clear view of the general progress of legislation for the eight years ending in 1897.

A SECOND edition of Professor Bailey's 'Survival of the Unlike' having been called for, he has prepared a new preface, in the course of which he thus summarizes his views on heredity and variation: "I conceive the organic creation to have started out with no definite tendencies so far as the corporeal forms of organisms are concerned, but these tendencies have all been developed—heredity amongst the rest—by the environmental necessities of later time; whilst variation or plasticity was a normal and necessary feature of the original form of life, this constitutional elasticity has been constantly bred out by the pressure of circumstances, and the subsequent variation has come to be more and more the result of definite environments. In some groups, in which the decline towards extinction has now well progressed, or when environments are very stable, organisms reproduce themselves with considerable rigidity, so that it may be said that like produces like. In some of the variable groups, which, presumably, have not yet reached the height of their development, it might with equal truth be said that unlike produces unlike. But, in any event, the normal or original fact is conceived to be that unlike produces unlike. At the present time it would be truer to say that similar produces similar." We are glad to learn that Professor Bailey is contemplating a work on the philosophy of the evolution of plants.

THE Cairo correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the second annual horticultural exhibition was opened by the Khedive on January 22d. This year an agricultural department was added, comprising exhibits of food, forage, textile and dyeing products from all parts of Egypt. A novelty was specimens of bagging and fine canvas made from the fibre of the sisal agave, the cultivation of which has lately been introduced by Mr. E. A. Floyer, who has established 30,000 plants in various places, and anticipates that after two years their produce will attain important dimensions. The plant requires very little care or irrigation, and can be grown in places unsuited for other crops. The fibre exhibited was decorticated in a hand machine invented by M. Faure, Messrs. J. Planta and Co., Swiss merchants, of Alexandria, who have established a scientific experimental cotton plantation near Zagazig, on which 60 different cultivations are being made, exhibited some of the results of their enterprise in an artistic kiosque, where every detail connected with the plant could be studied. The display of vegetables, chiefly by natives and the youths of the Agricultural College, contained some fine specimens, grown to a considerable extent from imported English seeds, for which a good demand has sprung up. The Finance Ministry's nursery garden at Ghezireh is an active agent in cultivating and distributing economic plants. Immediately after the exhibition it received applications for 5,000 young trees from native cultivators. The show of butter, vying with the best descriptions produced in Europe, was remarkable as representing an industry dating from only three or four years back.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

THE late Sir Thomas Elder has bequeathed £155,000 for public objects in Adelaide, including £65,000 for the University.

MR. W. H. CORBETT, the new United States Senator from Oregon, has given the Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore., $10,000.

THE report that the University of Wisconsin had overdrawn its account on the State Fund is incorrect. We are informed on the best authority that the balance to the credit of the University is $40,000.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE will receive $3,000 for a scholarship through the will of the late Sarah S. Holbrook.

FUNDS are being collected for a Joseph Mosenthal fellowship of music in Columbia University, $6,000 having already been given.

PROFESSOR H. WILSON HARDING, who for 25 years has held the chair of physics and electrical engineering at Lehigh University, will be made professor emeritus at the end of the present year.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE awards annually three traveling fellowships. One of these has just been awarded to Miss Margaret Hamilton in natural science and one to Miss E. N. Martin in mathematics.

MR. ARTHUR H. PIERCE, Kellogg fellow of Amherst College, has begun a course of lectures on psychology at the College. The Kellogg fellowship is the most valuable in the gift of any American university. The income of $30,000 is given to the holder for seven years, part of the time to be spent in study abroad, and part in residence at Amherst with certain duties as lecturer.

THE New York *Evening Post* reports that the museum of economic geology of New York University has recieved a full series of specimens illustrating the coal beds in the several anthracite basins. Series exhibiting the peculiarities of the ores and enclosing rocks have been sent by the officers of eleven important mines in Montana, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Arizona, and similar series have been received from several of the more celebrated iron mines. The department of geology has been assigned for the present the south end of the new museum, which is approaching completion. It has a length of between eighty and ninety feet, and a width of over thirty-five feet, and will comprise three sections, namely, the museum section, the laboratory section and the classroom section. The space in the temporary building now occupied by geology will be given to the department of biology.

AN attempt is being made to secure funds for the endowment of a professorship in agriculture and forestry at the University of Cambridge. During the present year a short course of lectures on the practice and science of agriculture have been given by Professor Somerville, of the Durham College of Science.

A DESPATCH to the London *Times* from St. Petersburg says that more than a thousand students of the University and other institutions have been arrested at the very doors of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan. They were endeavoring to attend prayers said for the soul of a girl student named Vitroff, who, it is alleged, set fire to her blanket and burned herself to death in her prison cell, to escape the insults and violence of a prison official. She had been imprisoned since December, on the charge of being a political agitator.

DR. CLASSEN, of the Polytechnic Institute at Aachen, has been appointed professor of chemistry in the University at Kiel; Dr. A. Palladin, professor of plant anatomy and physiology at the University of Warsaw, and Dr. de Vries, docent at the Polytechnic Institute at Delft, professor of geometry in the University of Utrecht. Dr. W. Beneke has qualified as docent in botany in the University of Strasburg.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FORMER EXTENSION OF ICE IN GREENLAND.

SINCE the facts in the case will soon be published there might seem to be no especial need of continuing this discussion, but I do not feel that I should leave it while Professor Chamberlin is insisting that I have misinterpreted him. It is *not* a question whether he thought the Upper Nugsuak region had been glaciated, but upon what evidence he has drawn his sweeping conclusion that 'the ice fell short' of half the Greenland coast in a distance of a thousand miles. It would be of interest to know more exactly where the half is, but that is not the point. This conclusion is certainly based upon angular topography, mainly seen from a vessel.

My contention is that this class of evidence by itself is of *no value*, and in proof of this I point out that distinctly angular peaks have been glaciated and, moreover, that one of the most angular now rises in the midst of the Cornell glacier. I have not seen a thousand miles of the Greenland coast, but have seen nearly half that, including the island of Disco, the Waigat Strait and Umenak Fjord. Nowhere in all this distance did I see more rugged topography than that of the Upper Nugsuak peninsula region, *as viewed from the sea.* Professor Chamberlin thinks that the topography on this peninsula is the partly subdued, not the entirely unsubdued upon which he bases his generalization. It would require much more delicately made observations than any of our party was able to make to detect this difference.

The prediction is made by Professor Cham-