

Switzerland.—Basel: Professor Dr. Kollmann, Professor Dr. Metzner. Bern: Professor Dr. Strasser, Professor Dr. Kronecker. Genf: Professor Dr. Laskowski, Professor Dr. Prevost. Lausanne: Professor Dr. Bugnion, Professor Dr. Herzen. Zürich: Professor Dr. Ruge, Professor Dr. Gaule.

Belgium: Professor Dr. Swaen, Professor Dr. Ed. van Beneden, Professor Dr. Frédéricq.

Denmark: Professor Dr. F. C. C. Hansen.

England: Professor Dr. Edw. Albert Schaefer.

Greece: Professor Dr. Scaváynos.

Holland: Professor Dr. Pekelharing.

Italy: Professor Dr. Guglielmo Romiti.

Portugal: Professor Philomano da Camara.

Russia: Professor Exz. Tarenetzki.

Sweden: Professor Dr. G. Retzius.

Norway: Professor Dr. Guldberg.

Spain: Professor Dr. S. Ramon Cajal.

Hungary: Professor Dr. von Lenhossek.

United States: Professor Dr. Charles S. Minot.

Canada: Professor Dr. Ramsay Wright.

Chile: Professor Dr. Jzquierdo.

Argentina: Professor Dr. Rodolf de Gainza.

Brazil: Professor Dr. Jhering.

Mexico: Professor Dr. Fernando Altamirano.

Asia—Calcutta: Professor Captain J. B. Kelly.

Japan: Professor Dr. J. Kaganii.

Australia: Professor Dr. James F. Wilson.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, director of the U. S. Geological Survey, was elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution by the regents at their meeting on January 23.

M. CHAUVEAU, of the section of agriculture, has been elected president of the Paris Academy of Sciences to succeed M. Poincaré, of the section of mathematics.

M. BOUQUET, director of technical instruction in the French Ministry of Commerce, has been appointed director of the Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, to succeed M. Chandèze, who has retired from active service.

PROFESSOR A. MÖLLER has been appointed director of the Forest Academy at Eberswald.

PROFESSOR W. G. FARLOW, having withdrawn from the American editorship of the *Annals of Botany*, Professor Roland Thaxter has been chosen as his successor.

MR. ROOSEVELT has been elected one of the ten honorary members of the Royal Geographical Society.

DR. THOMAS A. STOREY, director of the gymnasium of the College of the City of New York, has been elected to the presidency of the Society of College Gymnasium Directors of the United States.

PROFESSOR CHARLES W. BROWN, of Brown University, has gone to Jamaica to study the geological phenomena connected with the recent earthquake.

MR. ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON has been elected president of the American Geographical Society in succession to Commander Robert E. Peary.

DR. GEORG SCHWEINWURTH, the African explorer and botanist, celebrated on December 39 his seventieth birthday.

PROFESSOR JULIUS ARNOLD, who has held the chair of pathological anatomy at the University of Heidelberg, has retired from active service.

DR. THEODOR SCHOTT, of Nauheim, will give lectures in Boston and elsewhere on diseases of the heart.

PROFESSOR ANGELO HEILPRIN lectured before the Franklin Institute on January 17, on 'Conceptions regarding Earthquake Phenomena and the Relationship of these Phenomena to Volcanic Disturbances.'

DR. S. A. MITCHELL, of Columbia University, will lecture at Vassar College on March 1, on 'Personal Experiences in Spain at the Recent Total Eclipse.'

PROFESSOR FRANK H. BIGELOW, of the U. S. Weather Bureau, gave, on January 22 and 23, two public lectures in meteorology at the University of Chicago, under the auspices of the departments of geography and economics. His topics were 'The Circulation of the Sun's Atmosphere as the First Cause of the Annual

Changes in the Weather,' and 'The Circulation of the Earth's Atmosphere, and the New Theory of Storm Energy.'

THE winter course of free and illustrated popular lectures for 1907 of the Chicago Academy of Sciences will be given in the Assembly Hall of the Matthew Laflin Memorial Building, Lincoln Park, on Friday evenings, at eight o'clock, as follows:

January 25, 'American Museums and their Work,' Frank Collins Baker, Curator of the Academy.

February 1, 'The Evolution Theory, Pro and Con,' Dr. Winfield Scott Hall, Professor of Physiology, Northwestern University Medical School.

February 8, 'Deep Sea Fishes and Fishing,' Dr. Seth E. Meek, Assistant Curator, Department of Zoology, Field Museum of Natural History.

February 15, 'The Every-day Application of Ohm's Law,' a discussion of elementary electricity, Dr. Howard N. Lyon, Chicago.

