

LOCAL NOTES

Issued biweekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, March 20, 1919.

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Assistant Secretary Abbot, accompanied by Mrs. Abbot, will sail on May 3 for South America to visit the Astrophysical Observatory Station near Antofagasta, Chile. He will also observe the total solar eclipse visible in Bolivia on June 28. Mr. George W. Wilson, who has been appointed Assistant at the South American Station will also accompany Dr. Abbot.

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The vacancy on the Board caused by the death of the Honorable Charles Warren Fairbanks has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Robert S. Brookings of Missouri.

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The National Gallery of Art has been closed for a number of months, due to the occupation of the building by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The Gallery is now being renovated and the work of recovering the walls is well advanced. The paintings and frames are being cleaned preparatory to hanging, and it is anticipated that the Gallery will be open to the public within a few weeks.

Vacancies have occurred on the Advisory Committee of the Gallery, due to the death of Frederick Crowninshield and C. Y. Turner. One of these vacancies has been filled by the appointment of Edwin C. Tarbell, Director of the Corcoran School of Art.

Dr. Merrill was in Philadelphia from February 12 to 15 on duty in connection with the U. S. Assay Commission.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, leaves in a few days for Texas to inaugurate archeological work near Austin. He will be in the field about three weeks and expects to visit the extensive group of pictographs on the bluff near Paint Rock, and several caves, mounds and village sites from which pottery and stone implements have been reported.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Curator of Physical Anthropology, has been delivering a series of four lectures before the Wagner Free Institute of Science at Philadelphia on "The Origin and Antiquity of the American Indian." The first two, entitled "The Discovery of the Indian and the Search for his Identity," and "Investigations on the Subject of the Identity of the Indian and his antiquity on the American Continent," were delivered March 8 and 15, and the other two to be given on the 22nd and 29th of March, will take up "Critical Modern Studies on the Antiquity and Genesis of the Indian" and "Present Scientific Views on the Origin, Migrations and Antiquity of the American Indian."

The spring bird class of the Audubon Society of the District began its course with a lecture on "Familiar Birds about Washington" by Dr. H. C. Oberholser of the Biological Survey, Wednesday, at the Wilson Normal School. This will be followed by the usual class for the study of bird skins, on four consecutive Wednesdays at 4:45 P.M. at the Thomson School, 12th and I Streets, beginning March 26. There will be no charges. The bird walks, which follow, will be held on six consecutive Saturdays, beginning April 1. Particulars regarding the walks can be obtained from Clarence R. Shoemaker, U.S. National Museum, or 3116 P Street, N. W.

Dr. J. Walter Jenks, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been designated as the representative of the Smithsonian Institution at the 20th International Congress of Americanists. This Congress, which was to be held next June in Rio de Janeiro, has, according to a dispatch sent to Dr. Hrdlicka, been postponed to 1920.

Dr. Paul Bartsch delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Wonders of the Deep" in two of the "Y" Huts at Camp Meade on March 14.

Miss Frances Densmore, collaborator of the Bureau of American Ethnology, will return to Washington on Tuesday, March 26th. Miss Densmore's work on Indian music has been among the most popular of the late publications of the Bureau.

The war has interfered greatly with the workings of the International Exchange Service, but it has been possible to keep the service in operation with certain countries, either through the customary channels or by post. One of the greatest obstacles to making shipments abroad has been the shortage of ocean cargo space, but the tonnage has recently increased, so that shipments are now being made by freight. The Service is being deluged at present with large shipments from various establishments in this country; for example, the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station has just delivered to the Exchange Office 1749 packages, weighing 7,415 pounds. Shipments are being made at present to all countries except Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Montenegro, Roumania, Russia, Serbia and Turkey.

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Prof. H. H. Bartlett, Assistant Professor at the University of Michigan, and for the past year engaged upon rubber plant investigations in eastern Sumatra, has been spending a week at the National Museum and the Department of Agriculture. In addition to extensive botanical collections, Mr. Bartlett brought back a large amount of ethnological material, including hundreds of manuscripts on bamboo and bark in several different Batak languages. A portion will be presented to the National Museum.

Prof. LeRoy Abrams of the Deland Stanford Jr. University, is working in the National Herbarium upon manuscript of Volume 1 of the Illustrated Flora of the Pacific Coast, which is expected to go to the printers at the end of this year.

Mr. M. D. C. Crawford, of the American Museum of Natural History recently visited the division of American Archeology for the purpose of examining its collections of ancient Peruvian textiles. As editor of two textile trade journals, Mr. Crawford has done much to interest the public in the technique and decorative designs of pre-historic American fabrics. He says the old Peruvians used every weave known to modern manufacturers, and some which cannot be duplicated on the most improved looms of today.

The usual biweekly meeting of employees of the Institution and its branches will be held in the main hall of the Smithsonian Building, Saturday, April 19, at 3:45.

ACCESSIONS AND EXHIBITS.

The division of history has placed on exhibition in the Arts and Industries building, two cases of relics of the War with Germany collected by Major General H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General of the Army, while serving as Chief Quartermaster of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. This collection consists for the greater part of captured German material and includes helmets, gas masks, rifles and guns, cartridge cases, grenades and grenade throwers, a mess kit and canteen, a field telephone, a field operating chair, a gas-proof cage for carrier pigeons, and a trench mortar, all captured during the various engagements in which the American troops participated. Besides the captured material the collection includes a French gun and helmet, a British pistol for firing signal star shells, a United States rifle with split barrel, and a special designation flag of the American 81st or "Wildcat" Division.

The Rotunda of the Arts and Industries building has been utilized by the division of history for the exhibition of a representative collection of the insignia worn by the United States military and naval forces during the War with Germany, and also the military and naval decorations and medals of the United States and our allies.

An interesting accession received by the Division of History relating to one of our past wars was received from Lieutenant Francis P. Hutzler of the Ordnance Department, consisting of a drum carried during the Civil War by his father, John C. Hutzler, when drummer boy, Company H, 7th Maryland Volunteers.

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The biweekly meeting of the Smithsonian "family" will be held in the main hall of the Smithsonian building on Saturday, March 22, at 3:45 P.M.

ZOO NOTES.

Specimens of the little ground rattler, also known as the "Pigmy rattlesnake" were brought to the Park last week by Mr. Alexander Wetmore, who captured them on his recent trip to Paradise Key, Florida.

Recent important additions to the collection of birds include a snowy owl from the north; a pair of Florida sand-hill cranes; a whistling swan from West Virginia; and a number of species of ducks and geese for the North American waterfowl lake.

Work has been commenced on outside cages at the east side of the lion house for the leopards, jaguars, and hyenas.

The attendance at the Park for the current fiscal year has now passed the million mark, with the three best months of the year yet to come.

EXHIBITS AND ACCESSIONS.

A number of interesting accessions have been received by the Department of Geology, among the more recent of which may be mentioned 3 meteoric stones from a fall at Richardson, North Dakota, on June 30, 1918; 2 etched slabs of meteoric iron, one of the San Angelo, Texas, fall, and one of Staunton, Va., gift of Mr. C. S. Bement of Philadelphia; and several cut gems to be added to the Lea Collection. A number of specimens of tungsten ores and minerals acquired principally through the interest of Mr. F. L. Hess have been added to the collection of rare metals.

The Division of Chemical and Applied Geology has recently prepared for distribution to agricultural schools and other institutions teaching general geology, 100 sets of common rocks and their decomposition products to illustrate the effects of prolonged weathering. The materials were collected by Dr. Martin last summer in Virginia and Maryland, and the sets of 21 specimens each, with their accompanying descriptive circulars, have a great and unique educational value.

The Section of Vertebrate Paleontology has recently completed the mounting of an unusually perfect skeleton of the Giant Spined Reptile Dimetrodon gigas. The skeleton is about 7 feet long from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail and makes a striking addition to the exhibition series because of its unusual features, the most striking being the elongated development of the spinous processes of the vertebrae some of which reach a length of more than three feet. In life these spines were undoubtedly united by a thin membrane of skin, thus forming a high fin-like crest along the back.

