

respective fields should be preserved and their growth fostered, as agencies for the investigation of local questions and of the more individual scientific problems. The federal agency, on the other hand, should cultivate the almost limitless field offered by questions having national or interstate relations and by those broad scientific problems requiring heavy expenditures, elaborate equipment, long continued study and the correlation of the results of many investigators, which efforts are usually beyond the means of an individual station. On many questions the harmonious cooperation of the two agencies is essential to the highest efficiency of effort.

6. Any research agency charged with a single main line of investigation should be so organized that it may employ within itself all necessary processes in any branch of science. The cooperation of any or all the departments of an experiment station on a single problem, when necessary, should be a fundamental requirement.

7. Research work, both national and state, should be provided for by separate, lump-sum appropriations, to be distributed according to the discretion of the responsible executive head of each agency.

8. Investigation into the business, economic, social and governmental conditions affecting agriculture should be undertaken and should be maintained on a permanent and effective basis.

9. An advisory board is suggested consisting of members appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and by the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, respectively, which shall confer with the Secretary of Agriculture regarding the mutual interests of the department and the stations and shall consider the promotion of agricultural investigation in general.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

THE number of scholars in residence at Oxford under the Rhodes bequest during the academic year 1907-8 was 156. Sixty-six were from colonies of the empire, 11 from Germany and 79 from the United States of America. In addition to these, 11 men whose scholarship term had expired continued to reside in the university for a whole or part of the year; 1 as an official fellow, 2 as lecturers, 1 as a Senior Demy of Magdalen and 6 for further study in various subjects. At the end of the summer term 54 scholars completed

their course at the university and took their examinations. At the beginning of the October term 1908 there was an entry of 78 new scholars, while 3 other scholars (colonial) who had temporary leave of absence returned to complete their course. The whole number of scholars in residence for the academic year 1908-9 is therefore 178. These are distributed as follows among the colleges: 15 at Balliol, 14 at Christ Church, 13 each at Exeter and Queens, 12 at St. John's, 11 each at Hertford, New College and Worcester, 10 each at Merton and Wadham, 9 at Oriel, 8 each at Lincoln and Pembroke, 7 each at Brasenose, Trinity and University, 6 at Magdalen, 4 at Jesus and 2 at Corpus. There are, in addition, 11 ex-scholars in residence for the October term, engaged either in teaching, research or special study for examination. The total so reached of 189 is the highest point in numbers hitherto attained. The work of the scholars now in residence is distributed as follows over the different courses of study organized in the university: Literæ Humaniores, 20; natural science (geology, chemistry, physiology and physics), 18; jurisprudence, 38; history, 20; mathematics, 4; theology, 9; English literature, 7; oriental languages, 1; modern languages, 4; Honor Moderations—classical, 3.

THE DARWIN CENTENARY

IN addition to the exercises in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and elsewhere in honor of the hundredth anniversary of Darwin's birth, which have already been noted in SCIENCE, memorial exercises were arranged by several other institutions.

At Cornell University the event was commemorated by two lectures by Professor J. H. Comstock on "The Basis of the Theory of Evolution," a lecture on "The Relation of Darwinism to the Modern Theories of Evolution," by Professor Herbert J. Weber, and an address by President Schurman on "Darwinism and Modern Thought."

At a special meeting of the Scientific Association of the University of Missouri, held on February 12, in commemoration of the