of any "extensive and well-conducted" lizard and snake farms there or anywhere else.

Ethnologists will be surprised to learn of Eskimos in northern Newfoundland, yet we read of Grenfell's buying reindeer for them (p. 139). I have two colleagues in the great Natural History Museum in New York, one Mr. John T. Nichols in the department of ichthyology and the other Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, a curator in the department of birds. On p. 185 these gentlemen appear as the noted ichthyologists Professor J. T. Nicholas and Prof. R. Cushman-Murphy. The late lamented president of Stanford University was David Starr Jordan, not David Starr Johnson, and our author claims to have been to California, too! Further on an excellent picture of the beluga or white whale, quite the best I have ever seen, is labelled the "Peluga." There no doubt may be "Kelpspringers," but they are probably gammarid crustaceans; the animal our author wanted to discuss on p. 224 is called a klipspringer, and it knows not the kelp beds. I have the honor to belong to the Boone and Crockett Club in New York, but President Roosevelt never worked for wild life conservation with the Lewis and Clark Club, for there is none.

The thing, however, which has surprised me most was to learn that there are hundreds of eider ducks breeding on "Duck Lake off the coast of Maine." There is a colony of herring gulls and Leach's petrels on Duck Island off the coast of Maine, but there are positively no "lakes" off this coast at all.

Enough of this cavilling. The book abounds in inaccuracies. I think I have shown this to be the case. There is one other fault, which in truth is really harmful, and this is the amount of space and praise devoted to the transfer of bison from southern Canada into the northern wood bison reserve. This, one of the most tragic examples of bureaucratic stupidity in all history, was done against the protests of both Canadian and American naturalists who would rather have seen the surplus southern bison killed. They were known to be infected with bovine tuberculosis and they are certain to interbreed as well as infect the wood bison, which is a far finer animal and one of great zoological interest because in some respects it seems more like the European wisent than the common American bison. The book would have done well to have shown up this transfer to the public in its true light as a real tragedy and not as a triumph of conservation. The public as a matter of fact has never had the true story, and Shepstone might easily have given it as he could have gotten it from any intelligent mammalogist on this continent.

The writing of this review has not been a pleasure, and I only hope that British publishers will exercise more care in accepting manuscripts in the future. They have certainly set a most commendable example to their American confrères in the past—and one which the latter have often failed to follow.

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A General Catalogue of the Radial Velocities of Stars, Nebulae and Clusters. By JOSEPH HAINES MOORE. xvi + 220 pp. Publications of the Lick Observatory, Vol. XVIII, 1932. University of California Press, Berkeley.

NEW catalogues of fundamental astronomical data, as they appear from time to time, bear witness to the rapid progress being made by observatories in many parts of the world in the accumulation of these data. The latest catalogue of sidereal radial velocities comes appropriately from the Lick Observatory, where investigations of the radial velocities of the stars have for many years constituted an important part of the programs, on Mount Hamilton and, until recently, at the southern station in Chile; and it comes from the hand of Dr. J. H. Moore, who has had a prominent share in these investigations.

The catalogue contains all stellar radial velocities published prior to January 1, 1932. It is complete for all stars down to visual magnitude 5.5, and contains in addition the radial velocities of many fainter stars, especially those in the northern celestial hemisphere. This unbalanced condition for the fainter stars will become increasingly serious, as Commission 30 of the International Astronomical Union has pointed out, unless the spectroscopic work can be more evenly distributed between the two hemispheres than it is at present. The number of stars entered in the catalogue is 6,739, counting the components of visual doubles as two stars, and of these 1,320 are considered to have variable velocities. For each star we find, among other data, the designation, position, visual magnitude, spectral class, mean observed radial velocity, usually to the tenth of a km./sec., and the adopted radial velocity, together with an estimate of its uncertainty. These radial velocities were determined at 19 observatories. The results derived at each observatory have been corrected for systematic differences, so far as possible, from the Lick system, which represents very closely the average for all.