The specimen is from the Permian geological formation of northern Texas, having been collected there in 1917 by Mr. Charles H. Sternberg.

It is the most perfect skeleton of a Dimetrodon that has ever been found and the first to be mounted in a free life-like pose. It will form one of the new exhibits when the hall of extinct vertebrates is again thrown open to the public.

In the Division of Mineral Technology a model of the Salt Creek Oil Field has just been completed and placed on exhibition. The funds for the construction of the model were donated by the Midwest Refining Company of Denver, Colorado, the leading operator in that field.

Work has been begun on a model to visualize the situation with reference to natural gas, as developed in the publication by Mr. S. S. Wyer, who is collaborating with the Division in the work in connection with this resource.

A 25-foot long panel entitled "The Story of White Lead," has been added to the lead exhibit. The panel style of exhibit belongs to a type which was introduced in the Division some years ago in the form of a relief panel of by-product coking operations, this latest addition being in the form of a colored sketch showing the various operations connected up in sequence. The original relief panel idea proved very satisfactory, but the sketch form employed in the case of lead, by way of experiment, is not to be regarded as an unqualified success.

The National Herbarium has recently received several large lots of material which are of more than usual interest. These include 5600 specimens, chiefly flowering plants and ferns, from the Philippine Islands; 1500 specimens of flowering plants and ferns from Venezuela, received as a gift from Mr. H. Pittier who has recently returned to Washington after two years spent in Venezuela in an advisory capacity to the Venezuelan Department of Agriculture; about 1000 specimens of flowering plants from Brazil, chiefly trees; about 1600 California plants; and about 2000 specimens collected in Ecuador by Dr. J. N. Rose through a cooperative plan entered into by the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University, the New York Botanical Garden, the U. S. National Museum, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, having in view the botanical exploration of little known regions of South America.

A large number of prehistoric earthenware vessels from the arid regions of Peru and the southwestern United States is now being treated in the division of American Archeology with a lithol solution as an aid in their preservation. The clay from which these vessels were made contains numerous small crystals of alkali which expand in the humid atmosphere of Washington and cause surface chips to flake off. By immersing these valuable specimens in the lithol it is hoped to check their gradual disintegration.

A bequest from Mrs. Abby Knight McLane has been received by the Division of Ethnology of the Museum, consisting of valuable period china, bronzes, lacquers, tortoise shell work, samplers, etc., which form an important addition to the ethnology collections in the Museum.

An interesting collection from southeast Alaska has been received by the Division of Ethnology from Dr. Edwin Kirk, of the Geological Survey. The collection comprises burial chests, masks, domestic utensils, stone implements, fish hooks, clubs, etc., of a former period.

Three new models have recently been completed in the laboratory of the Division of Textiles, illustrating the following products:

Wood Preservation. A model showing the preservative treatment of farm timbers. A simple method well adapted to the facilities on the farm.

Distillation of Birch Oil. Model of oil of sweet birch still, showing still, condenser and receiver.

Wood Pulp and Paper Industry. Model of a typical wood pulp and paper mill, illustrating both mechanical and chemical processes used in the manufacture of wood pulp.

The Division of Mechanical Technology has received a fine Columbia Grafanola embodying the latest improvements.

SMITHSONIAN RED CROSS AUXILIARY.

The Smithsonian Red Cross Auxiliary which was formed in June, 1917, now numbers 120 members. A call has been issued by the District of Columbia Chapter of the Red Cross for volunteers to make knitted articles for needy women and children abroad. The articles include shawls for women and sweaters, mufflers, and stockings for children. Wool, and instructions for the making of the articles will be furnished by Miss Munroe, Smithsonian Institution, who will be glad to hear from volunteers for this work.

----- PERSONNEL.

Dr. Joseph E. Pogue, who since September has been on furlough to the Fuel Administration, for the purpose of developing practically the ideas brought out in the publication on Petroleum, issued from the Division of Mineral Technology, is expected to resume his active connection with the Division about April 1.

Mr. W. P. True, who has just returned from military service abroad, has been appointed Editor of the Smithsonian Institution to succeed Mr. A. Howard Clark. Mr. True will also conduct these "Local Notes" and the publicity service of the Institution.

Recent changes in the personnel of the Department of Geology are as follows: Mr. C. W. Gilmore was appointed Associate Curator, April, 1, 1918. Mrs. Eula D. McEwan resigned September 25th as Aid in Paleobotany, being succeeded by Miss Lucile Simpson. Mrs. Adelaide Quisenberry Reeside resigned November 18, 1918, and was succeeded by Miss Jessie Beach on December 11th.

A catalogue of the collections of textiles, foods, woods, and medicines, arranged on an entirely new plan, is being prepared by Miss Irene Kuebler, recently appointed in the Division of Textiles. This new method of cataloguing will be shown to anyone interested.

Miss Barbara Bartlett of the Division of Mechanical Technology is recovering from a long illness.

Miss Inez A. Ensign has been appointed a computer in the Astrophysical Observatory.

Mr. William C. Weeden, watchman in the Museum, died on February 1. Mr. Weeden had served in the Museum faithfully for nearly 40 years.

TENNIS.

At a meeting of the Smithsonian Tennis Association held February 13, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Abbot; Vice President and Director, N. W. Dorsey; Secretary and Treasurer, E. Stelle. The court is now in condition to be played on. Members are urged to pay dues to Mr. Stelle as promptly as possible as funds are needed for the coming season.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Gifts of books for the soldiers will be received in the Library and forwarded to headquarters. There is still a great demand for books in the various camps at home and abroad.

New magazines added to the Library recently include: Good Housekeeping, Dry Goods Economist, Saturday Evening Post, Red Cross Magazine and Bulletin, and Musical America.

Following is the program of lectures to be given under the direction of the Household Consultation Center in Room 80 of the Arts and Industries Building, National Museum, for the week of March 24:

Monday, March 24 at 2:30 P.M. --Mr. Rogers, Department of Agriculture, "Milk Distribution and Some Things the Department of Agriculture is doing in the Dairy Industry."

Monday, March 24 at 4:45 P.M. --Group II of Foods- Meat Substitutes. Demonstration and Lecture by Miss Chinn.

Tuesday, March 25 at 2:30 P.M. --Mr. Kirby on the "Market Schedule."

Wednesday, March 26 at 2:30 P.M., Miss Miller on "Clothing."

Thursday, March 27 at 2:30 P.M. --"Planning Meals for \$2.00 a Day" (Continued) by Miss Chinn.

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The usual "family gathering" for the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches will be held in the main hall of the Smithsonian building at 3:45 Saturday afternoon of this week. All employees are invited to attend.

Dr. Abbot and Mn. Kramer are arranging the apparatus which Dr. Abbot will carry with him to observe the total eclipse of the sun on May 28 at La Paz, Bolivia. A pair of 3-inch, 11-foot focus lenses, with tubes, clockwork and mounting, all arranged to be packed in close compass, are being gotten ready. Photographs of the solar corona, that beautiful glow something like the Northern Lights, which surrounds the sun at times of total eclipse, will be made. Dr. Abbot expects to take with him Mr. A. F. Moore, Director of the Smithsonian Observatory at Calama, Chile, who will observe the degree of darkening of the sky at the time of the eclipse.

There is now on exhibition in the main hall of the Smithsonian Building a series of water color sketches by Mrs. C. D. Walcott, of flowers mainly from the vicinity of Washington. Mrs. Walcott is now making some additional sketches of rare plants furnished by Mr. Coville of the Department of Agriculture, to be added to the exhibit.

Good progress has been made in the removal of the War Risk Bureau force from the exhibition halls and the reinstallation of exhibition cases has begun.

The rehabilitation of the National Gallery is nearly completed. The walls have been recovered, and it is expected that the Gallery can be opened to the public in a few days if required.

