writer and as a scientific investigator can hardly be too highly esteemed and his loss to all branches of his profession is most keenly felt. His text-book on "Mineralogy, Crystallography and Blowpipe Analysis" will for many years remain the standard in a large majority of the universities in which courses in these subjects are given. His work on "The Characters of Crystals," published in 1899, is the first treatise published in America upon physical crystallography, a branch of crystallography which was early recognized by him as of primary importance to chemists, geologists and mineralogists and which has within very recent years assumed a scope, and developed practical applications which have more than justified his early visions of its future.

The research work of Professor Moses was marked by a conservative distaste for announcing a result until he had thoroughly verified it. This admirable tendency was also evidenced in the terseness and finished quality of his statements of fact, whether written or spoken. He was seldom under the necessity of erasing a word from his lecture notes or modifying a statement made to any one consulting him, whether student or scientist.

His personal dealings were marked by a large sympathy coupled with a modesty which was almost shrinking in its avoidance of the prominence which was by reason of his attainments thrust upon him. Yet his vision and enthusiasm for his science was such as to inspire those who worked in close touch with him, and who will long treasure his memory as a master in science, as a man of large ideas and high attainments and as a sympathetic and valued friend.

H. P. W.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

INVESTIGATIONS IN POLYNESIA

Two problems of outstanding importance in the study of native races are the Origin and Migration of the American Indian, and the Origin and Migration of the Polynesian race. A study of the first problem has been made possible by the gifts of Morris K. Jessup to the American Museum of Natural History, as a result of which ethnologists, botanists and zoologists are tracing the American tribes back through British Columbia and Alaska to Siberia and the regions beyond.

The Polynesian problem is in some respects more difficult than the Indian problem because it involves the collection of scattered data from hundreds of islands, some of them no longer inhabited, and the separation of racial traits and interlocked customs and languages of Polynesian, Melanesian, and Micronesian peoples. It probably can be solved by carefully organized investigation in widely separated areas over a period of years.

It is an undertaking which if adequately supported involves the expenditure of about $50,000 a year for a period of four or five years. But the problem of a vanishing race is so urgent that even a one-year study is likely to yield large return.

It is generally recognized that the institution best suited to carry on the Polynesian work is the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, founded and endowed for studies in Polynesian, ethnology and natural history. With this in mind, funds sufficient for one year's work, contributed to Yale University by Bayard Dominick, of New York City, have been placed at the disposal of the trustees of the museum. Investigations resulting from the use of these funds will be credited to the "Bayard Dominick Expedition." In the hope that further funds will be contributed for this work, the director has formulated a program for two years' study which in outline is as follows:

A. 1920–21: Parties consisting of an ethnologist, an archeologist, a botanist, with necessary interpreters and assistants to be stationed at what might be termed strategic points to make studies essential in establishing standards of physical form, material culture, traditions and language of the Polynesians. This is essential as a basis for the determination of the significance of changes brought about by the overlapping with other races. For this work the existing means of transportation combined with the use of local small boats is fairly satisfactory. The areas

selected are Marquesas Islands, Austral Islands, Tongan Islands, Hawaiian Islands.

B. 1921–22: A boat with a crew and staff of scientists to make careful observations, in selected localities along the route Honolulu, Wake, Marshall, Eastern Carolinas, Gilbert, Ellice Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Friendly, Cook, and Society Islands, returning to Honolulu via Tongareva, Malden, Christmas and Fanning Islands. In connection with the previous year's work this cruise should aid in determining through what place or places in the "Polynesian Sieve" the ancient migrations came.

THE PAN-PACIFIC SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

As the result of informal conferences and much correspondence, a scientific congress has been organized to meet at Honolulu, August 2 to 20, 1920.

The purpose of the congress is to outline scientific problems of the Pacific Ocean region and to suggest methods for their solution; to make a critical inventory of existing knowledge, and to devise plans for future studies. It is anticipated that this congress will formulate for publication a program of research which will serve as a guide for cooperative work for individuals, institutions and governmental agencies.

Representative scientists from the countries whose interests in whole or in part center in the Pacific will be present, and a number of men whose researches demand a knowledge of the natural history of the Pacific islands and shore lands have expressed their intention to attend.

The program of the conference is in the hands of the Committee on Pacific Exploration of the National Research Council, which consists of the following members:

John C. Merriam, University of California, chairman; Wm. Bowie, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; R. A. Daly, Harvard University; William M. Davis, Harvard University; Barton W. Evermann, California Academy of Science; Herbert E. Gregory, Yale University; E. B. Mathews, National Research Council; George F. McEwen, Scripps Institute; Alfred G. Mayor, Carnegie Institution; William E. Ritter, Scripps Institute.

The meetings will be arranged to place emphasis on the following topics:

1. Research desirable to inaugurate; projects described in considerable detail with reference to their significance, and their bearing on other fields of study. Investigations designed to lay the foundation for a higher utilization of the economic resources of the Pacific may be included.

3. Methods of cooperation with a view to eliminating unnecessary duplication of money and energy.

4. The best use of the funds now available and the source of further endowments.

In addition to those maintained by the Federal and Territorial governments, the active scientific organizations of Hawaii include the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History, the College of Hawaii, the Sugar Planters' Experiment Station, The Marine Aquarium and the Volcano Observatory.

Between Honolulu and San Francisco regular sailings are maintained by four steamship companies, and established routes bring Hawaii into connection with Canada, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, China and Japan. In order to procure desirable accommodations, reservations for both outward and return passage should be made at an early date.

Further information if desired may be obtained from members of the Committee on Pacific Exploration or from the undersigned.

HERBERT E. GREGORY,
Chairman, Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress
BERNICE PAUAHI BISHOP MUSEM,
HONOLULU, HAWAII,
March 20, 1920

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

THE Governor of New York State has signed the annual appropriation bill, providing for the maintenance and future development of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. The college thus becomes assured of a total appropriation of $1,787,888.80, of which $517,000 is for the erection of