been propaganda for eugenical ideas, which are as yet quite new in Russia. The society has had about 50 conferences and is publishing *The Russian Eugenics Journal*. The scientific investigatory work of the eugenical section of the institute has followed two chief directions: firstly, experimental work in anthropogenetics—the above-mentioned researches on haemagglutination and catalase in man, the classification of the colors of hair by the method of spectrophotometry (Professor V. V. Bunak and G. W. Sobolewa), the genetics of the human hand (M. M. Wolotzkoi), etc.; secondly, the study of the genealogy of some eminent Russian families (thus, Tchulkoff has established the consanguinity of two of the greatest Russian writers, Leo Tolstoi and A. Pushkin, of which Leo Tolstoi himself had not the slightest notion). The institute, together with the Russian Eugenical Society, has organized two eugenical expeditions under the guidance of W. W. Bunak: (1) Into some of the Volga districts for the investigation of miscegenation betwen the Slavish and some Finnish races, (2) into the Minsk district for the investigation of the settled Jews; for the study of anthropogenetical characters of Jews the Russian Eugenical Society has organized a special commission.

Here I have given the picture of the work of my institute. It embraces most of the chief problems of modern experimental biology. The plans of these investigations might perhaps be considered as too large for one laboratory, especially under the unfavorable conditions which Russian science is now going through. It would of course appear more natural to concentrate our whole attention on a single problem. But from the point of view of the organization of science in Russia, it was desirable to unite in the institute many biologists who were interested in various branches of experimental biology; on the other hand, this arrangement has been very convenient for carrying on work in the intermediate regions of our science, in fields in which it is easier to plan new problems despite scanty literature and lack of expensive apparatus. Only thanks to such a variety of sections could we attempt to bring together cytology, limnology and physical chemistry; genetics and biochemistry; transplantation of eyes and zoopsychology, etc. The results of our investigations in each section of experimental biology may be of no great significance; but this collaboration is forming a new generation of Russian biologists, who will carry further the work in the intermediate regions of our science.

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TWO UNPUBLISHED MONUMENTS TO AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP

THE assertion that American scholars do not engage in those tasks of scholarship requiring long-continued devotion has been so often made and implied that even Americans are wont to accept the assertion as founded in fact. However, there are now so many published works which refute the above assertion that one may hope that the illusion will vanish.

On a recent trip in search of American arithmetics published before 1800, I chanced upon two monumental undertakings of a fine type of American scholarship which though completed remain unpublished, because of the monumental character of the enterprises.

At the Library of Congress, Phillip Lee Philips, chief of the division of maps, had at his hand in typewritten form 25 volumes comprising a complete bibliography of cartography. The material includes all the literature of cartography which had come to the attention of the author and compiled during some 50 years of service at the Library of Congress. Bibliographical work of this character can rarely, if ever, properly be described as complete. However, as the material in published form would extend over five octavo volumes of about 1,000 pages each it is sufficiently complete so that the work would be of inestimable value to all scholars interested in cartography, historical and practical. Particularly would the work be useful to libraries like the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, the William L. Clements Library at Michigan, the Newberry and the Crerar Libraries in Chicago, the Bancroft and the Huntington Libraries in California, the New York Public Library, and, in short, useful to all libraries that make any serious attempt to collect early maps and atlases of America.

Mr. Philips has to his credit an enduring monument in the List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress as well as numerous monographs on related topics. The Library of Congress catalogue is in four volumes, with a fifth about to be issued. Critical scholars are able to point out in this work certain possible changes which would extend the usefulness of the work. Undoubtedly the same is true of the "Bibliography of Cartography," as it is, indeed, commonly true of similar work in any line of scholarly endeavor. However, neither the "Catalogue of Atlases" nor the "Bibliography of Cartography" could, in my opinion, be produced by the work of any scholar without constant and unremitting attention to the task over a period of many years.

