

the contents and purposes of the museum, as well as misinformed in regard to the paltry amount really involved in admitting the public. That is more than probable since, when I was its director, I was frequently told by the eminent politicians and other public men—who had unfortunately been appointed trustees of the museum—that they had never visited its galleries, and really felt little interest in its contents. The action of those who desire to pose as economists in making a paltry saving by treating science with contempt can only be explained by their disastrous ignorance.

Lord Morley writes to the same journal in regard to the Natural History Museum:

The saving to be effected would be nearer £2,000 than £3,000 per annum. I need not dwell on the disadvantage to students; that is obvious. Then, as the Archbishop said, not at all too strongly, "there would be a great deal of disappointment to such institutions as convalescent homes in the neighborhood of the Natural History Museum, which had been largely visited by wounded officers and men." Besides these, London has a host of colonial visitors just now, and experience shows that the Natural History Museum is one of the places the best of them most desire to see. Interest in the Elgin Marbles at Bloomsbury may, if ministers like, be more or less of an acquired taste. Interest in and curiosity about the animals, birds, insects and all the other wonders in the collection at South Kensington are simple and natural and instructive. To shut your doors in face of curiosity and interest so general, wholesome, and enlivening as this, for the sake of a few hundred pounds in a budget counted by thousands of millions, seems a singular and not quite a diminutive example of perversity, even in our civilized world's present saturnalia of perversity.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE Hébert Prize of the Paris Academy of Sciences has been awarded to Professor M. I. Pupin, of Columbia University, for his theoretical and experimental researches in electricity.

THE William H. Nichols medal will be presented to Dr. Claud S. Hudson at the meeting of the New York section of the American Chemical Society, on March 10. Dr. Hudson will make an address on "The Acetyl Derivatives of the Sugars."

DR. SIMON FLEXNER, director of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, has been appointed Cutler lecturer at the Harvard Medical School for 1915-16.

DR. BRADLEY MOORE DAVIS, professor of botany at the University of Pennsylvania, has been elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

THE committee of the British Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has appointed the Hon. Sir C. A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S., to be a member of the advisory council in place of Professor B. Hopkinson, F.R.S., who has been forced to resign by the pressure of special work connected with the war. The committee has also appointed Professor J. F. Thorpe, F.R.S., to fill the vacancy on the advisory council caused by the death of Professor Raphael Meldola, F.R.S.

DR. HENRY K. BENSON, professor of industrial chemistry at the University of Washington, has been appointed director of the newly established Bureau of Industrial Research, the first such institution on the Pacific coast. One fellowship dealing with a problem of the iron and steel industry and amounting to \$2,000 has already been established as a result of the cooperative spirit existing between the bureau and the business men of the Pacific northwest. Other fellowships are contemplated. Men interested in the by-products of the fisheries industries have also assigned one of their problems to the bureau for special investigation. The bureau will attempt to coordinate the research activities already undertaken by the university, with a view to the utilization of the resources of Washington.

DR. FREDERICK H. BLODGETT, since 1912 plant pathologist and physiologist at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, on January 1, assumed his duties as pathologist in the Extension Service of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. The increasing volume of correspondence and the need of definite information by field observations and demonstration projects on disease control will be met by this addition to the staff.

DR. ISADORE DYER, dean of the college of medicine of Tulane University, and an authority on leprosy, addressed the senate committee on February 17 in Washington on a national leprosorium.

PROFESSOR H. V. TARTAR, head of the Oregon Experiment Station department of chemistry, has been granted a two-year leave of absence to pursue research work at eastern universities.

AN expedition for the study of echinoderms and siphonophores, under the auspices of the department of marine biology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, will leave New York for Tobago, British West Indies, on March 10. The investigators are Dr. Hubert Lyman Clark, of Harvard University; Professor Th. Mortensen, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Alfred G. Mayer. Professor E. Newton Harvey, of Princeton University, will visit Japan under the auspices of the same agency.

MR. H. U. HALL, leader of the University of Pennsylvania Museum's expedition to Siberia, has arrived in Philadelphia, after an absence of nearly two years. The expedition covered some hitherto unknown parts of Siberia and experienced a great number of hardships. Many collections of ethnological specimens have been brought home to the museum.

KNUD RASMUSSEN, the Danish explorer, proposes to sail on his next expedition from Copenhagen to Greenland, about April 1. The region he proposes to explore is the desolate country between Peary Land and Greenland, and to the north of Etah, where Donald B. MacMillan and his fellow-explorers are ice-bound for the present winter.

PROFESSOR S. J. BARNETT asks us to state that the \$300 grant to him from the trustees of the Ohio State University was not made for work on the cause of the earth's magnetism, as reported, but for experiments on the magnetic effects of rotating nickel and cobalt.

At the meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society on March 10, Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the bureau of

chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, made an address on "The Development of the Bureau of Chemistry."