At the meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington, held April 1, Miss Densmore, Dr. Swanton and Dr. Michelson presented papers.

Any members of the Institution and its branches interested in the local geology and paleontology are invited to join the Sunday field trips given in connection with the geology classes of George Washington University. One purpose of these trips is to locate exhibition specimens illustrating stratigraphic geology and an immediate object is to find a large chunk of iron conglomerate containing fossil plants. Details of these trips can be had from Dr. R. S. Bassler or Mr. C. E. Resser.

The economic importance of the oil bearing shale of Wyoming and Utah has made the study of their contained fossils of urgent necessity, so that this information can be traced and mapped over wide areas. The Museum possesses the largest collection extant of these fossils which are mainly insects, and has just concluded

arrangements for their study and description by Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell of the University of Colorado, the authority on American fossil insects.

Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan, Custodian of Corals in the Division of Paleontology, accompanied by Dr. C. Wythe Cooke, paleontologist of the Geological Survey and several assistants, has just left for Santo Domingo to prepare a geological map of the island. As this island is also a virgin field for the paleontologist, it is expected that a number of new fossil faunas will be discovered. The Division of Paleontology has made arrangements with Dr. Vaughan for the shipment of extensive series of his finds.

In a letter dated November 15th, 1918, Mr. C. Robert Aschmeier, who has been collecting for the Smithsonian Institution under the auspices of the Collins-Garner Expedition in French Congo, Africa, mentions that up to this date he has, among other things, collected 1034 mammals and 738 birds, a great many of them being new to this Museum, and the entire collection is considered very important owing to the fact that our collections contain very little material from West Africa. In the last shipment received from Mr. Aschmeier there were quite a number of large mammals represented, among them being 7 chimpanzees, skins and skeletons, 1 gorilla, skin and skeleton, 10 bush buffalo, 8 bush pigs, and a large number of antelopes and monkeys. Further shipments from him are looked forward to with interest.

Page proof of the forthcoming "Flora of the District of Columbia and Vicinity," by A. S. Hitchcock and Paul C. Standley, assisted by the botanists of Washington, is now being received by the Division of Plants, and it is hoped that the volume will be published early enough in the year to be of use during the coming summer. The work will appear as Vol. 21. Contributions from the U.S. National Herbarium.

The west end of the West Gallery of the Arts and Industries building has been remodeled for the purpose of securing additional exhibition space for the War Collection which is now growing rapidly.

This collection has been increased by the receipt from the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company of Dayton, Ohio, through the Bureau of Aircraft Production, of the first battle plane (De Haviland 4) built in America with the original Liberty Engine used in it, which was flown 1000 hours. This machine has been piloted by Howard Rinehart and many of the most prominent manufacturers and fliers in the United States. This plane has been hung in the North Hall of the Arts and Industries Building, and the central aisle of this hall is now being installed with miscellaneous Air Service equipment.

Mr. Charles M. Hoy of Rochester, N. Y., who was first known to the Museum through the purchase from him of a rare dolphin which he collected in China, will leave about May 8 for Australia, where he will collect animals, insects, and other biological material for

the Museum. Mr. Hoy will continue the collecting done formerly by Mr. Raven under the auspices of Dr. W. L. Abbott.

Dr. C.H.T. Townsend will sail on Friday, April 4, on the Lamport and Holt Line for Santos, State of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Dr. Townsend will take up the position of state entomologist for Sao Paulo.

Mr. F. E. Fowle of the Astrophysical Observatory has been designated as chairman of the committee on abstracts and bibliography of the division of physical sciences, National Research Council, to prepare a report for the instruction of delegates at the proposed Paris conference in July, 1919. Dr. C. G. Abbot has prepared a report on solar radiation for the same purpose.

"The Story of Silk," the 7th of the Smithsonian course of Popular Lectures, will be given on Saturday, April 12th, at 4:50 P.M., in the Auditorium of the Natural History Building, by F.L. Lewton, Curator, Division of Textiles. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides and moving picture films.

Dr. Paul Bartsch spent the week of March 24 giving daily lectures on "The Wonders of the Deep" at the Y.M.C.A. Huts at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

Prof. A. S. Hitchcock is the author of an article entitled, "A Botanical Trip to Mexico," appearing in The Scientific Monthly for February and March, 1919.

In the trial of United States vs. Herman Bernelot Moens, Dr. Hrdlicka and Dr. Michelson testified in behalf of the prosecution, which case resulted in the conviction of the said Moens, an alleged anthropologist.

Dr. John R. Swanton leaves for Oklahoma in a few days to be gone five weeks. His object is to gather information regarding the former social organization of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

Mr. Francis LaFlesche leaves for Oklahoma on Saturday next to pursue ethnological researches among the Osage.

Miss Frances Densmore has arrived in Washington and is completing her manuscript on the Mandan and Hidatsa music.

Major George O. Totten, who has for some months been given facilities in the Department of Anthropology for his studies of Central American architecture has completed his work and expects to sail for Yucatan on Saturday, the 5th.

ZOO NOTES.

The newspaper publicity given the two baby Sumatran Elephants in the Sunday morning editions brought to the Park on March 23 the largest number of people admitted to the grounds in any one day in the history of the Zoo. The official record for the day is 70,000 visitors.

The elephants, "Hitam" and Keehil" are 2 and 2-1/2 years old and 42 and 45 inches high, and were presented to the Smithsonian Institution for the children of Washington by about 60 friends who contributed the \$5,000 necessary for their purchase. This money was obtained through the efforts of Mrs. C. D. Walcott.

The American Society of Mammalogists, which meets in Washington this week, will have a picnic luncheon at the Zoo office at noon Friday, April 4; after which the members and friends will visit the Park and view the rarer animals on exhibition.

The Liberian Crowned Hawk-eagle, one of the rarer birds in the collection and a familiar sight to visitors to the bird house for many years, died March 25 and was sent to the Museum for preservation. This fine specimen was received at the Park from Liberia, June 24, 1901, and had, therefore, been in the collection for nearly 18 years.

Senator Robinson, a member of the Congressional party visiting the Canal Zone, has offered to the National Zoological Park a large "alligator" about 17 feet long and weighing 1700 pounds, captured by a hunting party on the Isthmus. A cablegram accepting the specimen has been sent. As the common alligator is not known to range so far south, it is expected that the reptile will prove to be a cayman.

Captain S. K. Lothrop, archeologist, recently returned from the campaign in France, has been assigned to a desk in the Division of American Archeology to enable him to pursue certain studies which he has on hand. The same privilege has been granted to Mr. Otto T. Mallery of Philadelphia, a grand nephew of Col. Garrick Mallery, formerly of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Mr. Mallery is organizing an expedition for the exploration of certain ancient pueblos in New Mexico.

The following lectures and demonstrations will be given in the Household Consultation Center, Room 30, Arts and Industries Building:

Thursday, April 3, 2:30 P.M. "Food for the family on \$2.00 a day. Providing the desserts"--Miss Chinn.

Monday, April 7th, 2:30 P.M., "Menus for the week and demonstration of foods from Group 4". Government employees--Miss Chinn.

Tuesday, April 8th, 2:30 P.M., "What becomes of the consumer's dollar," Miss Chinn.

Thursday, April 10th, 2:30 P.M. "Cooking Dinner in Thirty Minutes," Franz P. Lund, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The section of Vertebrate Paleontology is articulating the skeleton of a Titanotherium, a distant relative of rhinoceros, for the exhibition collection. It will form an important addition to the fine series of skulls which have, since the organization of the section, formed a considerable part of the display of vertebrate fossils.

An unusually perfect skull of the primitive Horned Dinosaur monoclonius, and a skull and 22 feet of the skeleton of a large swimming reptile Tylosaurus dyspelor have recently been acquired by the Section of Vertebrate Paleontology. The former comes from the Red Deer River, in the Province of Alberta, Canada, the latter from the chalk formation of western Kansas.

