

insolation, which is for the preceding day. For the study of the centers of action, the monthly means of observations are to be sent by the cooperating institutes to the president of the commission, but for the other system of stations the observations are to be telegraphed every day, or, if this is impossible, the weekly means can be telegraphed and, like the daily observations, published in the weather bulletins of the respective countries where they will be available for study.

Although the week was chiefly occupied with the scientific sessions, the prince entertained members of the commissions several times at the palace and on his yacht, the *Princesse-Alice*, where he himself participated in some oceanographical investigations. These, as well as the aerological work of the prince, were illustrated by an evening lecture given by his aide-de-camp, M. Bourée. The little time remaining was agreeably filled by a visit in automobiles to the Nice Observatory and by a performance at the opera of Monte Carlo. To the writer the prince expressed the desire that with the completion of the Oceanographic Museum, the principality of Monaco should be not only a pleasure resort, but also become a scientific center, and the Aerological Congress prove the precursor of meetings of a similar nature there.

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THE DARWIN CENTENARY

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE RECEPTION OF
DELEGATES¹

CROSSING the Atlantic in honor of Darwin and rejoicing in the privilege of uniting in this celebration of his birth, we desire, first of

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all, to render our tribute to the University of Cambridge.

To no other institution in any country may we turn with such a sense of filial gratitude. Through John Harvard, of Emmanuel, Cambridge became the mother of our colleges. Did not Emmanuel beget Harvard, and Harvard beget Yale, and Yale beget Princeton and other descendants to the third and fourth generation? We thus salute to-day the venerable but ever-youthful ancestor of many of the American universities, academies and institutes of science, national and state museums, represented here, and in large part guided by true sons of the true daughters of the alma mater on the Cam. Through the survival of the best, our political guidance is also passing more and more into the hands of men trained in these same daughter colleges. A son of Yale succeeds a son of Harvard as president of the United States. If your university men are leading the empire in times of stress, ours are leading the nation through the more perilous, because more insidious, times of prosperity. Thus in ever-widening growth is the influence of the Cambridge heritage. "Sir Walter," remarked Queen Elizabeth, "I hear that you have erected a Puritan foundation." "No, madam," he replied, "far be it from me to countenance anything contrary to your established laws; but I have set an acorn, which, when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof."

The other offspring of Emmanuel, of Trinity, of Christ's and of the many pious foundations of the old university, are the great men, too numerous to name, but among whom there especially rise in our minds Newton, Clerk-Maxwell, Balfour, and above all, Darwin. Newton opened to us the new heavens, and Darwin the new earth. Clerk-Maxwell, with Herz, enabled us to converse with you through the blue ether.* The well-beloved Balfour revived the spirit of Von Baer; would that his life had been spared for the more difficult problems of our day. If in our hours of struggle with the mysteries of nature these are our leaders and companions, so in our hours of ease and relaxation do we not turn

again to sons of Cambridge for spiritual refreshment, to the verse of Milton, of Byron, of Wordsworth and Tennyson, all richly imbued with the nature spirit, or to the no less masterly prose of Thackeray and Macaulay?

Far away are the giant forces of our republic, the roar of her machinery and her world of trade, yet the independence of her development is more apparent than real. There still prevails the potent unifying influence of mind and motive, bred in quiet places like this, ever creating the new generations of leaders in science, in literature and in government, and ever renewing the strong bonds of friendship and of union.

What can we add to the chorus of appreciation of the great pupil of Christ's which has come from college, press and pulpit since the opening of this anniversary year? Only a few words of personal impression.

To us, Darwin, more perhaps than any other naturalist, seems greatest in the union of a high order of genius with rare simplicity and transparency of thought. Dwelling on this lucid quality and on the vast range of his observation from the most minute to the grandest relations in nature, does not the image arise of a perfected optical instrument in which all personal equation, aberration and refraction is eliminated and through which, as it were, we gaze with a new vision into the marvelous forms and processes of the living world. With this wondrous lens our countrymen, Cope and Marsh, penetrated far deeper into fossil life than their predecessor Joseph Leidy—thus the arid deserts of the Rocky Mountain region gave up their petrified dead as proofs of Darwinism. Through its new powers Hyatt, Morse, Packard and Brooks saw far more than their master Louis Agassiz, and drew fresh testimonies of development from the historic waters of New England. From the very end of the new world, where the youthful Darwin received his first impressions of the mutability of the forms of life, we enjoy a clearer vision of the ancient life of Patagonia.

What of Darwin's future influence?

While it is doubtful if human speculation about life can ever again be so tangential as

in our pre-Darwinian past of fifty years ago, it is probable, in fact it is daily becoming more evident, that the destiny of speculation is less the tangent than the maze—the maze of innumerable lesser principles, with as many prophets calling to us to seek this turning or that. There are those who in loyal advocacy of his system feel that we shall not get much nearer to life than Darwin did, but this is to abandon his progressive leadership, for if ever a master defined the unknown and pointed the way of investigation, certainly it was Darwin. In the wonderful round of addresses in his honor of this Centennial Year, and in the renewed critical study of his life and writings—the recognition that Darwin opened the way has come to many with the force of a fresh discovery. It is true that he left a system, and that he loved it as his own, but his forceful, self-unsparing and suggestive criticism show that if he were living in these days of Waagen, of Weismann, of Mendel and of De Vries, he would be in the front line of inquiry, armed with matchless assemblage of fact, with experiment and verification, and not least with incomparable candor and good will. This bequest of a noble method is hardly less precious than the immortal content of the "Origin of Species" itself.

In conclusion, we delegates, naturalists and friends, desire to present to Christ's College, as a memorial of our visit, a portrait of Charles Darwin in bronze, the work of our countryman, William Couper, a portrait which we trust will convey to this and future generations of Cambridge students, some impression of the rugged simplicity, as well as of the intellectual grandeur, of the man we revere and honor.

PERIDERMIIUM STROBI KLEBAHN IN
AMERICA

DURING the past few years several millions of young trees of white pine (*Pinus Strobus*) have been imported from Europe and distributed in the northeastern states. This has been done in spite of the obvious danger of bringing in insect pests and the fungus *Peridermium Strobi* Klebahn. The latter is not