

studies may result in determining the mode of transmission of this disease.

THE course of lectures delivered by the Kaiser Wilhelm professor in Columbia University, Professor Carl Runge, of the University of Göttingen, is to be published in book form by Columbia University. The subject of the lectures is "Graphical Methods in Mathematics and Physics." The lectures treat of a subject which has not received sufficient attention either in this country or abroad. A considerable amount of the material contained in the lectures is original with Professor Runge. The methods studied have many important applications in astronomy, physics, engineering and various departments of technology.

THE proper manipulation of the microscope requires an adequate knowledge of the optical and mechanical principles underlying its construction. As an adjunct to their treatise on the "Manipulation of the Microscope" by Edward Bausch, the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company has recently issued a chart of the microscope stand. Side by side are shown a perspective view and a vertical cross-section of the most modern type of instrument. The different parts and accessories are lettered and named and the path of the rays and the formation of the various images is shown. The chart, 3' 6" by 4' 7" in size, is executed in colors and mounted on cloth, with rollers at the top and bottom. It is a useful addition to the equipment of the laboratory and is now being distributed to the leading scientific institutions of the country.

DR. JOSEPH E. POGUE, who is in charge of the Division of Mineralogy in the U. S. National Museum, has recently described in the Smithsonian "Miscellaneous Collections" a remarkable specimen of pyrite studded with crystals of gold and partly covered with plates of galena from the Snettisham District near Juneau, southeast Alaska. The pyrite is in the usual form of a cube, but what is very remarkable is that there are on it more than one hundred and thirty well-defined crystals of metallic gold. These are also in the cubical

system and from one third to one half buried in the pyrite, never more, and seem to have no definite relation to the crystallization of the pyrite. Similarly crystals of galena and chalcopyrite are found on the pyrite. The structure and relation of the galena to the pyrite is of considerable scientific interest and is described in technical detail by the author.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

AN endowment fund of \$500,000 for Trinity College has been raised.

MR. N. T. KIDDER has assumed the expense of the addition now being built for the Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, amounting to about \$11,000. The corporation has voted to have this addition called the Kidder Wing.

ALBERT P. SY, Ph.D., has been appointed professor of chemistry and director of chemical laboratories at the University of Buffalo, to succeed Dr. H. M. Hill, who resigned last summer.

DR. E. C. MOORE, superintendent of schools at Los Angeles, Cal., has been elected to the newly established professorship of education at Yale University and has accepted.

M. E. BALIZE, of Nancy, has been appointed professor of organic chemistry, at Paris, and is succeeded at Nancy by M. Grignard.

M. LAMEERE has been appointed professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at Brussels.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE LUMINOSITY OF TERMITES

IN SCIENCE of October 22, 1909, XXX., 574-575, Mr. Frederick Knab points out that the mounds made by certain Brazilian termites, or possibly the termites themselves, are luminous.

Although I have seen many thousands of the mounds made by termites in all parts of Brazil, I do not remember ever having observed this luminosity. A specimen of the nest materials was lately sent me by a Brazilian friend from the vicinity of Queluz, in