

By the New York Botanical Garden: For the best essay on any interrelation between marine plants and animals. \$100.

By the Smithsonian Institution: For the best essay or treatise on 'International regulations of the fisheries on the high seas, their history, objects and results.' \$200.

By the Fisheries Company, New York City: For the best essay treating of the effects of fishing on the abundance and movements of surface-schooling fishes, particularly the menhaden and similar species, and the influence of such fishing on the fishes which may prey on such species. \$250.

By the United States Bureau of Fisheries: For a report describing the most useful new and original principle, method or apparatus to be employed in fish culture or in transporting live fishes (competition not open to employees of the bureau). \$200.

By the Wolverine Fish Company, Detroit, Michigan: For the best plan to promote the whitefish production of the Great Lakes. \$100.

By Mr. Hayes Bigelow, Brattleboro, Vermont, member of the American Fisheries Society: For the best demonstration, based on original investigations and experiments, of the commercial possibilities of growing sponges from eggs or cuttings. \$100.

By Hon. George M. Bowers, United States Commissioner of Fisheries: For the best demonstration of the efficacy of artificial propagation as applied to marine fishes. \$100.

By Dr. H. C. Bumpus: For an original and practical method of lobster culture. \$100.

By Mr. John K. Cheney, Tarpon Springs, Florida, member of the American Fisheries Society: For the best presentation treating of the methods of the world's sponge fisheries, the influence of such methods on the supply of sponges, and the most effective means of conserving the sponge grounds. \$100.

By Professor Theodore Gill, Smithsonian Institution: For the best methods of observing the habits and recording the life histories of fishes, with an illustrative example. \$100.

By Dr. F. M. Johnson, Boston, Mass., member of the American Fisheries Society: For the best demonstration of the comparative value of different kinds of foods for use in rearing young salmonoids, taking into consideration cheapness, availability and potentiality. \$150.

By the New York Academy of Sciences: For that contribution presented at the congress and

not provided for in the foregoing awards which is adjudged to be of the greatest practical importance to the fisheries or to fish-culture. \$100.

Further information concerning this matter will be furnished on application to the undersigned general secretary.

H. M. SMITH.

U. S. BUREAU OF FISHERIES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

OF the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society of London, as divided about a year ago into two series, Vols. 76-77 of series 'A,' containing papers of a mathematical and physical character, and Vols. 76-77 of series 'B,' containing papers of a biological character, have now appeared, each running to about 600 pages royal octavo, with illustrations. A main object of this new arrangement was to render the proceedings more accessible to workers by placing the two groups of subjects on sale separately, at a stated price attached to each separate part of a volume when it first appears. Moreover, with a view to promoting the circulation of the complete series, it has been directed that a subscription paid in advance to the publishers at the reduced price of 15s. per volume for either series, shall entitle subscribers to receive the parts as soon as published, or else the volumes when completed, in boards or in paper covers, as they may prefer.

With a view to further increasing the accessibility of the various publications of the Royal Society, each number of proceedings now contains an announcement on the cover, of the more recent memoirs of the Philosophical Transactions as published separately in wrappers and the prices at which they can be obtained.

It is hoped that by this arrangement the difficulties which have been found to impede the prompt circulation of the journals of the society, which are of necessity published in a somewhat different manner from a regular periodical, may be finally removed.

THE AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as finally

passed by the recent session of congress carries an appropriation of \$9,932,940. Of this amount the sums appropriated for what may be termed work in applied science are distributed as follows:

The Bureau of Animal Industry receives \$4,029,460, but of this amount \$3,000,000 are to be devoted to the meat inspection, the discussion of which has occupied so much of the time of congress and of the public press during the past few weeks; Weather Bureau, \$1,439,240; Bureau of Plant Industry, \$1,024,740; Forest Service, \$1,017,500; Agricultural Experiment Stations, including the Department Office of Experiment Stations, \$974,860; Bureau of Entomology, \$262,100; Division of Publications, \$248,520; Bureau of Soils, \$221,460; Bureau of Statistics, \$210,560; Bureau of Chemistry, \$174,180; Office of Public Roads, \$70,000; Bureau of Biological Survey, \$52,000; Library, \$25,880.

The growth of this great government department has been marvelous during the past decade, and the value of its administration to the country at large seems, by results, to have justified this increase in its appropriations.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

THE following list of forty-six institutions is announced by the executive committee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching as a first provisional list of colleges and universities admitted to the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

To professors in these institutions the privileges of the retiring allowances are extended, under the rules of the foundation, as a regular part of the academic compensation and through their own institutions. That is to say, the professors in these institutions receive the allowances which their services earn, immediately upon the request of their institution, as a matter of right.

From this list are omitted all institutions having formal denominational connections, or which require their trustees or officers to belong to a specified denomination. A number of these institutions may in time make clear

to the trustees their right to a place in the list.

Similarly are omitted all institutions controlled and supported by a state, province or municipality. The question of the admission of such institutions to the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation will be decided at a meeting of the trustees in November, at which time the representatives of state institutions will have a full opportunity to present any statement they may desire.

All institutions are omitted from this list which fall below the academic standard of a college which the trustees have adopted. Many of these will in time be able to claim places in the list of accepted institutions by raising their standards of entrance or of work. To all three of these classes of institutions there can be no hardship in such delay as may be necessary to enable the trustees to deal thoroughly and fairly with the questions of educational standard and of denominational and state control.

It is not to be understood that the institutions named below are the only ones in which teachers will be granted retiring allowances even at the present time, but to professors in institutions not on the accepted list retiring allowances thus voted will be individual grants in recognition of unusual or distinguished service as a teacher. The trustees have sought to recognize in a generous way individual scholars and the list of those to whom retiring allowances have already been voted includes a number of the most eminent names among American teachers.

The Carnegie Foundation does not give out an official list of those to whom retiring allowances have been granted, but among those whose names have been published in the daily papers are the following: Henry Pickering Bowditch, professor of physiology at Harvard University; George Trumbull Ladd, professor of philosophy at Yale University; Francis A. March, professor of English and comparative philology at Lafayette College; Edward W. Morley, professor of chemistry at Western Reserve University; John Krom Rees, professor of astronomy at Columbia University; Charles Augustus Young, professor of astronomy at Princeton University.