The functions of the five branches of the department, each of which is headed by a director, are summarized in the introductory section. This section includes also a statement showing the total amount of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year. In other sections the respective directors review the activities of the Mines and Geology Branch; Lands, Parks and Forests Branch; Surveys and Engineering Branch; Indian Affairs Branch; and Immigration Branch.

Dealing with mining, the report notes that the department has continued to encourage the industry wherever possible, with research and investigative work in geology, mineral technology, and mineral economics as a central feature of its services and also that much greater attention than in former years was given toward developing among Canadians an appreciation of the economic importance of the industry. One of the activities of the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch is the work of the Dominion Forest Service, a division of the department engaged in the study of problems relating to the protection, development and utilization of the forests of Canada. The branch is responsible also for the administration of the mineral, fur and other natural resources of Yukon and the Northwest Territories; and of the National Parks of Canada. The work of the Dominion Observatories is under the supervision of the Surveys and Engineering Branch. Of greater practical importance is the work of the branch carried out through the agencies of the International Boundary Commission, the Dominion Water and Power Bureau; the Engineering and Construction Service; the Geodetic Service of Canada, and the Hydrographic and Map Service.

Indian trust funds at the close of the fiscal year amounted to approximately $14,000,000. Collections during the year amounted to $1,184,800, and the expenditure was $1,073,800. Money for the funds are derived from the sale of land and timber, from rents and from capitalized annuities. The funds are credited to 475 accounts belonging to Indian bands throughout Canada. They are administered by the Indian Affairs Branch, which is responsible also for the administration of the Indian Act, the maintenance of Indian agencies and the provision of medical welfare and training services.

Each section of the report is accompanied by a chart showing the organization of the branch concerned, and an organization chart of the department as a whole is included.

GRANTS OF THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

THE Carnegie Corporation of New York, on January 20, made a gift to the American Association of Museums to provide grants-in-aid for foreign travel and study during the year 1938 by members of the staffs of museums. The following statement of conditions has been issued by Herbert E. Winlock, president of the association.

It often happens that the members of the staffs of American museums have no opportunity to become acquainted at first hand with many phases of their chosen subjects when their normal museum duties do not send them afield, and when they are personally not able to afford the expense of foreign travel to those regions, an acquaintance with which would improve their professional standing. To assist such museum workers to broaden their experience—and thus to increase their usefulness in the institution in which they are employed—the Carnegie Corporation of New York has made an appropriation to the American Association of Museums to provide grants-in-aid for travel during the year 1938 by members of the staffs of art, science, history and industry museums:

A. Whose principal duties are of a professional nature;

B. Whose salary is not over $3,000; who have not the private means to travel abroad, and whose duties in their museums would not normally give them such opportunities, and

C. To whom their institutions will give at least two months' leave on full pay for the travel for which the grant is made.

These grants are for traveling expenses to places where the applicant will have an opportunity to broaden his background by familiarizing himself with the institutions, collections, or regions which are of importance in the study of his particular professional subjects.

It is planned that the average grant will not exceed $500 except under most unusual circumstances, and that it will not amount to as much as $1,000 in any case.

Such grants are to be made only on applications fully endorsed by the director of the applicant's museum. The form of application is given below. Facts should be given in the order in which they are here set forth.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

THE University of Oregon formally opened its exhibits in natural history on January 20. The museum offers exhibits in addition to study materials in the fields of anthropology, botany, geology, paleontology and zoology. Lack of adequate space heretofore has prevented the arrangement of an exhibition hall. An excellent room about 72 by 45 feet on the second floor of Condon Hall has been made available with the completion of the new library.