Reference is made in the introduction to two previous catalogues of radial velocities published by Voûte, in 1921 and 1928. The reviewer would mention Schlesinger's "Catalogue of Bright Stars" also. This useful catalogue contains, together with other data, the radial velocities of all stars brighter than 6.5 visual magnitude which were known in June, 1930. These velocities are given to the nearest km./sec., and are reduced to the Lick system.

In addition to the stellar radial velocities the new catalogue lists the radial velocities of 133 galactic nebulae, including 18 in the Magellanic Clouds, the radial velocities of 18 globular clusters, and the radial velocities of 90 extra-galactic nebulae, assuming that the observed displacements of the lines in the spectra of these objects arise from the relative motions of nebulae and observer. Seven of these nebulae have relative velocities of approach. For the remainder the celebrated "red shift" predominates. The greatest velocity of recession at the date of closing of the catalogue is 19,700 km./sec. The catalogue gives evidence of the greatest care in the assembling and arrangement of the material, and in the printing. It is a valuable contribution to the literature of astronomy.

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REPORTS

THE ASSOCIATION TO AID SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH BY WOMEN

SINCE the final meeting of the Association to Aid Scientific Research in New York on Saturday, April the thirtieth, the secretary has received many requests for information about the association. It seems fitting, therefore, that SCIENCE print for the benefit of its readers this brief sketch of the whys, wherefores, origin and termination of the Association to Aid Scientific Research by Women.

To go back many years, in 1872 Professor Anton Dohrn founded at Naples, Italy, a Zoological Station for the collection of biological material and for the study of various forms of plant and animal life. This station rapidly developed into an institution of international importance, where students gathered from all over the world for scientific research and professional training as teachers of science. Among those who had studied at the station was Miss Ida H. Hyde, an American woman, who received her doctor's degree from the University of Heidelberg in 1896. It occurred to Miss Hyde that it would be eminently fitting for those interested in the scientific training of women to establish and maintain at Naples a table for the use of qualified American women who might wish to avail themselves of its opportunities for scientific research. This thought became definite when at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Zoological Station in 1897, Dr. Dohrn asked for a permanent endowment fund and suggested that it take the form of endowed tables of research; each table to cost $500 per annum and to be supplied by the station for this fee with materials for research and with service, the maintaining organization to have the privilege of assigning the table.

Shortly after the meeting, therefore, Miss Hyde proposed to establish an American Women's Table at Naples in recognition of the unfailing kindness and cooperation shown from the outset and at all times by Dr. Dohrn in according to women the privileges of the station upon equal terms with men.

Upon her return to America, Miss Hyde found many ready and eager to cooperate with her in the plan, not solely because of interest in the Zoological Station, but because of their desire to encourage young women in scientific research.

A committee was formed in the autumn of 1897, and a circular describing the place and asking for contributions was sent out by the following sponsors: Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr College, *chairman;* Miss Ida H. Hyde, Cornell University, *secretary;* Miss Louise Sheffield Brownell, warden of Sage College, Cornell University; Miss Florence M. Cushing, Vassar College; Miss Sarah E. Doyle, president of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women; Miss Annie Crosby Emery, dean of women, University of Wisconsin; Miss Julia J. Irvine, president of Wellesley College; Miss Agnes Irwin, dean of Radcliffe College; Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, dean of women in the department of literature, science and the arts, University of Michigan; Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, president of the Women's Education Association of Boston; Mrs. Alice Upton Pearmain, president of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae; Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Miss Emily James Smith, dean of Barnard College; Miss Marion Talbot, dean of women, University of Chicago.

As a result of the circulars a meeting was held in Cambridge on April 14, 1898, and an organization, called at that time the Association for Maintaining the American Women's Table at the Zoological Station at Naples, was formed (several years later the name was changed to the Association to Aid Scientific Research by Women). As a result of this Cambridge meeting subscriptions of fifty dollars each were reported as having been received from the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Bryn Mawr College, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Radcliffe College, Sage College of Cornell University, Smith, Wellesley and Vassar Colleges, the Committee on Science Lessons of the Women's Education Association of Boston, the Women's College of Baltimore, from Miss Lillian