquito breeding, the character of the work necessary to abate such nuisance and abolish the breeding places, and the probable cost of the work. Said board of health must then proceed to abolish the breeding places found under the general powers of such boards, but if it shall appear that the necessary cost of the work shall equal or exceed the value of the land without increasing its taxable value, such board may apply to the director aforesaid, who may, if he deems the matter of sufficient public interest, contribute to the cost of the necessary work, provided that not more than fifty per centum of the amount shall be contributed in any case, and not more than five hundred dollars in any one municipality.

9. All moneys contributed or set aside out of the amount appropriated in this act by the director of the agricultural experiment station in accordance with its provisions shall be paid out by the comptroller of the state upon the certificate of said director that all the conditions and requirements of this act have been complied with, and in the case provided for in section five payments shall be made to the contractor upon a statement by the person in charge of the work, as therein prescribed, attested by said director, showing the amount due and that the work has

been completed in accordance with the specifications of his contract.

10. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the said director of the state agricultural experiment station shall have power to expend such amount of money, annually, as may be appropriated by the legislature; *provided*, that the aggregate sum appropriated for the purposes of this act shall not exceed three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The comptroller of the state shall draw his warrant in payment of all bills approved by the director of the state experiment station, and the treasurer of the state shall pay all warrants so drawn to the extent of the amount appropriated by the legislature.

11. This act shall take effect November first, one thousand nine hundred and six.

Approved April 20, 1906.

The appropriation bill makes only \$13,500 of the total amount available for the fiscal year beginning November 1, 1906, and as that date is so near to the close of the season that little if anything can be done before the marshes freeze up, the beginning of actual work will probably be delayed until the spring of 1907.

JOHN B. SMITH.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.,

May 23, 1906.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS.

THE assembly which convened on May 15 at the American Museum of Natural History in New York for the purpose of organizing an association of the museums of North and South America, was very largely attended. Among those who came from great distances in order to testify to their interest in the movement were Mr. W. A. Bryan, of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu; Mr. J. E. Talmage, of the Deseret Museum, Salt Lake City; Professor E. H. Barbour, of the University of Nebraska; and Mr. P. M. Rea, of the Museum of the College of Charleston, S. C. The Field Museum of Chicago, the Art Institute of Chicago, the St. Louis Public Museum, the various museums and art institutions of Boston and vicinity, the museums of various kinds located in the vicinity of New York, as well as the museums of