York University. He became tutor in natural history in the City College in 1866, under Professor John C. Draper, whom he succeeded in 1886, as head of the department. He was a well-known member of the scientific organizations of New York, and was a recognized expert in biological microscopy, devising new combinations in the mathematics of lenses and conducting important experiments in the early days of photomicrography. In his work in the City College he introduced laboratory methods and developed its museum, enriching it with the fruits of several paleontological excursions to the Rockies. He is best known, however, as the teacher and devoted friend of those whose interests in natural history led them to carry their studies beyond the door of their classroom, and he was generous, even to a fault, in giving them his time, means, books, apparatus—all that he had. Not a few of his pupils became prominent in New York as physicians and as biologists. B. D.

MORRIS K. JESUP

IN the death of Morris K. Jesup, science in America has lost one of its wisest supporters and most liberal benefactors. Mr. Jesup's name has been closely associated in our minds with the American Museum of Natural History, and it is true that during his presidency of twenty-seven years his chief interests have been centered there, but his enthusiasm in the cause of education and of science reached far beyond the bounds of the City of New York; in fact, it is doubtful if there has ever lived in America or any other country a man trained originally for business who developed more universal sympathies and interests. The most northerly promontory of the Arctic bears his name; he was instrumental in exploration of the extreme south; as president of the Syrian College at Beirut his influence has been felt through the orient, and expeditions, made possible through his generosity, have investigated many scientific problems in the west.

There were two grandly distinctive features of his administration of the American Museum. First, his desire to popularize science through the arrangement and exhibition of collections in such a simple and attractive manner as to come within the reach and intelligence of all; second, to make the museum a center for research and an agency for the exploration of unknown fields. It may be said without reserve that he was as full of enthusiasm for, and faith in the cause of pure research as he was in that of popular education. During 1907, the last year of his administration, and with his sanction, the museum spent at least $80,000 for strictly scientific work. It is important to make this statement because the extent of the activities of the museum in the field of pure science is not so widely known as it should be.

Two years ago the trustees of the museum invited Mr. Jesup to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his presidency of the institution. A loving cup beautifully designed in gold was presented to him, with inscriptions and symbols in allusion to those branches of science in which he had taken special interest. On one face of the cup reference was made to the forestry of North America; on another, his interest in vertebrate paleontology was indicated and his gift of the Cope collection of fishes, amphibians and reptiles was mentioned; on the third face was a design symbolizing the work of the Jesup North Pacific expeditions, the last and greatest of the enterprises toward which his efforts were directed. Two years have elapsed since this memorable meeting, at which the three surviving founders of the museum, J. Pierpont Morgan, Joseph H. Choate and Mr. Jesup, were present.

It is not possible to review or summarize here all the different directions in which Mr. Jesup was led by his keen sense of the duties of citizenship. He was a man who had a strong civic pride; he believed in American ideas and in American men, and was ever willing to sacrifice his own interests to those of the community. He was an idealist, an optimist, and keenly patriotic. He was sanguine, determined, forceful, trustful, appreciative and even affectionate toward those closely associated with him. Many of his acts of kindness will never be known, because hundreds of his deeds were on the principle of not letting the left hand know what the right

hand doeth. As a merchant and banker he was successful, and the culmination of his business career was reached when he was elected to the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce. Through his activity this stately association of the merchants of New York was provided with its present magnificent building. This reminds us of another aspect of Mr. Jesup's life—his desire that science and commerce should both be set amidst appropriate and dignified surroundings.

During the past year, because of failing strength, Mr. Jesup has not been able to take an active part in the management of the museum, but its welfare has been one of the chief subjects of his thought and its progress one of the chief sources of happiness to him during the long suffering days and weeks of his illness. Born at Westport, Connecticut, June 21, 1830, he passed away in New York City on January 22, 1908. His death has been followed by rare testimonials of admiration and appreciation.

H. F. O.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

Professor Reginald W. Brock, professor of geology in the School of Mining, Kingston, has been appointed director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Dr. Arthur Newsholme has been appointed medical officer to the London Local Government Board on the retirement from that office of Mr. W. H. Power, C.B., F.R.S.

Mr. R. H. Lock, fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge University, has been appointed an assistant director at the Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradenyia, in Ceylon, a post which, at the instance of the director, Dr. Willis, has been created for him by the Colonial Office.

Dr. Theodore W. Richards, professor of chemistry at Harvard University, has been elected a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm.

Dr. Feodor Cernyshev, St. Petersburg, has been elected a foreign correspondent of the Geological Society of London.

Mr. C. O. Waterhouse has been elected president of the British Entomological Society.

The senior students in mining at the Pennsylvania State College have presented to Professor M. E. Wadsworth, dean of the schools of mines and metallurgy, a silver loving cup on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday.

Professor J. Paul Goode, of the University of Chicago, will spend the next six months at Washington in order to use the geographical works in the congressional library.

Dr. W. W. Beman, professor of mathematics at the University of Michigan, has been granted leave of absence for the coming academic year, which he will spend abroad.

Mr. R. S. Williams, assistant curator of the New York Botanical Garden, has gone to the Isthmus of Panama to make collections for the garden. He expects to return in May.

The *Koonya* has returned to Wellington, N. Z., after having towed the *Nimrod,* Lieutenant Shackleton's ship, with the British Antarctic Expedition on board, 1,500 miles to within a mile of the ice.

We learn from the London *Times* that the Aéro Club of France gave a banquet on January 16 to Mr. Henry Farman in honor of his feat in winning the prize offered by the club for the first flight of one kilometer with a machine heavier than air. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening, recalled the history of the conquest of the air. The Comte de la Vaux then presented the gold medal of the Aéro Club to Mr. Farman, who also received two other gold medals, one from Messrs. Voisin, the builders of his aeroplane, and the other from M. Frank Reichel, as well as a bronze by Barrias, presented by M. Robert Esnault-Pettrie, of the Académie des Sports. M. Le Vasseur was presented with a medal in enamel by Messrs. Voisin. Speeches were then made by M. Henry Deutsch, Baron de Zuylen, M. Archdeacon, Prince Roland Bonaparte and Mr. Henry Farman, after which MM. Deutsch and Archdeacon each handed a cheque for 25,000 f. to Mr. Farman.