The Division of Mechanical Technology has received a curious device for setting off a floating mine at a definite time. This specimen was collected by Mr. Cadle in 1832, and is said to have been invented and used by Robert Fulton in guarding the Hudson from the attack of British ships in the War of 1812. The specimen consists of a square brass box containing a clock device which sets off a flintlock, producing the spark which fires the charge in the torpedo.

Among the recent accessions are the following:

The gold medal awarded by Act of Congress, March 29, 1800, to Captain Thomas Truxtun, U.S. Navy, in recognition of the defeat of the French ship of war "Vengeance."

Mr. F. L. Lewton has lent for the War Collection a German trench helmet, gas mask and belt buckle used during the European War, and Mr. Ruel P. Tolman has lent a German uniform cap found in the Argonne Forest in 1918. These objects have been placed on exhibition on the West Gallery with other trophies of the war, among which of great interest are a number of German and French propaganda balloons and propaganda used on the French front, and a series of French gas masks.

The soda and sulphur models in the division of mineral technology are now being revised, in the light of further information as to the industries.

The natural gas model, mentioned in the last issue of the "Notes" as under construction in the Division, has been completed, except for finishing touches. This exhibit marks the development of what is believed to be a new idea in model exhibits, embodying an outstanding advantage. Instead of being constructed to a given scale throughout, the model is to a scale which diminishes front to back, in terms of perspective, the detail operations requiring a large scale being brought to the front, the operations as they get more extensive being placed further and further back on the model.

The development of a zinc exhibit has been taken up with the New Jersey Zinc Company, and so far a few of the products of zinc have been received and put on exhibition. These include many grades of zinc oxide and examples of the application of metallic zinc in commerce.

Mr. H. C. Raven, who has been collecting for Dr. W.L. Abbott in Borneo and Celebes, on his last trip to the mountains of central Celebes collected 884 finely prepared birds' skins. This collection was very interesting as it contained a number of rare Celebesian species not represented in previous collections.

The Bureau of Fisheries has transferred to the Museum a small but very interesting collection of birds made upon the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, by Dr. G. Dalls Hanna. This collection contains twenty-one species new to the avifauna of the Islands. Four species are additions to the fauna of North America and are Asiatic birds, two of which belong to genera not previously represented in North America.

The Division of American Archeology is completing the preparation of two plaster models of Casa Blanca, a famous ruin in Canyon de Chelly, for exchange purposes.

The Division of Medicine has received from Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, 123 specimens of homeopathic medicinal preparations which are to be used in an exhibit illustrating the fundamental principles of homeopathy. In addition to mineral, animal and vegetable drugs not recognized by other disease products, like Hydrophobinum, made from the saliva of a rabid dog according to the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of 1840, and used by this school as early as 1833, fifty years before Pasteur.

The Office of the Surgeon General, U.S. Army, has contributed considerable material to illustrate hospital and medical treatment during the war. Captain Tanney of the Surgeon General's Office is cooperating in this work. This collection will be exhibited in the Natural History Building.

Mr. William Palmer has just finished a plaster cast of a large Black Snapper (Apsilus dentatus) received through the Bureau of Fisheries; it measures 27 inches in length and represents a very rare species.

During explorations in Alberta last summer Secretary Walcott caught a peculiar trout, one of which Mrs. Walcott kindly sketched. This may possibly represent a new species of "charr."

Among interesting books received in the Library lately are:-

The Chronicles of America: Ten volumes; The Aero Blue Book and Directory of Aeronautic Organizations; Production and Treatment of Vegetable Oils. Tables of Physical and Chemical Constants; Something about Sugar. Its History, Growth, Manufacture and Distribution.

Mr. Fowle has almost completed the revision of the Smithsonian Physical Tables. The new edition of the Tables will contain about fifty additional pages, and a great many of the tables have been revised or entirely substituted, owing to the great quantity of new data relating to the photographic, magnetic and electrical parts of the volume, and to those relating to X-rays and associated phenomena.

Mr. James C. Crawford, Associate Curator, Division of Insects has been transferred to the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture as entomologist in parasitic hymenoptera.

Mr. William Schaus has been designated an Assistant Curator in the Division of Insects.

Mrs. Eleanor C. White has been appointed Preparator in the Division of Plants, to succeed Mrs. Catherine Gongwer.

Mr. Carleton M. Long, who enlisted in the Marine Corps in August last has returned to his former position in the Document Room

LOCAL NOTES.

Issued biweekly for the information of the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, April 17, 1919.

The Victory Loan campaign will be inaugurated Monday, April 21, and continue until and including Saturday, May 10.

This Loan, which is the last one to be issued by the Government, is to be 4-1/2 billions, to run for 4 years, and to pay 4-3/4 per cent. No better investment can be conceived.

Subscribers can apply for bonds at the Disbursing Office, where 10 per cent can be paid at the time of subscribing and 10 per cent a month thereafter until bonds are fully paid. Denominations of bonds will be as low as \$50.

The full committee of the Institution and its branches is as follows: W. I. Adams, Chairman; H. W. Dorsey; Helen Munroe, J.W. Fewkes; J. E. Benedict; Mary B.C. Shuman; F.L. Lewton, Elizabeth W. Lamon; L. C. Gunnell; C.W. Shoemaker; D.L. DuPre; Edward Stelle, Secretary.

----- April 15, 1919.

The attention of the employees is called to the following General Order of February 26, 1906, which is still in force.

C. D. WALCOTT
Secretary.

GENERAL ORDER.

February 26, 1906.

No stamps will hereafter be sold in the Institution to members of the staff or to anyone else.

The mail messengers are hereby prohibited from receiving private mail with cash for the purchase and affixing of stamps.

Members of the staff and employees of the Institution and its branches are hereby prohibited from supplying money to the mail messengers for the purchase of stamps or for securing money orders, postal notes, the registry of letters or packages, or the conduct of any other private postal business.

All mail addressed to officers and employees of the Institution or its branches will be delivered to their desks and all mail which they may put in the hands of the messengers properly prepared for mailing will be received from them and sent out as heretofore.

(Signed) R. RATHBUN

Acting Secretary.

Secretary Walcott was in New York last week for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Institution.

During the autumn of 1918, Mr. Aldrich was observing the intensity of the sun's radiation at Mount Wilson, California, while Messrs. A. F. Moore and L. H. Abbot were observing it with similar

apparatus at Calama, Chile. The two observatories are situated more than 5000 miles apart, one in the northern, the other in the southern hemisphere. The comparison of results on identical days shows that when high values were obtained at one of the stations high values were obtained at the other, and vice versa. This strongly confirms the discovery that the sun is a variable star, which is the principal result of the work of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. Results of the variations of the sun as found by the observers in Chile are now being telegraphed daily to Buenos Aires in Argentina and are used by the Argentine Weather Service for forecasting the temperature in that country.

Mr. L. B. Aldrich is beginning the construction of a new instrument for measuring the loss of heat of the earth to space at night. The temperature of the earth remains what it is as a result of the balance between the heat it gets in the rays of the sun and the heat it loses in the invisible rays of the earth to space. Hitherto there has never been a satisfactory instrument for measuring these outgoing earth rays. The principle of the one Mr. Aldrich is making depends on having a hollow chamber to send out the rays from its inner surface instead of a flat strip of blackened metal such as has been hitherto used.

A letter from Dr. Fewkes who is in the field for a few weeks, reads in part:

"The trip from St. Louis to Austin was uneventful and I now find myself in the shadow of the University of Texas with good facilities for reconnaissance work in this neighborhood. Prof. Pearce has practically placed his auto at my service and I have made several very instructive excursions to mounds, some a few miles, others more than twenty from the capital. These mounds are in a way enigmas. They lie on the banks of the rivers which here originate in great springs gushing out of a cretaceous fault in which rock are many flint nodules. The mounds are covered with flint chips, half finished arrow and spear points, indicating very extensive workshops, and contain many small limestone rocks all showing marks of fire. They rise about five feet above the normal surface and are in clusters sometimes covering very large areas. There is no evidence of pottery, the main feature being tons and tons of fine flint chips. *** There are many evidences of fixed population. The idea occurred to me that possibly we may look here for a prehistoric people long extinct that have spread out laterally north, east, and west. There are abundant evidences of past occupation by Indians in this locality and the size of the flint quarries suggests occupation for a long time."