The publication of this material would cost probably ten to fifteen thousand dollars. Congressional action would be necessary to have it issued as a gov-

ernment publication. It is to be hoped that such action may soon be taken. It would, of course, be highly desirable that a group of scholars should edit the work, and collaborate to make it so complete and perfect that American scholars may point to it with the same pride that Englishmen point to "The New English Dictionary."

A second enterprise of the same colossal nature I chanced upon at Princeton University. Professor William Libbey, professor of geography, has for nearly 50 years been engaged in making a card catalogue of the articles in the geographical journals which are in his library. This index includes all the articles which have ever appeared in such journals as Petermann's *Mittheilungen, Journal of the American Geographical Society,* the Royal Geographical Society of London, the journals of the French and German geographical societies, the *Annales de Geographie, Le Globe,* and others of the leading geographical periodicals, totaling over 20 journals. The catalogue is both a subject and author catalogue and includes about 150,000 cards. Any one familiar with scholarly work of this nature will recognize immediately the great usefulness to other scholars of a comprehensive catalogue of this kind. In printed form the catalogue would require four volumes of about 1,000 quarto pages each, and would cost approximately $20,000.

One can not measure achievements such as these in dollars and cents. Such works can properly be compared only with great works of art and monumental engineering enterprises. The courage which enables a man to carry through such a disinterested task for the general welfare of science deserves recognition and especially the recognition of publication by some American organization.

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ALEXANDER DYER MacGILLIVRAY

IN the death of Professor MacGillivray, which occurred at Urbana, Illinois, March 24, science has lost one of its most devoted and sincere workers and education one of its most efficient teachers. He was born at Inverness, Ohio, July 15, 1868. In 1889 he came to Cornell University, intending to take a special course in entomology, as he had already made a collection of insects and given this subject enthusiastic boyish study. Acting on the advice of the writer he modified his plans, prepared for and entered the university as a regular student, and graduated with the degree of Ph.B. in 1900. In 1904, he received the degree of Ph.D. While an undergraduate he assisted in the entomological laboratory and on graduation was made instructor in entomology. Later, he was advanced first to the rank of assistant professor and then to that of associate professor. He remained at Cornell till 1917, when he became professor of systematic entomology in the University of Illinois, which position he held until his death.

From the beginning of his teaching he showed the qualities of a thorough teacher. Although very gentle and quiet in manner, he insisted upon a perfection of knowledge on the part of the student that made him preeminent in preparing the student for future work by giving him a solid foundation. He was painstaking and patient but exacted excellence in scholarship. Many of the present generation of workers in entomology owe much to him for the training that he gave them.

Although never very strong physically, in addition to his work as a teacher he was a productive investigator, publishing many papers on systematic entomology. He also inspired and directed the preparation of important papers by his students, notably several of the "Illinois biological monographs."

In 1891, he married Fanny M. Edwards, of Forest Home, New York, and the generous hospitality of their home has been shared by many students. Mrs. MacGillivray and two sons, Malcom and John, survive him.

The death of Dr. MacGillivray is a great bereavement to the writer, for through long years of association with him I found him most lovable in character and most helpful as a colleague.

J. H. COMSTOCK

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE PACIFIC SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

PRELIMINARY steps have been taken in preparation for the Pacific Scientific Congress to be held in Japan in 1926. Prince Kotihito Kanin has been nominated for president and Premier K. Kiyoura, Minister of Education Egi, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Matsui have been appointed honorary presidents. The committee on preparation consists of fifteen persons headed by Dr. J. Sakurai. Other officials of the congress include professors of the Tokyo Imperial and Waseda Universities. The conference will be held at the Imperial University, Tokyo.

A sum of approximately $100,000 has been allotted for excursions and for the entertainment of delegates. Like the conference in Honolulu (1920), organized by the National Research Council, and the Congress in Melbourne and Sydney (1923), under the auspices of the Australian National Research Council, the organization and direction of the congress in Tokyo is a feature of the activities of the National Research Council of Japan.

The scope of the forthcoming congress embraces the field of physical and natural science. The primary purpose is to discuss the problems relating to