BEFORE the Philosophical Society of Washington on March 4, the address was given by the retiring president, Dr. W. S. Eichelberger, on "The Distances of the Heavenly Bodies."

DR. CHARLES R. STOCKARD, professor of anatomy in the Cornell University Medical College, gave, on March 1, the second in a series of public lectures before the Yale Chapter of Sigma Xi. His subject was "Experimental Studies on the Influence of Alcohol in Development and Inheritance."

DR. GEORGE T. MOORE, director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, delivered recently an address before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Boston, on "The Missouri Botanical Garden."

THE next Harvey lecture at the New York Academy of Medicine will be given Saturday evening, March 11, by Professor Henry A. Christian, of Harvard University, on "Some Phases of the Nephritis Problem."

DR. LOUIS DUNCAN, of the consulting engineering firm of Duncan, Young and Company, New York City, distinguished for his work in applied electricity, associate professor of applied electricity at the Johns Hopkins University from 1887 to 1899, and head of the department of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1902 to 1904, has died in his fifty-fourth year.

CHARLES G. CARROLL, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins), for the past eleven years head of the department of chemistry, University of Arkansas, died at Fayetteville, on February 23, of tubercular meningitis.

DR. HENRY BAIRD FAVILL, professor of clinical medicine in the Rush Medical College and professor of medicine in the Chicago Polyclinic, died from pneumonia on February 20, aged fifty-five years.

A. S. MARSH, who held a studentship in botany in Caius College, Cambridge, and had made valuable contributions to plant ecology, has been killed in the war.

DR. FRANCIS WYATT, of New York City, an authority on fermentation and brewing, has died at the age of sixty-one years.

PROFESSOR JOHAN CHRISTIAN MOBERG, of the University of Lund, the distinguished paleontologist and stratigrapher, died on December 30, 1915, at the age of sixty-one years.

NEWS has been sent us of the death of Alan Owston, naturalist and merchant, of Yokohama. Mr. Owston was born in England in 1853 and, while a boy, went to Yokohama, where he was engaged in a general export and import business. In connection with this, however, he undertook deep-sea dredging, fitting up different yachts, the best one being the *Golden Hind*, with which he made numerous explorations of the deep sea. Among other things, he discovered many new species of fishes. These have been described by Dr. Jordan and his associates, Dr. Gilbert and Professors Snyder and Starks, and by Dr. Tanaka, of the Imperial University of Tokyo. Part of his collections are in the National Museum and the British Museum, but the bulk of them has been purchased by the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh. In addition to his work as a naturalist and explorer of the deep sea, Dr. Owston took a very deep interest in the cause of national peace, writing under the pen name of "Asio," numerous articles in Japan in opposition to the war system. Recently he became one of the editors of a journal known as *Commercial Japan*.

MR. WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, of Andover, Massachusetts, is preparing a volume on Indian stone ornaments and problematical forms. He will be glad to receive communications from museum curators and those interested in technical study of prehistoric stone ornamental objects and the distribution of such forms. Mr. Moorehead will present a number of maps showing areas in which ornamental and problematical forms known as banner, winged and bird stones, charms and amulets, etc., are found. The relation of these to the distribution of linguistic stocks will be indicated.

THE President of the United States has

issued a proclamation, dated February 11, stating that whereas, certain prehistoric aboriginal ruins situated upon public lands of the United States, within the Santa Fe National Forest, in the state of New Mexico, are of unusual ethnologic, scientific and educational interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people, with as much land as may be necessary for their proper protection, therefore a national monument is established to be known as the Bandelier National Monument.

THE department of chemistry of the College of the City of New York announces special lectures to be given at 3 P.M., as follows:

March 10—"Food Control in New York City," by Mr. Lucius P. Brown, director, Bureau of Food and Drugs, Dept. of Health, New York City.

March 17—"The Extraction of Radium from Its Ores," by Dr. Chas. L. Parsons, mineral technologist, United States Bureau of Mines.

April 7—"Chemical Control of Medical Supplies Purchased for the United States Army," by Lieutenant D. W. Fetterolf, Medical Relief Corps, United States Army.

April 14—"Science in the Humanities," by Mr. Elwood Hendrick.

May 5—"The Emancipation of American Chemical Industries," by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, commercial agent, U. S. Department of Commerce.

May 12—"Food Poison," by Mr. James P. Atkinson, chemist, Food and Drug Laboratory, Department of Health, New York City.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE University of Illinois has purchased for its school of pharmacy a new site located at the corner of Wood and Flournoy Streets, Chicago, immediately opposite the new Cook County Hospital, and affording a frontage of 201 feet on Wood Street and 128 feet on Flournoy Street. The purchase includes two substantial brick buildings erected for the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital some years ago. These buildings will be put into shape at once, and it is expected that the school will remove to its new quarters