small laboratory animals, among which arise from time to time, and much as happens with man himself, destructive epidemics induced by known microbes. Finally, there is the field in which not a single species of microbe is concerned but more than one, the first preparing, the other utilizing the prepared way for its more vicious purposes. Frequent examples of the last condition are observed among the lower animals, in which, of course, the opportunities for study are superior to those existing in man; but recent experiences in this and other countries during the influenza epidemic carry conviction of this relationship, since the original disease is recognized to be not of severe nature, while the pneumonia engrafted upon it is admittedly of highly fatal character.

My purpose in reviewing some of the notable events and tendencies in bacteriology which have come to light in the past twenty-five years has been to present to your consideration the achievements in one branch of modern medicine, and to indicate the relation subsisting between medicine and the more fundamental sciences of physics, chemistry and biology. Bacteriology has depended also for its development on its sister sciences of physiology, pharmacology and pathology, without which many of its phenomena could not be interpreted. It seems but proper to state that what has been attempted here for bacteriology could readily be equalled or even exceeded by spokesmen for those sister sciences, so surely has medicine grown scientific in recent times.

Simon Flexner

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

MUSEUM OF THE BUFFALO SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES[1]

On October 16 the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences opened its New Museum at 1231 Elmwood Avenue. This building is merely the inner court of a much larger museum which is to be erected by the society as soon as funds are available. The court measures approximately a fifty-five foot square. There is also a lobby, hall and office on the main floor and an office and two work shops on the second floor.

The entire idea of the New Museum exhibit is to give every man, woman and child who visits it the opportunity to understand the evolution of this earth from the time it was a part of a nebula arm up to the present decade. The hall of the building is devoted to astronomy and meteorology, many of the transparencies having just been obtained from the Mount Wilson and Yerkes Observatories.

The next exhibit is dynamical in nature, telling of what elements our earth is made and of the forces that have changed the earth's crust to form continents, oceans, rivers, lakes and mountains.

This is followed by an exhibit of paleontology which touches on the flora and fauna of the sixteen great geologic ages and ends with an evolutionary exhibit of man and one of the horse.

The last exhibit exemplifies the way in which man has utilized nature's products. It is truly marvelous how dyes have been made from coal tar; silk garments, alcohol, linoleum, tar and paper from wood; and the beautiful Deldare semi-porcelain ware from the commonest clay.

Among other interesting objects to be found in the museum are the relief maps of such localities as Mount Shasta, Mount Vesuvius, and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. There is a very large relief map of Erie County which occupies a large space in the center of the floor. It was constructed by Frederick Burgie, of Rochester.

Two cases have been reserved as a display ground for especially beautiful objects owned by the society. At present these cases are filled with precious and semi-precious stones, many of them in the matrix.

Of especial interest to the children is the fine exhibit of birds and animals which have been mounted by Joseph Santens. Mr. Santens is at present completing a collection of native birds which will be studied by the school children under the new Nature Study Syllabus as published by the regents of the state of New York.

[1] From *The Museums Journal.*