The museum naturally is regional in its emphasis, although for educational purposes specimens from other areas are included in the exhibits. This is especially true in the ethnographic exhibits. It had its origin in the collections made by Dr. Condon when he began his work in the state and opened up the fields in paleontology and geology which have contributed so

richly ever since. He also made an interesting collection of archeological materials, mostly from the Columbia Valley region about The Dalles. This core, formerly known as the Condon Cabinet, has been added to by generous gifts since that time and the collections made by staff members and field parties from the university. Part of the Condon geological and paleontological collections were transferred to the Oregon State Agricultural College for study purposes with the transfer of major work in sciences to that institution in 1932. The herbarium contains about 60,000 sheets which give a good picture of the flora of Oregon. Professor L. F. Henderson has contributed largely to make this collection the valuable one it is. In zoology the Prill collection of Oregon birds was a gift of Dr. A. G. Prill, of Scio, Ore. The study collections contain several thousand skins of mammals of the state in addition to bird skins.

The study collections are available to competent students for use upon application to the appropriate curator. The divisions of the museum and the curators are:

The Condon Museum of Geology: Dr. W. D. Smith, professor of geology and geography, curator.

The Herbarium: Professor L. F. Henderson, research professor of botany, curator; Dr. Leroy Detling, assistant professor of botany, assistant curator.

The Oregon State Museum of Anthropology: Established by act of the Legislature, 1933. Dr. L. S. Cressman, professor of anthropology, curator.

The Museum of Zoology: Dr. R. R. Huestis, professor of zoology, curator of vertebrate collections.

L. S. CRESSMAN,
Director

THE PEABODY MUSEUM OF YALE UNIVERSITY

TWO new exhibits were opened on February 22 by the Peabody Museum of Natural History of Yale University in honor of the graduates who attended on the occasion of the twenty-fifth annual Alumni University Day. Both will form part of the permanent exhibits of the museum.

One of the new exhibits in the Great Hall of the museum is the mounted skeleton of a relatively small plant-feeding dinosaur—Comptosaurus—which lived and died some hundred and twenty million years ago. This was collected near Como, Wyo., in 1880 and is a part of the Marsh Collection, having been in storage for a period of nearly sixty years. It is mounted beneath the head and neck of the great Brontosaurus and forms a remarkable contrast in size, gait and general appearance of these ruling reptiles of the age which bears their name.

The second exhibit is the "Hall of Man," arranged by Professor Cornelius Osgood, curator of anthropology, in which there are two innovations. First, the specimens have been arranged so as to illustrate various anthropological concepts, and are not exhibited merely as curios. Second, methods of exhibition have been modernized. Use has been made of contrasting color, of various electrical lighting devices and of revolving turntables in order to make the exhibits more interesting and meaningful to the public.

A number of the remaining cases in the hall illustrate factors which tend to counterbalance the fundamental similarity of mankind, making for the apparent differences in culture rather than the similarities. Two table cases present the evolution of culture in Europe, exemplifying the fact that culture can develop independently in different places. The stages of development are shown from the time of the first tool down to the modern age of steel. A group of seven cases illustrates the adaptation of man to his environment. They indicate that man has had to adjust his culture to the conditions surrounding him, thereby making himself different from people who live in a different environment.

Several cases deal with the manner in which culture changes. One of these illustrates how an element of culture has spread from its place of origin to neighboring peoples. Another case illustrates the fact that similar elements of culture can develop in different parts of the world, either from similar or from different antecedents. In the former case, the anthropologist calls the occurrence parallelism, and in the latter case, convergence. Three other anthropological concepts are illustrated. Culture itself is defined in one exhibit, and its development is contrasted with organic growth. Another exhibit illustrates the anthropological practice of classifying peoples in adjacent geographic areas on the basis of similarities in culture. There is an exhibit illustrating the development of man and the great apes. This exhibit emphasizes the fact that man did not develop from the apes, as is commonly assumed, but that both man and the apes appear to have developed from a common ancestor. Finally, there is an exhibit to suggest the application of anthropology to modern life.

THE MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGISTS AT RICHMOND

THE Entomological Society of America and the American Association of Economic Entomologists will hold their annual meetings in Richmond, Va., during the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science next December.

W. D. Reed is chairman of the state committee on entomological arrangements. Nearly 500 delegates, representing both groups, will attend, and a full program of scientific papers and exhibits relating to insects and their control will be presented. The state committee on arrangements recently held its first