Mr. Frank Springer, Associate in Paleontology, has returned to his office in the Natural History building after an absence of nine months spent in New Mexico.

By invitation of the State Legislature of New Mexico, Mr. Springer delivered an oration on Theodore Roosevelt at the memorial service held in the New Museum at Santa Fe on February 9, 1919. The

Santa Fe Daily New Mexican of February 10 says:

"No more complete nor better rounded estimate of the wonderful character of the ex-President has been uttered since his death. Joining a broad grasp of the attributes of the man as a national figure to his own personal impressions gained through many years of personal friendship, Mr. Springer reviewed the man, his life and work and character in a manner that held the close attention of the large audience throughout."

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of the division of physical anthropology of the Museum, was lately elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

Dr. Hrdlicka is delivering a series of lectures before the Georgetown School and Faculty of Medicine on "The Relations of Anthropology and Medicine."

On April 11, Dr. Pogue, curator in the division of mineral technology, attended a meeting of the newly formed Fuel Research Committee of the Society of Automotive Engineers, at the Bureau of Standards, this city. This gathering was held with a view to planning a campaign to offset the pending shortage in motor-fuel supply. Dr. Pogue was selected to work up the economics of the situation and submit a program of action for this phase of the work.

On April 9, Mr. Mitman, assistant curator of the division of mineral technology, made a trip to New York for the purpose of visiting the National Lead Company and the New Jersey Zinc Company, in connection with exhibits being prepared by those companies for donation to the Museum.

Dr. Paul Bartsch delivered a lecture in two of the "Y" huts at Camp Meade Tuesday evening. He also delivered a lecture on "Deep Sea Fishing" before the Aquarium Society of Washington, Saturday evening.

"Critical Remarks on Philippine Landshells with Descriptions of New Forms," by Paul Bartsch, Prof. Biological Society of Washington, 1919, vol. 32, pp. 15-19, has just been received from the printer.

In a recent issue of these "Notes" it was announced that the 20th International Congress of Americanists had been postponed to 1920. A letter since received from the Brazilian Embassy states that the Congress will be held as originally planned in June of this year in Rio de Janeiro. Dr. Fewkes will represent the Smithsonian at this Congress.

The following notice was recently sent out by the Federal Trade Commission:

"Get the names and addresses of all persons and companies offering you speculative and doubtful stocks and securities in exchange for your Liberty Bonds with copies of their "literature." Mail them promptly for investigation to the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. Help the Victory Liberty Loan."

ZOO NOTES.

The record for a single day's attendance at the Zoo, established the Sunday the baby elephants were first placed on exhibition, March 23, was broken by 15,000 on Sunday April 6. The official record for that day is 85,000 visitors.

On April 1 the telephone lines to the Zoo were, as usual on that day, "monitored" for April Fool calls. The telephone company reports that 614 calls for Mr. Fox, Mr. Lyon, Miss Wolf, or Miss Seal, were intercepted at Central. It required the entire time of two operators at the exchange during the busy hours when "fool" calls were coming in at the rate of several a minute. A large portion of these calls come from Government Departments where the wires are already taxed to handle necessary business.

More than 75 members and wives of members of the American Society of Mammalogists attended the picnic luncheon at the Zoo office, April 4, and visited the collections in the afternoon. Members from Ottawa, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and western States were present.

Mr. Blackburne took "Soco" the Chimpanzee for his first spring walk about the Park on Friday last. Soco now weighs 97 pounds.

The baby hippo has been exchanged to the St. Louis Zoological Gardens and left in a special express car Monday night. Head-Keeper Blackburne accompanies the shipment to St. Louis and will visit the zoological parks in Chicago, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati before returning to Washington. The "baby", although less than 2 years old, weighed 1,245 pounds.

Dr. John M. Aldrich has been appointed associate curator of the division of insects in the Museum to succeed Mr. J. C. Crawford who was transferred to the Bureau of Entomology. Dr. Aldrich came from the Department of Agriculture.

On April 8, Dr. Joseph E. Pogue, curator in the division of mineral technology, resumed active duties in the division of mineral technology. Dr. Pogue had for some months been on furlough with the Fuel Administration, acting in the capacity of Assisting Director in Technical Matters, Bureau of Oil Conservation, Oil Division.

The following lectures will be given next week in room 80, Arts and Industries Building:

Monday, April 21--4:45 or 5 P.M. Discussion of Menus and Plans for New Classes. Miss Chinn.

Tuesday, April 22-- 2:30 P.M. Class in Study of Household Accounts. Miss Chinn.

Thursday, April 24--2:30 P.M. Lesson on Use of Cheaper Cuts of Meat. Miss Chinn.

The Smithsonian Tennis Club at a meeting Saturday voted to enter the Departmental Tennis League this season. There is a marked revival of interest in tennis this year and some good matches should result.

Prof. H. H. Bartlett, Assistant Professor at the University of Michigan, and for the past year engaged upon rubber plant investigations in eastern Sumatra, has been spending a week at the National Museum and the Department of Agriculture. In addition to extensive botanical collections, Mr. Bartlett brought back a large amount of ethnological material, including hundreds of manuscripts on bamboo and bark in several different Batak languages. A portion will be presented to the National Museum.

Prof. LeRoy Abrams of the Deland Stanford Jr. University, is working in the National Herbarium upon manuscript of Volume 1 of the Illustrated Flora of the Pacific Coast, which is expected to go to the printers at the end of this year.

Mr. M. D. C. Crawford, of the American Museum of Natural History recently visited the division of American Archeology for the purpose of examining its collections of ancient Peruvian textiles. As editor of two textile trade journals, Mr. Crawford has done much to interest the public in the technique and decorative designs of pre-historic American fabrics. He says the old Peruvians used every weave known to modern manufacturers, and some which cannot be duplicated on the most improved looms of today.

The usual biweekly meeting of employees of the Institution and its branches will be held in the main hall of the Smithsonian Building, Saturday, April 19, at 3:45.

ACCESSIONS AND EXHIBITS.

The division of history has placed on exhibition in the Arts and Industries building, two cases of relics of the War with Germany collected by Major General H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General of the Army, while serving as Chief Quartermaster of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. This collection consists for the greater part of captured German material and includes helmets, gas masks, rifles and guns, cartridge cases, grenades and grenade throwers, a mess kit and canteen, a field telephone, a field operating chair, a gas-proof cage for carrier pigeons, and a trench mortar, all captured during the various engagements in which the American troops participated. Besides the captured material the collection includes a French gun and helmet, a British pistol for firing signal star shells, a United States rifle with split barrel, and a special designation flag of the American 81st or "Wildcat" Division.

The Rotunda of the Arts and Industries building has been utilized by the division of history for the exhibition of a representative collection of the insignia worn by the United States military and naval forces during the War with Germany, and also the military and naval decorations and medals of the United States and our allies.

An interesting accession received by the Division of History relating to one of our past wars was received from Lieutenant Francis P. Hutzler of the Ordnance Department, consisting of a drum carried during the Civil War by his father, John C. Hutzler, when drummer boy, Company H, 7th Maryland Volunteers.

In the recent reinstallation of the exhibits in the Department of Geology the "open" arrangement, heretofore found effective in the Divisions of Mineralogy and Physical Geology, has been extended to the sections of paleobotany and invertebrate paleontology. Under this method, the center of the hall is not obstructed by high cases and the visitor can, at a glance, gain some conception of its contents and grasp more comprehensively the purpose of the collections. It is believed that the educational and artistic features of the exhibits are thus enhanced.