February 22, 'The Place of Bacteria in the Causation of Disease,' Dr. Adolph Gehrmann, Bacteriologist, Columbus Medical Laboratories, Chicago.

March 1, 'Other Worlds than Ours,' Dr. Forest Ray Moulton, Assistant Professor of Astronomy, University of Chicago.

March 8, 'The Work of Leaves,' Dr. Charles B. Atwell, Professor of Botany, Northwestern University.

March 15, 'From the Big Horn Basin to the Yellowstone and Jackson's Hole *via* Sylvan Pass,' Mr. Charles A. Heath, Chicago.

MR. WILLIAM WELLS NEWELL, of Cambridge, Mass., known for his researches in folk-lore, especially in connection with the Authurian tales, secretary of the American Folk-lore society and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, died on January 21, at the age of sixty-eight years.

PROFESSOR DAVID IRONS, professor of philosophy at Bryn Mawr College, died suddenly on January 24. He was born in Scotland in 1870, and received the M.A. at St. Andrews in 1901 and the doctorate of philosophy from Cornell University, 1894. After holding various positions in Cornell University, he was elected professor of philosophy in Bryn

Mawr College in 1900. He was the author of contributions to ethics and psychology.

CHARLES B. SIMPSON, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture of the Transvaal, died of typhoid at Pretoria on January 14. Mr. Simpson was a graduate of the University of Idaho, and took his master's degree at Cornell University. In 1900 he became connected with the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a special field agent, and was placed in charge of the investigation of the codling moth in the northwest. His investigations were brilliantly successful and resulted in the publication of Bulletins Nos. 35 and 41 of the bureau. In 1904 he was selected to fill the post of entomologist of the Department of Agriculture of the newly created Transvaal colony, and has since resided in Africa, making important investigations on malaria, on locust damage, and on the tick-borne diseases of cattle.

DR. CLEMENS AUGUST SCHLÜTER, for the past twenty-five years professor of geology and paleontology at Bonn, died on December 25, at the age of seventy-one years.

PROFESSOR OTTO BENNDORF, director of the Archeological Institute of the University of Vienna, has died at the age of sixty-eight years.

A BILL has been introduced in the legislature incorporating the New York Observatory and Nautical Museum, to which reference has already been made in SCIENCE. It is stated in the charter that the museum is "for the purpose of encouraging and developing the maritime interests of New York City, of advancing the general knowledge of the safe navigation of the sea, of the development of harbor facilities, of prosecuting original researches in astronomy and navigation and in kindred subjects, and of affording instruction in the same." The incorporators are Frederick G. Bourne, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John E. Bourne, Edward S. Isham, J. D. Jerrold Kelley, Allison V. Armour, Edward H. Wales, George A. Cormack, John Neilson, Charles Lane Poor, William M. K. Olcott, Edward D. Adams, D. Delahanty and Addison Brown. Substantially the museum would be placed on the same basis as the Museum of Natural

History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The city is to provide the land and is to erect the buildings, while the corporation is to secure by private subscription not less than \$300,000 for equipping the nautical museum and observatory and for prosecuting the other objects of the institution.

THE different chapters in future volumes of the series 'Mineral Resources of the United States,' which the U. S. Geological Survey has been publishing for the past twenty-one years, will hereafter be written by members of the survey. In this report they will differ from their predecessors, which have been prepared mainly by outside experts for each of the mineral industries, working under appointments as special agents of the survey. This corps of experts included Messrs. Charles Kirchhoff, George F. Kunz, James M. Swank, Joseph D. Weeks, Charles D. Yale, John Birkinbine, Joseph Hyde Pratt, F. H. Oliphant, Heinrich Ries, Edmund Otis Hovey and F. J. H. Merrill. In the introduction to the last volume, which covers the calendar year 1905, Dr. David T. Day, chief of the division of Mineral Resources, in making this change, acknowledges his great indebtedness to them for their monumental work in building up and maintaining this series and his regret at the breaking of the ties of a score of years of joint endeavor. This series of reports was begun in 1883. Its object then, as now, was to give an account of the known mineral resources of the United States and present a statistical statement of the production of these materials and the uses to which they were applied. At that time the study of economic geology in the United States Geological Survey was greatly limited by insufficient appropriations from congress and by the fact that the training possible for an economic geologist in the leading colleges and in the geological survey itself was not sufficient to secure an efficient corps of trained men for studying in any comprehensive way the mineral deposits of the entire country. The cooperation was therefore invoked of those who were recognized as the best experts of the country for each of the mineral industries. In most cases this work was entered upon by

the experts without the possibility of obtaining any such compensation as they would have demanded for private reports. In general, their services have been practically for an honorarium sufficient only to cover the clerical aid.

THE London *Times* states that considerable additions have been made during the past year to the natural history collections of the Bristol Museum. The skin of Rajah, the fine tiger which lived for about ten years in the Clifton Gardens, was presented to the museum, for which it was well mounted by Rowland Ward, who also supplied about a dozen nesting groups of British birds, arranged on the plan in vogue at the Natural History Museum. The local collection of birds has been increased; Mr. H. J. Charbonnier presented a fine collection of two-winged flies, and another of bees and ants, collected in the district; and the display of game trophies has been made more interesting by collections of heads, horns and antlers deposited on long loan by friends of the museum.

WE learn from *Nature* that the preliminary program of the second International Congress on School Hygiene, to be held on August 5-10, 1907, at the University of London, South Kensington, has been issued. The work of the congress will be divided into eleven sections, each presided over by an authority on the subject dealt with. The organizing committee is inviting educational and public health authorities, universities, colleges, schools, societies and others to appoint delegates to the meeting, and is appealing for donations to meet the large expenditure involved in organizing the congress, which it is estimated will be not less than 3,000*l*. The president of the congress is Sir Lauder Brunton, F.R.S., and the hon. secretaries are Dr. James Kerr and Mr. E. White Wallis.

NOTING that all persons in the United Kingdom whose incomes exceed \$850 per annum are assessed for income tax, Consul R. W. Austin, of Glasgow, summarizes an official report just issued, showing the amounts assessed for the year ended April 5, 1905, which indicates the various gross incomes in that

country. Under the heading of businesses, professions, and employments, it appears that there were assessed 456,571 persons with gross incomes amounting to \$624,349,605; 57,244 firms with a gross income of \$420,244,765; 30,129 public companies with a gross income of \$1,204,046,240, and 9,582 corporations and other local authorities (assessed for profit or interest) with a gross income of \$99,068,330. The total gross income was \$2,347,708,940. Dealing with the incomes of individuals the report shows that there were assessed in Great Britain 6,137 persons with incomes over \$5,000 and not exceeding \$10,000; 1,405 with incomes of over \$10,000 but below \$15,000; 533 with incomes over \$15,000 and below \$20,000; 304 over \$20,000; 442 with incomes over \$25,000 but not exceeding \$50,000; 212 with over \$50,000 but not exceeding \$250,000; and 24 whose incomes exceeded \$250,000.

ACCORDING to a foreign journal, Dr. Erich Zugmayer, a young naturalist who has already gained some experience as a traveler during a journey in Western Asia, described in his book, 'Eine Reise durch Vorderasien,' has lately undertaken an expedition to Tibet, which he hopes to cross from north to south, returning through India. He had reached Polu, on the southern border of Chinese Turkestan, in June, 1906, having traveled by the newly opened trans-Aral railway to Tashkend, and thence proceeded *via* Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khotan. From the last-named place he had executed a route survey, making also astronomical and meteorological observations in addition to those relating to his more special subject, natural history. He had already sent back from Polu three cases full of the collections made during the earlier part of the journey. From Polu he hoped to cross the Shu-bashi pass, and to examine an area hitherto blank on the map before striking the route of Dutreuil de Rhins.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THROUGH the recent death of the last child of the late John C. Frye, a Boston produce

merchant, Tufts College comes into a bequest of \$200,000.

It is announced that the late Dr. Gustave Schorstein bequeathed 500*l.* to the regius professor of medicine at the University of Oxford for the pathological department of the medical school to the London hospital, and a sum, which will amount to some 10,000*l.*, in trust to the University of Oxford, subject to certain life interests.

NATURE says: "The report of the Board of Education for the year 1905-6 is of an encouraging nature. There is plenty of evidence provided that our national system of technical education continues steadily to improve. The report points out that much attention has been paid throughout the country to the extension and improvement of the facilities provided for continuative education. There has been marked activity in the establishment of courses of instruction affording special technical training, and the effective character of the many courses organized under varied conditions shows that local circumstances have received the consideration necessary for success in this kind of educational work. Technical institutions affording whole-time training for those who can give two or more years to study after completing a secondary school course have improved and multiplied their courses of technical instruction. The multiplication of courses, requiring the whole time of students is a gratifying indication of the growing appreciation of the value of the work of the technical school; but this appreciation is not confined to whole-time instruction. The improved organization of the varied institutions engaged in supplementing the training which a youth receives in the office or workshop has borne fruit in many practical developments, demonstrating the extent to which such further education may become a recognized element in the lives of our youths. The report, which runs to 106 pages, deals fully with every department of elementary, secondary and technical education, and shows conclusively that, political controversy notwithstanding, valuable work is being accomplished in the schools."