

that one English monarch for whom he had a reverential regard was Henry VI. He saluted his statue whenever he crossed the lawn at King's College, Cambridge. In the fifteenth century it was possible to spend money on wars in France or on the founding of monasteries, but Henry chose to found King's College. And to encourage learning was still the surest way to secure that one's name was held in honor through grateful generations.

FISHERIES OF THE GULF STATES, 1918

DURING the past year the Bureau made a statistical canvass of the fisheries of the South Atlantic and Gulf States for the year 1918, and the returns for the latter section have recently been compiled and sent to press as Statistical Bulletin No. 470. The last previous canvass of these states by the Bureau was for the year 1902, and a later canvass was made by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1908. The statistics for the Gulf States cover the fisheries of the west coast of Florida and Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. In 1918 there were 14,888 persons employed in the fisheries of these states; the investment amounted to \$6,537,859; and the products aggregated 130,923,583 pounds, having a value of \$6,510,310. Of this total, the west coast of Florida produced 54,753,639 pounds, valued at \$3,420,363; Alabama, 5,609,219 pounds, valued at \$230,567; Mississippi, 20,592,089 pounds, valued at \$762,770; Louisiana, 24,953,876 pounds, valued at \$1,419,367; and Texas, 25,014,760 pounds, valued at \$677,243. Some of the more important species taken in these states were black drum, 2,011,288 pounds, valued at \$49,140; catfish, 851,265 pounds, valued at \$40,072; croaker, 714,692 pounds, valued at \$43,446; groupers, 5,935,825 pounds, valued at \$235,406; menhaden, taken mostly in Texas, 14,392,920 pounds, valued at \$109,939; mullet, including roe, 28,641,364 pounds, valued at \$1,318,379; redfish or red drum, 2,986,180 pounds, valued at \$175,109; red snapper, 9,429,802 pounds, valued at \$609,312; Spanish mackerel, 3,494,845 pounds, valued at \$215,197; squeteagues or "sea trouts," 4,960,738 pounds,

valued at \$414,593; shrimp, green and dried, 27,142,999 pounds, valued at \$1,098,427; and oysters, 23,754,465 pounds, or 3,393,495 bushels, valued at \$1,106,725. The output of sponges amounted to 452,188 pounds, valued at \$725,155.

Compared with the Bureau's returns for 1902, there has been an increase in the products of the fisheries of the Gulf States of 17,226,613 pounds, or 15.15 per cent., in the quantity and of \$3,016,114 or 86.31 per cent., in the value. Compared with the returns for 1908, the increase amounts to 12,649,583 pounds, or 10.69 per cent., in quantity and \$1,650,310, or 33.95 per cent., in value.

ROAD-BUILDING PROJECTS WITH FEDERAL AID

THE rate at which the number of Federal-aid road-building projects has increased since the war is shown in a summary relating to all such work from September 30, 1916, to April 30, 1920, which has been prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture. On the latter date the states had filed with the bureau 2,885 project statements, of which 2,790 had been approved, representing 27,796 miles of highway. The totals on April 30, 1919, were little more than one third these amounts. Up to May 1 of this year 1,974 projects had proceeded to the stage at which plans, specifications, and estimates had been delivered to the Bureau of Public Roads. The plans, specifications and estimates of 1,827 of these had been recommended for approval, representing 13,845 miles.

Project agreements had actually been executed and construction work was in progress on 1,569 projects, totaling 11,987 miles. In addition, work had been begun on about 100 projects for which agreements had not actually been signed, thus expediting the progress of the work and bringing the total mileage under construction up to 13,540. The summary shows that a great reduction has been made in the time required for preliminary work before the actual construction is begun.

On the average the states have submitted

project statements for nearly 95 per cent. of their respective allotments and have entered into agreement to construct highways which call for about one half of the Federal-aid money. The projects actually completed and paid for are comparatively few, but they are materially exceeded in number by those which are practically completed. California, Delaware, Illinois, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming have each submitted approved project statements for all or nearly all of their allotments.

THE BREWSTER COLLECTION OF BIRDS

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by the American Museum of Natural History of a gift by Frederick F. Brewster, of New Haven, Connecticut, of 3,200 specimens of land-birds collected in the West Indies and South America by Rollo H. Beck, under the direction of Dr. Leonard C. Sanford. A very large part of this material, according to Dr. Frank M. Chapman, curator of the department of birds, is new to the museum's collections, and much of it is contained in no other museum in the world. The collection includes 1,500 birds from the West Indies—chiefly the high mountains of Santo Domingo, from which little-known area there is included a series of the recently discovered crossbill and Patagonia sparrow, known heretofore only from a few specimens in the National Museum in Washington; a large series of two distinct new species, known only in the Brewster collection; and the unique type of a new genus of Goat-suckers. There are also 500 birds from Bahia—of great value, since this is a type locality for many species described by the older writers; and somewhat over a thousand specimens from the extreme southern part of South America, including a representative series from Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Islands, from which localities the Museum was wholly without material.

HAWAIIAN SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

THROUGH the generosity of the C. M. Cooke estate the University of Hawaii is to have a marine biological laboratory located in connection with Honolulu Aquarium at Waikiki. The last legislature placed the aquarium in the custody of the university. The laboratory is now in process of construction and will be ready for use by mid-summer. Facilities will be provided for work by visiting scientific men as well as by the students and faculty of the university. Biologists planning to visit Hawaii and wishing to use the laboratory are advised to communicate with Professor C. H. Edmondson, the director of the laboratory, as far in advance as possible. A teaching fellowship carrying a stipend of \$750 is open for the next college year and applications will be received from graduate students with sufficient training in zoology and botany.

The trustees of the Bishop Museum in Honolulu and the regents of the University of Hawaii have agreed on the fundamentals of cooperation between the two institutions in scientific investigation and the training of investigators. The general principle of reciprocity in the use of libraries, collections, apparatus and other facilities is laid down and it is also agreed that graduate students in the university may, under proper limitations, have the use of the museum and may carry on part or all of their research under the direction of members of the museum staff. Work done in this manner will be counted toward advanced degrees by the university. The plans contemplate bringing together all systematic collections not required for teaching purposes at the museum.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY has conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

At the centennial commencement exercises of Colby College the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, a graduate of the college in the class of 1893.