The section of stratigraphic geology started a few years ago in the Division of Paleontology, has grown into considerable educational importance through the help of friends of the Museum. As an example, Dr. F. C. Clark of Los Angeles, California, knowing our needs, recently discovered and quarried out for this exhibit a large mass of Cretaceous limestone which in early Tertiary time had been bored into by numerous examples of the rock-boring shell *Pholas*, and to complete this geological history, the walls of the excavations had been incrustated by bryozoans of late Tertiary age. A dozen or more species of Bryozoa were recovered from these borings and their description is included in a monograph on Tertiary Bryozoa now in press as Bulletin 106, U. S. National Museum.

In the department of anthropology much progress has been made in the reinstallation of exhibits in ethnology and archeology. The rehabilitation of the National Gallery is entirely complete and it was opened to the public on Friday, April 11.

The recent accessions in the division of physical anthropology include two specimens which are among the most valuable in the collections. They are a remarkably well preserved and in every way typical skeleton of a Florida Indian, donated by Mr. Charles T. Earle and an equally typical and finely developed skull of a Pennsylvania Algonquin Indian, donated by Major B. T. Baldwin.

A portable disinfecter has been added to the war collections illustrating the work of the Medical Department, U.S.A. This piece of apparatus, which weighs only 8300 pounds, has been named the "Cootie Killer", as it is able to treat the clothing or bedding of nearly a company of men, disinfecting the articles by means of live steam, ammonia or formaldehyde gas. The machine is mounted on wheels and was brought to Washington from Camp Wadsworth, Greenville, S. C.

A contract has been let for completing the gold model in the division of mineral technology in accordance with plans which will make it one of the most instructive features in the division's exhibits.

Since the last issue the exhibition halls on the first floor of the Natural History Building used by the division of mammals have been reestablished, the cases having been cleaned and put back in their old places. There has been no time as yet to make any extensive improvements though the bear case and the ungulates case in the American mammal hall have been undergoing a complete reinstallation. The coyote group has been placed in a case by itself, and a wolf from Dakota, recently mounted, put in its place. In the South American floor, a recently mounted tapir has been added.

LOCAL NOTES

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, May 1, 1919.

Dr. Abbot has been making studies of the comparative cloudlessness in the United States, Chile, Argentina and Egypt, and the Weather Bureau is undertaking for him special investigations in the neighborhood of Yuma, Arizona. It is much desired to get three or four stations at which to observe the variation of the sun regularly all the year round, to be located in the three or four most cloudless regions of the world. The Argentine Government has expressed tentatively a desire to carry on this work regularly, and it may be possible that the Smithsonian Institution will transfer its South American station to Argentina. We may also undertake regular observations the year round near Yuma, and send an expedition in charge of our present Chilean observers, Messrs. A. F. Moore and L. H. Abbot, to Egypt. These tentative considerations form the principal part of Dr. Abbot's business in South America for which he is sailing May 1.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, returned to Washington on April 20 from a brief visit to Texas, bringing back a fairly complete synoptic collection of flint implements from aboriginal workshops and village sites near Austin, Round Rock, and Gatesville, in that State. Some of these objects show excellent stone chipping and a few bear a thick patination indicating great age.

While in Texas, work on one of the most typical of these mounds was inaugurated and will be continued in Dr. Fewkes' absence by Prof. J. E. Pearce of the University of Texas. The indications are good that the great State of Texas, a *terra incognita*, archaeologically speaking, is rich in prehistoric remains destined to play an important role in future discussions of the antiquity and distribution of aboriginal culture areas in the Southwest.

In reply to an inquiry from this Institution, the Belgian Service of International Exchanges recently stated that there are no longer any obstacles to the resumption of the relations which were "interrupted on account of the encirclement of iron and fire" in which that country found itself during the war. The forwarding of consignments has therefore been renewed. The Belgian Exchange Service adds the following paragraph to its letter:

I should fail most lamentably in my duty, Mr. Secretary, if I did not add to this reply warm thanks in the name of the Belgian Government, in the name of our scientific establishments and institutions, and in my own name, for the extreme kindness which you have shown us in reserving for us until the present time, all the numerous "series" and "collections"---one and all of inestimable value---which the war has prevented you from transmitting to us at the proper time.

Mr. T. T. Belote, Curator of History, and Captain Joseph J. Hittinger, Q.M. Corps, spent Thursday, April 24th in New York City inspecting captured ordnance material which had been sent to that city, with a view to acquiring some of this material for the Museum's War Collection.

The most interesting object received for the War Collection consists of the secret battle map used at the headquarters of General Pershing. This map originated from suggestions made by Brigadier General LeRoy Eltinge, Deputy Chief of Staff, G.H.Q., and Brigadier General Fox Conner, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, G.H.Q. It was designed, constructed and subsequently maintained under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel X. H. Price, G.S., G-3, by the following officers and men of G-3: Lieutenant W. C. Taylor, Engineers

Lieutenant Thomas North, Engineers, Sergeant Major W. E. Lewis, Sergeant John C. Nichols and Sergeant Edgar R. Jacobson. Sergeant Major Lewis, Sergeant Nichols and Sergeant Jacobson are at present superintending the installation of the map with its fixtures in the West Hall of the Arts and Industries Building. In a letter written by General Pershing to the Adjutant General of the Army he states:

"This map was developed and kept posted to date daily by the Third Section of my staff, and used by them and other superior officers here during active operations for strategical studies and purposes of general information.

In general this map shows the following: Location of all divisions, both enemy and Allied, on the Western Front; correct battle line; commanding generals, location of headquarters and boundaries down to include armies, and various other information concerning divisions, as for example, whether they were fresh or tired.

It has occurred to me that this particular map with its accompanying installation will have a great historical value. It will be of intense interest to future generations, not only because it was the only map of its kind used at these headquarters, but because it shows in a vivid fashion the exact situation at the hour of the armistice."

Dr. W. E. Safford will deliver a lecture in Philadelphia on May 1 before a joint meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi scholarship fraternities, on the plants used by the ancient Americans in their Arts and industries.

The National Academy of Sciences held its Annual Meeting on April 28-30 in the Smithsonian and Natural History buildings. Among the papers read at the scientific sessions were "Seaweeds and sponges of the Middle Cambrian" by Secretary Walcott, and two by Assistant Secretary Abbot on "Means for measuring the speed of projectiles in flight (illustrated)", and "Recent Simultaneous measurements of the solar constant of radiation at Mount Wilson, California, and Calama, Chile," (illustrated).

Mr. Charles M. Hoy left Monday night for Australia via San Francisco to collect animals and other biological material for the Museum. This work will be done under the auspices of Dr. W. L. Abbott, who also made possible the recent expeditions in Celebes and Borneo by Mr. Raven.

Dr. Camillo Schneider, of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, is spending ten days in the National Herbarium studying the willows (Salix) in connection with a monograph of the North American species of the genus.

Dr. J. N. Rose, Associate Curator in the Division of Plants, is spending several weeks at the New York Botanical Garden in the preparation of manuscript of The Cactaceae.

Dr. Bartsch delivered a lecture on "Birds and Flowers" before the Washington Club on April 22, and another at one of the "Y" huts at Camp Meade on April 24.

Dr. Bartsch started for Miami, Florida, on April 30. He will spend about ten days examining the shore line of the southern cape of Florida and as many of the Florida Keys as possible for Florida Cerions. He will then proceed to the Tortugas where a new set of breeding experiments will be started under the joint auspices of the Smithsonian and Carnegie Institutions. Dr. Bartsch is expected to return to Washington May 21.

The publications issued from the Division of Mineral Technology on the inadequacies of the existing fuel practice have served to attract wide-spread attention to the needs of the situation, with the result that prominent industrial interests in a number of directions are taking the matter up actively to see what may be done in

the way of improvement, and the Division finds a considerable share of its time devoted to conferences along these lines. It is confidently believed that in one direction or another important developments will grow out of these efforts. Even in the present form they furnish an interesting reflection on the value of educational campaigns with reference to resource conditions.

