

CINDER CONE NATIONAL MONUMENT

THE President of the United States has issued a proclamation as follows:

"Whereas, the elevation in the State of California, within the Lassen Peak National Forest, known as 'Cinder Cone,' and the adjacent area embracing a lava field and Snag Lake and Lake Bidwell, comprising chiefly public lands, are of great scientific interest, as illustrations of volcanic activity which are of special importance in tracing the history of the volcanic phenomena of that vicinity;

"And whereas, it is provided by section two of the act of congress, approved June eighth, nineteen hundred and six, entitled, 'An act for the preservation of American antiquities,' 'That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected';

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the aforesaid act of congress, do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from appropriation and use of all kinds under all of the public land laws, subject to all prior valid adverse claims, and set apart as a national monument, all the tracts of land, in the State of California, shown as the Cinder Cone National Monument on the diagram forming a part hereof.

"The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands for forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Lassen Peak National Forest, but so far as the two reservations are consistent they are equally effective. In all respects in which they may be inconsistent the

national monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation.

"Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure or destroy any feature of this national monument or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation."

*AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON
SLEEPING SICKNESS*

At the invitation of the Colonial Office, Reuter's Agency reports, an important conference of the various African colonies and protectorates interested has been summoned to discuss concerted international measures for dealing with the terrible scourge of sleeping sickness, a disease which has decimated the natives in large areas of the Congo Free State, has proved fatal in the case of 200,000 natives in Uganda, has invaded French Congo and the Portuguese possessions, has appeared in the Sudan, and is now threatening German East Africa, Rhodesia and British Central Africa.

This conference met at the Foreign Office for the first time at the end of June, government delegates being present from Germany, Congo Free State, France, Great Britain, Portugal and the Sudan.

The delegates are as follows:

Germany—Herr von Jacobs, of the Imperial Colonial Office, Dr. Ehrlich and Dr. Fulleborn.

Congo Free State—Colonel Lantonnais, vice-governor general, Commandant Tonneau, M. Rutten and Dr. van Camphenout.

France—Dr. Kermorgant, Dr. Paul Gouzion, Professor Blanchard and Dr. Laveran.

Great Britain—Lord Fitzmaurice, who has been elected president, Sir W. Foster, Mr. A. W. Clarke (Foreign Office), Mr. H. J. Read (Colonial Office) and Sir Patrick Manson.

Portugal—Dr. Correa Pinto.

Sudan—Colonel Hunter and Dr. Balfour, of the Gordon College, Khartum.

The work before the conference includes the question of the holding of regular conferences, the establishment of a central bureau of information, and the assignment of definite points for investigation to particular countries or individuals.

In the case of Uganda, Mr. Hesketh Bell, his Majesty's Commissioner for the Protectorate, has prepared a scheme for dealing with the scourge in his Protectorate. The main features of the scheme are the deportation of the population from the infected lake shore and the segregation of the sick in a number of large camps, where they can be treated by atoxyl or other drugs which give hope for success.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ACADEMIES

THE International Association of Academies, which met at Vienna at the end of May, will hold its next meeting three years hence in Rome, under the auspices of the Academia dei Lincei. We learn from the *London Times* that among the decisions taken was a resolution to codify the rules of procedure of the association. The issue of a complete and authentic edition of the works of Leibnitz was agreed upon, both the mathematical and the philosophical departments of the association recognizing its desirability. Progress less marked was made in regard to the interchange on loan of manuscripts between libraries, but the question was fully discussed and a small international committee chosen to deal with it pending the next meeting.

Some advance was also made in regard to the publication of the projected standard edition of the Mahabharata, while progress was reported in the preparation of the Encyclopædia of Islam, of which Professor de Goeje, of Leyden, laid before the meeting the first section in three languages—English, French and German. General satisfaction was expressed by the delegates at Mr. John Morley's action in granting, on behalf of the India Office, £200 a year for the next ten years as a contribution towards the cost of the work. The Belgian government has announced its intention of subsidizing the scheme for an international bibliography of historical and philosophical subjects, and it is hoped that support will also be forthcoming from England and America. The proposal that the

association should choose an international auxiliary language, such as Esperanto, for use in the communications between members was negatived by 12 votes to 8. France and England voted with the majority. Austria accepted the principle of an auxiliary language, but would have opposed the choice of Esperanto, on the ground that it is not a scientific medium of communication.

ADDRESS ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEDICATION OF THE LINNÆAN BRIDGE¹

THE recognition of the work of famous men is one of the happiest duties of mankind. It stimulates our endeavors and encourages us to make efforts which we would probably not make without their examples before us.

To-day we do homage to a distinguished man of science, and the unanimity with which the scientific societies and institutions of the City of New York join in this tribute is in itself evidence of the value which is placed upon his contributions to natural history.

Science has made great progress during the two centuries which have elapsed since the birth of Linnæus. Theories have in large part given place to ascertained facts or have been replaced by other theories based on more accurate knowledge of natural objects and of natural phenomena. The contributions of science to the welfare, comfort and happiness of mankind have made present human life widely different from that of two hundred years ago, and this amelioration of our condition, and the more general diffusion of knowledge has been accompanied by a vast improvement in morality.

The ceremonies of to-day are worthy of the great naturalist whose birth they commemorate. Societies and institutions all over the world join with us in honoring him, and are represented here by delegates or have transmitted documents expressing their appreciation of his life and labors. The public natural science institutions of New York have come to take leading parts in the subjects

¹Delivered at the dedication to Linnæus of the Pelham Parkway Bridge over the Bronx River, by Nathaniel Lord Britton, President of the New York Academy of Sciences, May 23, 1907.