with the arms and legs bent close to the body, and the skull had been deformed with the frontal depression. The entire skeleton was tinged a bright red by the infiltration of iron, and the inner surface of the skull was covered by a deposit of brownish-black limonite. We were able to take out the skull, which fell into a hundred pieces, and only fragments of the bones. The only relic found was the foot of a pottery vessel with traces of a highly polished red inner surface. This was found near the skeleton above the bones and under the gravel. The skeleton was covered with earth, immediately below the layer of gravel and alluvium, and was not intrusive, there being absolutely no signs of disturbance above. It could not have been intruded from the side as there is rapid erosion going on here. Every year parts of the banks are washed away by the sea during the time of flood tides. The owner of the property assured the writer that the bank now visible is not the surface seen during former visits, as the ocean is slowly washing away the shoreline.

Concerning the age of this skeleton, the archeologist is not competent to pass his opinion. This must be done by the geologist and physiographer. But the writer is of the opinion that this find is the oldest burial thus far found in South America.

Marshall H. Saville

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE MULFORD BIOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF THE AMAZON BASIN

Further advices received from Dr. H. H. Rusby, director of the Mulford Biological Exploration, report continued favorable progress, and a considerable amount of scientific work already accomplished in quest for medicinal plants and biological specimens.

Members of the expedition left La Paz, Bolivia, about July 9, whence they proceeded by rail to Eucalyptus, the terminus of the railroad. From Eucalyptus to Pongo they traveled by auto truck over the new auto road recently completed by the Guggenheim interests in Bolivia. From Pongo, a three days' journey by mule brought them to Canamina, which will be their temporary headquarters for three or four weeks. From this point certain members of the party will make an ascent of the La Paz river for a considerable distance for the purpose of making special collections, the remainder of the party making detailed studies in the vicinity of Canamina.

Collections have been made in and around Mollendo, Arica, Arequipa, Tiavaya and La Paz. A large quantity of these materials, shipped just before the party left La Paz, has been received in Philadelphia.

The shipment includes among other things botanical specimens of economic products of Peru and Bolivia, such as the green-colored, purple-striped fruit of the "pepino"; the fruit of a species of *Tasconia* which is sold in the markets there under the name of "Tumbo"; also another edible fruit known as "acchocta," and a turnip-shaped root called "rhacache," and many others. These will go to the economic museum of the New York Botanical Garden and the Brooklyn Botanical Garden. A quantity of herbs is also included, which will be sent to Professor Edward Kremers of the University of Wisconsin, who will study the volatile oils contained in them.

In ascending and crossing the mountains from Mollendo to La Paz, Drs. Rusby and Hoffman made systematic observations on blood pressure changes at different altitudes and on the mountain sickness known as "sirroche." They have availed themselves of every opportunity to study tropical diseases and while at Arequipa they visited the fine hospital there to study a form of tropical ulcer known as "uta."

EDUCATIONAL FORESTRY

(*From a correspondent*)

Educational forestry is being carried on by experts at the Alleghany State Park, the new public recreation ground just dedicated in Cattaraugus county. The Buffalo Academy of Science is cooperating with the New York State College of Forestry in this work.

Henry R. Francis, professor of forest

recreation, and R. R. Fenska, professor of forest engineering, both of the forestry college, who are engaged in making a survey of the 65,000 acres of forested land contained in the tract, will lecture to visitors every Saturday in the Academy building at Tunesassa.

The talks will include a personally conducted hike through the forests and a study of the flora and fauna encountered on the trip. Valuable information about birds, woods and wild animals common to that section of the state will be given by the experts, something that every person who goes into the woods should know. The hike will be followed by an illustrated talk on forestry, particularly as the subject pertains to the best use of the woods for recreation and health. The lectures will be given every Saturday until the vacation season ends.

The efforts of the commission headed by A. T. Fancher, of Salamanca, to make this great forested region of mountains and valleys and picturesque trout streams one of the most attractive in the United States are bringing forth excellent results. The large number of tourists and campers who already have been attracted to the park show the importance and popularity of forest recreation.

LECTURES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE following program of scientific lectures has been given for the students of the summer session of the University of Michigan.

July 5—*Fever,* Dr. C. W. Edmunds, professor of therapeutics and materia medica, University of Michigan.

July 12—*Causes of mental disorder,* Dr. A. M. Barrett, professor of psychiatry, University of Michigan.

July 14—*Niagara Falls and vicinity* (illustrated), Assistant Professor K. C. McMurry, department of geology, University of Michigan.

July 18—*The asteroids and rings of Saturn,* Mr. L. A. Hopkins, assistant professor of mathematics and secretary of the colleges of engineering and architecture, University of Michigan.

July 19—*The nature of cancer,* Dr. A. S. Warthin, professor of pathology and director of the pathological laboratory in the medical school, University of Michigan.

July 22—*How the psychologist tests intelligence* (illustrated), Mr. Guy M. Whipple, professor of experimental education, University of Michigan.

July 26—*Practical points in the prevention and treatment of cancer,* Dr. C. V. Weller, assistant professor of pathology, University of Michigan.

July 29—*Michigan's inland lakes: their value to the state* (illustrated), Mr. I. D. Scott, associate professor of physiographical geology, University of Michigan.

Aug. 1—*The senses and the learning process in fishes* (illustrated), Dr. J. E. Reighard, professor of zoology and director of the zoological laboratory and the zoological museum, University of Michigan.

Aug. 2—*Stone in the kidney,* Dr. Hugh Cabot, dean of the medical school, University of Michigan.

Aug. 4—*The nature of intelligence,* Professor L. L. Thurstone, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Aug. 8—*Functions in high-school mathematics,* Professor E. R. Hedrick, University of Missouri.

Aug. 9—*Junior-high-school mathematics,* Professor E. R. Hedrick.

Aug. 10—*The conservation of health through food and drug inspection,* Professor C. C. Glover, secretary of the college of pharmacy, University of Michigan.

Aug. 12—*Acoustics of auditoriums* (with experimental demonstrations), Assistant Professor D. L. Rich, department of physics, University of Michigan.

Aug. 17—*Modern theories of matter* (illustrated), Dr. E. F. Barker, department of physics, University of Michigan.

Aug. 19—*Ten years of heredity* (illustrated), Professor A. F. Shull, department of zoology, University of Michigan.

BOOKLETS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE office of the permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science has recently published two booklets that should be of interest to workers in science and other friends of science. The first of these, entitled "Resolutions bearing on Important Features of the Public Welfare," includes five resolutions that have already appeared in the pages of SCIENCE, and it also presents the list of general officers of the as-