and six cylindrical objects—beads or pendants—made of the columella of the conch. They indicate trade or expedition as far as the sea. Two groups, each of more than one hundred gravel mounds, on terraces in the Assiniboine Valley, were found to be of natural origin, although resembling artificial burial mounds in appearance. No mounds were found in the valley of the Little Saskatchewan, and slight evidence of habitation. Near Arden, Mr. Nickerson explored a long mound, consisting of two dome-shaped ends with a connecting grade, and a broad, dome-shaped mound, in which were found parts of three human skeletons, a perforated disc made of shell, and two objects made of bone, probably used as bracelets. A third mound, within the village of Arden, had been previously disturbed. Several camp sites were found at the foot of the Assiniboine Hills at springs forming small streams, also in the vicinity of Arden, along the White Mud River. Mr. Nickerson took seventy-five photographic films in connection with this work and secured a number of gifts for the Dominion collections.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

As was noted in Science last week, Columbia University received by the will of Amos F. Eno the residuary estate. It also receives a revisionary interest in certain bequests. In addition, the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen receives $1,800,000, and bequests of $250,000 each are made to New York University, The American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman W. Harris, of Chicago, have increased their gift of $25,000 to Mount Holyoke College made at the time of the seventy-fifth anniversary, to $50,000, for the endowment of the chair of zoology. Mrs. Harris is a graduate of the college of the class of 1870.

The date for the dedication of the new buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been fixed by the executive committee of the corporation for June 14, 1916. Practically all the stonework of the buildings has been completed and nearly all the carving, which in addition to the decorative features of capital, cornice and portico, will include the names of the founders of science incised about the towers. In the interior the floors are in process of finishing, this being done by means of electric polishers, which are carrying on the work at the rate of 2,500 square feet a day. The rough plumbing is practically all in place and the installation of fixtures is under way. In ten of the buildings the steam heating system is ready and later this month, when the boiler house is completed, the buildings will be dried out by steam heat.

At the University of Minnesota efforts are being made to bring faculty and regents into closer personal relations. At a general assembly of the whole teaching staff held September 27 ten of the twelve regents of the university were present and made brief addresses. The president of the board, Mr. Fred B. Snyder, emphasized the fact that the regents regarded the faculty members not as employees but as colleagues responsible for the really important work of the university. He made an appeal for the hearty cooperation of all concerned for the welfare of the institution. On the evening of November 3 the new members of the faculty were invited to meet the regents at the house of the president of the university. For December 14 a dinner is being arranged by a faculty committee. On this occasion there will be an informal discussion in which it is expected that both faculty and regents will express their views about university ideals and policies.

Professor T. W. Galloway, Ph.D., who has occupied the chair of biology at James Millikin University at Decatur, Ill., since the establishment of that institution in 1903, has been appointed professor of zoology at Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin. A. A. Tyler, Ph.D. (Columbia, '97), for some years professor of biology in Bellevue College, Omaha, Nebraska, has been appointed to the chair of biology at

James Millikin University, to succeed Dr. Galloway.

J. A. MOYER, professor of mechanical engineering in the Pennsylvania State College and director of the college extension work, has been appointed by Governor Walsh to the directorship of the extension service which is to be organized in Massachusetts.

JAMES KENDALL, D.S., has been promoted to be assistant professor of chemistry in Columbia University.

DR. L. G. ROWNTREE, of the department of medicine of Johns Hopkins University, has been elected professor of medicine and chief of the department of medicine in the University of Minnesota Medical School. Dr. Rowntree will devote practically his entire time to the service of the medical school, although he will have the privilege of seeing a limited number of patients who may be referred to him by physicians.

AT the University of Michigan, Junior Professors Peter Field, L. C. Karpinski and T. R. Running have been promoted to associate professorships of mathematics. Drs. Tomlinson Fort and T. H. Hilderbrandt have been promoted from instructorships to assistant professorships of mathematics. Dr. A. L. Nelson has been appointed instructor in mathematics.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE PUBLICATION OF NEW SPECIES

IN these days when taxonomic literature has reached such enormous proportions and is growing so rapidly that even the specialist has difficulty in keeping up with the literature of his own particular group, it seems to me that the interests of science would be better subserved by the use of greater care in selecting the medium of publication of new species. The pages of such general magazines as SCIENCE should be devoted to papers of general interest to the scientific, and to scientific papers of a nature unsuited to the special periodicals. For example, with a magazine in America devoted exclusively to Mollusca, why should an occasional new species of mollusk be published in SCIENCE, thus compelling the student of mollusks to search the files of that bulky magazine in order to be sure of missing nothing in his systematic work? Why not send it to a magazine especially devoted to the subject? With several excellent bird magazines in the United States, why should a technical discussion of the taxonomic status of a bird species appear in SCIENCE? With magazines exclusively devoted to botany, why should a new species of plant found in Colorado be published in an annual report of an experiment station in a far distant state, a volume in which surely no botanist could be expected to look for such a description if he were working upon the plants of that particular group or that particular region? Are not the difficulties of systematic botanical and zoological work great enough without vastly enhancing them by scattering the descriptions of new species? The examples above given are mere samples of scores of similar instances which come to our attention every year, to the discouragement of hard-worked students, and especially those remote from very large libraries. Furthermore, there are altogether too many ephemeral publications of small educational institutions and local scientific societies, having very limited circulation, but publishing strictly taxonomic papers which often fail to reach the attention of specialists for years, and then suddenly bob up to cause confusion in nomenclature. To make matters worse, descriptions of new species sometimes appear in leaflets or small pamphlets, published privately or by some small institution or society and not forming part of any series into which they would be finally bound and thus preserved. What happens to such a leaflet when it reaches a library? Is it not usually lost? Is it likely to be easily available to the student of ten or twenty years hence, as it would be if published in *The Nautilus,* or *The Auk,* or *The Botanical Gazette,* or even in *Nature* or SCIENCE? In how many libraries may a student be able to find it in fifteen years? Although many new species are described at the University of Colorado, that institution has wisely excluded all such descriptions from its *Studies* and *Bulletin,* taking the position that they should appear in