

National Herbarium of the Geological Survey, containing over 100,000 specimens of the flora of Canada, and about half of the 14,000 ornithological specimens in the museum. Both were among the founders of the Museum of the Geological Survey.

Mr. Macoun was remarkably genial, had great ability as a clever conversationalist, and possessed a faculty to help those in need. He made many friends in all walks of life. "Labor" in particular will miss him greatly. His motto was "Equal opportunity for all," and this he strongly proclaimed through many organizations, whether wholly, in part, or not at all devoted to the interests of labor. Both labor and capital had so much faith in his fairness that they allowed him to act as sole arbitrator between them in the case of strikes. In this service he prevented much suffering among the ranks of labor, loss to capital, and inconvenience to the public. He took an active part in all work for the progress of humanity, engaging especially in work for the blind. During the war he was energetic in aiding relief measures; since then in assisting the returned soldier.

One of the most prominent civil servants of Canada, he did much to place the Civil Service Association on a firm basis, and was always a strong supporter of it. He was one of the founders of the People's Forum of Ottawa, and for a considerable time was its chairman.

He was active in municipal, provincial and Dominion affairs, and his interest in sociological questions took a practical turn. He was unostentatious in his wide philanthropies.

He was an individualist whose chief characteristics were his humanness, and his democratic life. He was affectionately and respectfully known as "Jim" across the continent, and prouder of it than of his C. M. G. He was never too busy to grant a word of advice and offer a word of cheer to any worker in any branch of science, to any one needing help, and to any worker for the common good.

HARLAN I. SMITH

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
CANADA

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY FOR CENTRAL EUROPE

It is proposed to establish in Central Europe under British-American auspices libraries of recent English books indispensable to university teachers. The work is being organized on a broad, non-political, non-sectarian basis, so as to enlist the widest possible cooperation. These libraries will supply on loan books needed by the faculties of the different universities in Central Europe. They will be under the charge of British and American representatives, and committees of the foreign universities will be asked to superintend the local administration. A committee of the six most important learned societies in Germany and Austria has been formed for the carrying out of the plan which, in addition to the loan library, will include a system of exchange of publications and duplicates between any libraries and institutions willing to cooperate. The preliminary statement of the trustees says:

By thus taking the initiative in extending the hand of fellowship to colleagues in former enemy countries, British and American scholars are seizing a timely opportunity of helping to heal the wounds of the war and of exemplifying in a practical and convincing way the true "international mind."

Viscount Bryce, Lord Robert Cecil and other English public men have expressed their approval of the plan and have promised their cooperation in carrying it out. The supporters of the plan in Great Britain include: Gilbert Murray, Oxford; A. E. J. Rawlinson, Oxford; C. S. Sherrington, Oxford; Walter Raleigh, Oxford; A. E. Shipley, Cambridge; J. J. Thomson, Cambridge; A. S. Ramsay, Cambridge; Joseph Larmor, Cambridge; Horace Darwin, Cambridge; W. B. Hardy, M.A., Cambridge; Alfred Hopkinson, Glasgow; Col. E. H. Hills, Woolwich; Henry A. Miers, Oxford; Alex. Hill, Cambridge; George Paish, London; Rickman G. Godlee, London, and Michael Sadler, Leeds.

University teachers in the United Kingdom and American are requested to give their ap-

proval and cooperation to the plan by sending their names to the secretary, Mr. B. M. Headicar, librarian of the London School of Economics (University of London), Clare Market, London, W.C.

PUBLICATIONS FOR EUROPEAN NATIONS

OWING to the depreciated currency of Europe and the financial difficulties in which many European nations find themselves, the publication of some European serials has been temporarily discontinued, others have decreased in size, while the publication of still others is irregular. Furthermore, the purchase of American books at the present rate of exchange is practically impossible.

Since it is essential for the intellectual life of mankind, that students of all countries should be in close touch, and since it seems of importance to America that the results of our intellectual activities should be known, the undersigned urge all publishers, publishing institutions and publishing societies to exchange their publications on the most liberal terms with libraries, publishers, journals and publishing institutions and societies of all European countries, disregarding for the near future the question whether the amount of printed matter received in exchange corresponds with the amount sent.

(Signed)

Felix Adler,
James R. Angell, Franz Boas, Charles W. Eliot, J. Cardinal Gibbons, Arthur T. Hadley, David Starr Jordan, Harry Pratt Judson, E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, A. Lawrence Lowell, John Bassett Moore, Henry Fairfield Osborn, George Foster Peabody, M. I. Pupin, Jacob Gould Schurman, Ellery Sedgwick, F. J. V. Skiff, Munroe Smith, Antonio Stella, Henry Suzzallo, Harlan F. Stone, William H. Taft, F. A. Vanderlip.

TABLES OF THE MOTION OF THE MOON

THE "Tables of the Motion of the Moon," by Ernest W. Brown, Sc.D., professor of mathematics in Yale University, has now been published through the Yale University Press. It is the result of thirty years of research and preparation.

The first tables of the moon, founded on the

law of gravitation, were published by Clairaut in 1752, but the tables published in 1857 by Hansen were the first which permitted the position of the moon to be computed from theory with an accuracy comparable with that of observation. The only other set of like importance is the tables founded on Delaunay's theory, appearing in 1911 under the final direction of Radau. These have been used for the ephemerides of the moon since their publication. The appearance of Professor Brown's tables is expected to constitute a new epoch in the history of astronomical tables, and to exercise a marked effect on navigation.

Professor Brown, a graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge, has held the chair of mathematics at Yale University since 1907, having previously been professor at Haverford College. He is the author of "Treatise on the Lunar Theory," 1896; "A New Theory of the Moon's Motion," 1897 to 1905; and of many papers on the lunar theory and on celestial and general mechanics. He received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1907, and the Royal Medal in 1914. The latest honor which has come to him is the Bruce medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, which he recently went to San Francisco to accept.

Professor Brown is a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal Astronomical Society, a member of the London Mathematical Society, the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the American Philosophical Society, the American Mathematical Society, of which he was president from 1914 to 1916, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, being vice-president of Section A in 1910, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The work of Professor Brown has been printed in three parts, bound in paper covers in order that the various purchasers of the tables may bind them to suit their individual needs. The book has been printed on hand-made paper, by the Cambridge University Press in Cambridge, the size of the page being 10½ by 13½ inches. In concluding his preface to the "Tables of the Motion of the Moon" Professor Brown has made the following statement: