

these times much hope to see it) that one college in each University were erected, and appropriated to this study, as well as there are to Medicine, and the Civil Law. There would be no need of making a body of scholars and fellows, with certain endowments as in other colleges. It would suffice, if after the manner of Halls in Oxford, there were only four professors constituted (for it would be too much work for only one Master, or principal as they call him there) to teach these four parts of it. First *Aration*, and all things relating to it. Second, *Pasturage*. Thirdly, *Gardens, Orchards, Vineyards, and Woods*. Fourthly, All parts of *Rural Economy*, which would contain the government of Bees, Swine, Poultry, Decoys, Ponds, etc., and all that which Varro calls *Villaticas Pastiones*, together with the sports of the field and the Domestical Conservation and uses of all that is brought in by Industry abroad. The business of these Professors should be . . . to instruct their pupils in the whole method and course of this study, which might be run through perhaps with diligence in a year or two.

The above essay was written about the year 1659 to 1665, and it is very interesting to note that till more than a century after, in 1796, was a Department of Rural Economy organized at Oxford, and Professor John Sibforth elected to be the first head of the department. We do not find references to agricultural colleges again, however, till the beginning of the nineteenth century. It will therefore be observed that Cowley was distinctly in advance of his times. Bacon had suggested schools for experimental research, but did not suggest the idea of an agricultural college. We do unquestionably notice Bacon's influence on Cowley in many respects, and especially in his "Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy." In the organization of the Royal Society in 1662, Cowley evidently saw a partial realization of his philosophy as outlined in the "Proposition," and he became one of the original members of the society.

Heretofore we have known Cowley the poet and Cowley the essayist, but he has not before been known as Cowley the scientist, and Cowley the educator. A modern critic has said of him that he had "delicacy of feeling and unfeigned enthusiasm for the nobler and purer joys of life, for great literature, friendship, science, and nature." In this fair esti-

mate by Dr. Gough, we have Cowley the *scientist*, as well as the *poet* and *essayist*.

In reviewing the early agricultural literature, I find references to a "Colledge of Experiments," by Gabriel Plattes in 1639, and "An Essay for Advancement of Husbandry Learning: or Proposition for the erecting Colledge of Husbandry, etc.," by Samuel Hartlib in 1651. In this last the writer had no such clear conception of the proposition as Cowley had. Adolphus Speed in his essay "Adam out of Eden," 1659, suggests "Diverse excellent Experiments Touching the Advancement of Husbandry."

If the readers of SCIENCE have more detailed information on this matter I should like them to offer it to the public through these columns. A study of these books on English husbandry has renewed my interest in Cato, Varro and Columella on Ancient Husbandry, and I, for one, would like to see these valuable treatises on agriculture brought out in such a series as the Loeb Classical Library.

R. J. H. DeLoach

THE ARMOUR CORPORATIONS,
CHICAGO

THE LOST FOXHALL JAW; ROBERT HANHAM COLLYER

Since the note concerning Dr. Collyer printed in the issue of SCIENCE for January 20 was written, the records of the Berkshire Medical College have been searched and they indicate that Dr. Collyer was not of American birth, as supposed by Mr. J. Reid Moir and the writer, but of English birth, inasmuch as the registration entry is: "To the President and Professors of the Berkshire Medical College. This Thesis [on the Progression of Animal Life] is respectfully dedicated by R. H. Collyer, A.B.—of the Isle of Jersey, British Channel, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 1st, 1839." This registration renders it unlikely that further records of Dr. Collyer himself will be found in the United States. Mr. Moir is now searching the British university records, also the records of the Isle of Jersey. In the forthcoming number of *Natural History* (November-December) appears a full account of Dr. Collyer's discovery.

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

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