Mr. Neil M. Judd, Curator of the Division of American Archeology, expects to leave soon for Arizona, to continue his archeologic reconnaissance of the desert region northwest of the Rio Colorado. The ruins in this section differ from those in other parts of the Southwest and yet a cultural relationship obtains. The difficulty of work in this region is greatly enhanced by the ruggedness of the country bordering the Grand Canyon and necessity of relying upon late snows and temporary springs for drinking water.

Miss Frances Densmore will go to Oklahoma during May to take up musical researches among the Pawnee Indians.

The Museum's collection of Cambrian trilobites, the largest in the world, is well known from the researches of Secretary Walcott. These fossil crustacea are also well represented in succeeding geological formations and several large illustrated papers upon those of the Ordovician by Drs. E. O. Ulrich and C. E. Resser are now ready for publication.

ZOO NOTES.

An orderly and good natured crowd of 55,359 people (actual count at the gates) attended the Easter Monday egg-rolling at the National Zoological Park. The Harvard Street gate had the largest count; 25,240 visitors were admitted at this entrance. The Connecticut Avenue gate was second, with 21,024 people. There was only one arrest during the entire day; and the 16 children brought in to the "lost children" room at the lion house were all returned to their guardians.

The herd of American Bison has been increased by 6 calves, born between April 9 and 19th.

European waterfowl received the past week through a New York importer include 10 specimens of the European Wigeon, 10 European Green-winged Teal, and one pair of the beautiful Garganey Teal. The wigeons and European Green-wings will be added to the collection in the North American waterfowl lake as both these species are of regular occurrence in parts of America and are listed in the Check-List of North American Birds.

Canada Geese, Mallards, and Wood Ducks are now nesting in the waterfowl enclosure; and the European White Storks are building in the great flight cage.

EXHIBITS AND ACCESSIONS.

Madame Claude Langlais visited the offices of the Division of History on April 19th and left with the curator a number of very interesting French uniforms worn by her husband during the war with Germany. These consist of two winter and one summer uniforms and show the croix de guerre bar, a wound bar with a red star, indicating that blood was shed for France, and wound and war service chevrons. Monsieur Langlais, who was a member of the 33d Infantry, Machine Gun Unit, entered the trenches in May, 1915, and went through the battle of Verdun and various other engagements, being wounded September 6, 1916, during the battle of the Somme. In May, 1917, having sufficiently recovered he came to the United States with the French High Commission. The uniforms are on exhibition in the North Hall of the Arts and Industries Building.

The Division of History has also received a number of

interesting objects concerning the past military history of the United States. These consist of a saddle, saddle cloths, a chapeau, epaulets and military insignia worn and used by Major General John R. Brooke, U.S. Army, and a jeweled sword presented to him in 1899 by American and Cuban friends. Major General Brooke participated in a number of battles during the Civil War when he was several times brevetted for gallant and meritorious services.

Among the important accessions in the Department of Geology were four meteorite samples received from the British Museum, including one which fell at Durala in 1815 and an iron which fell at Uwet in southern Nigeria about 1830. This last is of considerable interest since it was seen to fall and regarded of great veneration by the natives who refused to part with it and when finally it was taken away, they attributed an outbreak of smallpox to its loss and insisted upon its return.

Another interesting, though minor accession, was a gift by Major Harry S. Bryan of a cut gem manufactured from uranium oxides.

The most remarkable specimens, from an ornithological view point, received in Dr. Abbott's latest collections from Santo Domingo were a set of eggs and note on the nest of the Palm Chat (Dulus dominicus), a species mentioned by a number of early historians and probably observed by Columbus. This is a small bird about the size of a Bluebird, olive above, yellowish below streaked with brown. Dr. Abbott writes that the birds build a large colony nest of loose sticks about 4-1/2 feet in diameter amongst the fronds of a palm tree. The nest has a crooked entrance from above leading into a large central chamber about the size of a small bucket. The nests of the various members of the colony were placed around this on shelves of softer material. The eggs are large for the size of the bird, white spotted with brown.

Four boxes, containing a miscellaneous collection but mostly bird skins, were received from Dr. W. L. Abbott from Sanchez, Santo Domingo, Saturday. Dr. Abbott in his letter to Dr. Richmond accompanying the shipment, said he hoped to leave early in the month for the high mountains of the interior, using Canstanzan as a base for operations. It was at this locality that Dr. Abbott discovered the remarkable new white-winged crossbill and other rare birds on a former visit. Dr. Abbott mentioned that Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan passed Sanchez on a steamer bound to Santo Domingo City on the 3rd instant.

The exhibition halls of the division of American archeology were again opened to the public during the past week. Several important changes have been made in the arrangement of the various units; the prehistoric Pueblo material has been moved into the east hall, adjacent to the cliff-dwellin models, and the lay-figure groups have been placed near cases of specimens whose manufacture they were designed to illustrate. The new arrangement makes possible the exhibition of collections by "geographic sequence," a method best adapted to our large halls in which the archeologic history of each State in the Union is represented.

The National Herbarium has recently received, as a gift from the Estate of B. F. Chandler, C. Billington, Executor, the private herbarium of the late Mr. Chandler, consisting of about 500 excellent specimens of ferns and flowering plants of Michigan.

A loan exhibit of valuable oriental rugs has been hung in the hall of Art Textiles, where it covers the south and west wall. The exhibit contains examples of rugs from the principal centers of art weaving in Asia. Of especial interest is a large Persian carpet known as "Ispahan" of Herati pattern and 400 years old.

The collection of historic religions which has long formed an instructive and attractive exhibit in the older building is being

removed to the Natural History building. Dr. Casanowicz is engaged in installing the collection in the hall east of the Art Gallery.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. Earl V. Shannon was appointed Assistant Curator in the Department of Geology, on April 21st.

Mr. Emmett R. Dunn of Virginia has been appointed an aid in the division of reptiles of the Museum.

Mr. Bernard I. Jackson, Preparator in the Division of Paleontology resigned on April 28th to accept a position in the Government Printing Office.

Mr. R. H. Trembly whose designation was recently changed to assistant superintendent on buildings and labor, has been granted a furlough on account of illness.

The following poem is taken from "Printing Art" for November, 1918:

AN OFFICE

By Douglas Malloch.

An office is a funny thing: Each morning certain men
And certain girls and certain boys come into it again
And hang their coats on certain pegs, their hats on certain hooks,
And sit them down at certain desks in front of certain books.
They all have certain work to do in just a certain time,
Concerning certain dollars for a certain fixed per diem;
And then at just a certain hour, in sunshine or in rain,
They close their desks and hurry out to catch a certain train.

An office is a tragic thing when that is all there is,
When each one has his certain work and certain way of his
And wallows in a certain rut and never seems to see
That there are certain other ones in life as well as he.

For we would find a certain fun in certain other ways,
If we would give a word of cheer on certain busy days --
When problems vex, when certain things require a helping hand,
Would give a certain sympathy that mortals understand.

An office is a pleasant place--at least a certain kind
That has a certain brotherhood, where day by day you find
Some neighbor with a new idea he's glad to pass along,
A certain sort of friendliness, a certain sort of song.
There is a certain duty that we owe to other men
To help them when they need a lift, to steady them again.
An office can become in time, to man and girl and boy,
A certain kind of fellowship, and work a certain joy.

This is the Smithsonian spirit that we should all help to foster.

C. D. W.

LOCAL NOTES

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, May 15, 1919.

Mr. W. I. Adams, Chairman of the Smithsonian Committee, Victory Loan, reports the following subscription to the Loan by the employees of the Institution and its branches:

Men	138 subscriptions.....	\$47,800
Women	70 subscriptions.....	12,550
Total	208 subscriptions.....	\$60,350

This amount far exceeds that subscribed for the Fourth Liberty Loan, which was \$34,750, although the number of subscriptions was then much greater.

The following is a list of the members of the Central Committee and the subcommittees for the Smithsonian branches in connection with the work of the Joint Commission for the Reclassification of Salaries:

Central Committee:
Mr. W. de C. Ravenel
Mr. L. W. Beeson.

