return, we feel that those who receive the collections should pay the expenses of cataloguing, assembling, packing and shipping. The smaller collections will require several days to prepare and ship, the larger ones one or two weeks. The cost of clerical and other assistance will range from $65 to $200, depending on the size of the collection.

W. K. Moorehead,
Curator

Andover, Mass.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE VIENNA MUSEUM

Dr. Victor Pietschmann, as successor of the late Dr. Steindachner, writes of the sad plight of the museum of Vienna in having no means for publication, and no means of disposing of two works already printed. One of these is a Monograph of the Genus Tenthredo, the other a Monograph of the Siphoneæ Verticillateæ from the Carboniferous to the Cretaceous with plates, by Dr. J. Pia. This great work on fossil plants is said to be of especial value, and Dr. Pietschmann has great hopes that some one in America may take fifty copies at $5.00 each. The price is not great and the crisis is pressing. I suggest that any one willing to help this great center of scientific work to rise to its feet, may (as I have done) send a check for the equivalent in Kroner of five dollars to Dr. Pietschmann, Mechelgasse 2, Vienna 111.3.

David Starr Jordan

QUOTATIONS

THE PROTECTION OF BRITISH OPTICAL INDUSTRIES

There are two main objects which the Bill to be introduced should secure and reconcile. On the one hand, if the industry is to be saved, the manufacturers must be protected from foreign competition aggravated by the state of the exchange; and, on the other, the users of scientific instruments must not be prejudiced or hampered, either by being unable to obtain the best instruments or by having to pay an extravagant price for them. These apparently conflicting interests are not merely reconcilable; they are interdependent. If the British optical industry should dwindle and die, the scientific users of instruments will be at the mercy of foreign manufacturers, they will have to pay a heavy price for such dependence, and they will be handicapped as compared with scientific workers in foreign countries possessing a flourishing scientific instrument industry. Similarly, if the scientific users can not obtain the best instruments for their work, or if they have to pay an exorbitant price for them, their work will be hampered, their demand for instruments will decrease, and the manufacturers will ultimately suffer.

The industries, through the British Optical Instrument Manufacturers' Association, ask shortly for the following measures of protection:

1. No optical glass or scientific instruments to be imported into this country for a period of, say, seven years, except under license.

2. Such licenses only to be granted in respect of goods which are not being made in Great Britain in the required quantities or of the required quality.

3. An expert licensing committee to be set up.

4. The optical instrument manufacturers are prepared, in order to guarantee reasonable prices, to submit to a control of profits.

The manufacturers are satisfied and confident that, under such conditions for a limited period, they would be able to establish the optical glass and optical instrument industries on a sound and stable basis, and also be able at the end of the period to meet any foreign competition in the open market. On the other hand, unless they secure this limited protection, it is more than prabable—indeed, it is almost certain—that the manufacture of optical glass in this country will cease, and that, in consequence, some of the largest British manufacturers of optical instruments will greatly curtail their production. The proposed measures seem to protect adequately the interests of the scientific users. Moreover,