Subcommittees:

National Museum:

Administrative Employees:

Mr. J. S. Goldsmith
Mr. W. A. Knowles

Department of Anthropology:

Miss L. A. Rosenbusch
Mr. Wm. H. Egberts

Department of Geology:

Dr. R. S. Bassler
Mr. C. W. Gilmore

Department of Biology:

Dr. J. E. Benedict
Mr. Austin H. Clark.

Arts and Industries Building:

Mr. T. T. Belote
Mr. Wm. H. Goldsmith

International Exchanges:

Mr. C. W. Shoemaker
Mr. F. E. Gass

Bureau of Ethnology:

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes
Mr. DeLancey Gill.

Astrophysical Observatory:

Mr. F. E. Fowle
Mr. Andrew Kramer

International Catalogue:

Mr. L. C. Gunnell
Miss Josephine A. McDevitt

National Zoological Park:

Mr. A. B. Baker
Mr. J. C. Meyer

Secretary Walcott will speak on Saturday, May 17, before the American Federation of Arts at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, on "The Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art."

Members of the Geological Department intend taking an excursion to Harper's Ferry, Sunday, May 18th, with the geological students of George Washington University. Members of the Institution who may be interested are invited to join the party. Details may be had from Dr. R. S. Bassler.

Mr. C. G. Gilbert has just returned from a 2 days' visit to New York. While there he conferred with representatives of the American Cyanamid Company, the W. S. Rockwell Company, the New Jersey Zinc Company, the Barrett Company, and the Worcester Salt Company, with reference to their participation in the exhibits in the National Museum.

A party of distinguished Japanese, including Baron Shimpei Goto, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of Interior, Japan, in company with Mrs. Charles D. Walcott, visited the Division of Physical Anthropology on May 10.

Dr. Davidson Black, of the staff of the Union Medical College, Peking, China, is spending the week at the Division of Physical Anthropology, getting instruction in anthropometry.

Dr. Walter Hough will leave on Thursday evening for Arizona to conduct ethnological and archeological explorations in the White Mountain Apache Reservation for the Bureau of American Ethnology. Dr. Hough proposes to outfit at Fort Apache and proceed westward investigating ruins at Cedar Creek, Cibecue, Blue Mountain, Grasshopper Valley, Oak Creek and westward into the Tonto Basin, returning by way of Globe, Arizona. This work grows out of a reconnaissance which Dr. Hough had made last year, discovering a large number of ruins which had never before been described.

Nearly everyone who visits Chesapeake Beach has sometime or other returned with a small collection of sharks' teeth and other fossil objects picked up along the shore, but perhaps it is not so well known that in the cliffs south of the resort the remains of extinct fish, mammals and birds are often found. Through the efforts of Mr. William Palmer and to a less extent of Mr. N. H. Boss the Museum has accumulated during the past few years an unrivaled collection from this locality. The Section of Vertebrate Paleontology is now preparing a series of specimens which will soon be placed on exhibition in the hall of paleontology, which should at least be of great interest to local collectors.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock is chairman of a special committee of the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council, to consider the subject of biological exploration in Central and South America. Those interested are invited to consult with him.

Mr. Neil M. Judd, Curator of American Archeology, left Wednesday morning for Kanab, Utah, where he is to meet the guide who will accompany him on an archeologic reconnaissance of the Paria plateau and possibly lower Kanab Creek. Owing to the lateness of the season, lack of water, and forage for the animals may necessitate certain changes in the present plans of the expedition. It is interesting to recall that Dr. W. H. Holmes, Head Curator of the Department of Anthropology, was a member of the U. S. Geological Survey party which made Kanab its base of operations in 1879 and 1880, while studying the geology of the north ruin of the Grand Canyon. Major Powell and other early explorers also outfitted at this same little Mormon settlement.

EXHIBITS AND ACCESSIONS.

Among the important accessions in the department of geology, mention may be made of gifts from Dr. J. Morgan Clements of 20 Broad Street, New York City, now travelling abroad in the interest of the Federal Trade Commission, of a superb crystal of scheelite and good representative samples of the allied mineral wolframite from mines in Korea.

The Isaac Lea collection of gems has been enriched by five Australian opals.

A very effective piece in plaster has just been finished of the Cow-Nosed Ray (*Rhinoptera bonasus*) and its young by William Palmer. After the mother was molded a single young was cut out and molded in the egg sac. Then the young was taken out of the sac and again molded and cast as shown in the group.

This species occurs along the East Coast in summer as far north as Cape Cod. The young are born alive, usually two or three in number.

The National Herbarium has recently received from the Instituto de Botanica y Farmacologia, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, through the Director, Prof. J. A. Dominguez, about 300 excellent specimens of Argentina plants in continuation of exchanges with that Institution.

ZOO NOTES.

In the North American waterfowl lake at the Zoo there have already been hatched this month, 2 broods of wood ducks, 2 of mallards, 2 of geese, and one brood of black ducks. Several other birds, including a pair of greater snow geese, have nests of eggs.

The baby Sumatran elephants have each grown just 2-1/2 inches in height since their arrival at the park. Kechil now measures 4 feet and Hita 3 feet, 9 inches at the shoulder. Jumbina, the African elephant brought by Mr. Blackburne from Egypt in 1913, now measures 6 feet, 8 inches at the shoulder; she was 4 feet and 3 inches high when she arrived at the Park nearly 6 years ago.

An interesting addition to the reptile collection is a specimen of the rainbow snake, commonly called the "horned snake" or "sleep snake," from Currituck County, N. C., presented by Mr. W.L. McAtee.

Mr. C. Emerson Brown, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, spent two days at the National Zoological Park last week. Some animal exchanges were arranged and a young red kangaroo was shipped to Philadelphia on Saturday.

BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

Mr. Francis LaFlesche, ethnologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology, has returned from the field in Oklahoma, where he has been carrying on his investigations among the Osage Indians.

Dr. John R. Swanton, ethnologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology, has returned from field work among the Indians of Oklahoma. He has practically completed his investigations on the social organization of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. He visited Anadarko to ascertain the present condition of the Caddoan tribes in that neighborhood and discovered that the languages of the Kichai Indians is verging on extinction. The necessity for taking prompt action to preserve this language is imperative.

In order to increase local interest in the science of anthropology, Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, on his recent trip to Austin, Texas, gave four lectures to classes in the University of Texas. Three of these lectures described "The Hopi Snake Dance" and the fourth "The Aborigines of Porto Rico, West Indies." He also gave two illustrated lectures to the general public, entitled, "The Indian as a Stone Mason" and "The Mesa Verde National Park."

Dr. Walter Hough, Curator of Ethnology in the U. S. National Museum, has been detailed to the Bureau of American Ethnology for archeological field work in Arizona. He expects to examine ruins on the Apache Reservation and westward to Oak Creek, and Grasshopper Valley.

Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, left Washington Monday night May 12th for field work among the Iroquois. He expects to be absent until the close of the fiscal year.

The 32nd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology has just been published. It contains a report of the Ethnologist in Charge and a comprehensive article on Seneca fiction, legends and

myths, collected by Jeremiah Curtin and J. N. B. Hewitt. Edited by J. N. B. Hewitt.

Mr. Neil M. Judd, Curator of Archeology in the U.S. National Museum, has been detailed to the Bureau of American Ethnology for archeological work in Utah and Arizona. Mr. Judd expects to go west May 14th.

Miss Frances Densmore, student of Indian music, left Saturday night, May 10th, for Pawnee, Oklahoma, to pursue her studies among the Pawnee Indians.

Any employees who have not yet procured the 1916 Smithsonian Report, the latest issued, may obtain copies by communicating with the Chief Clerk of the Institution, as a number of copies of that volume still remain for distribution. The printing of the 1917 Report has been delayed at the Government Printing Office on account of war conditions.

PERSONNEL.

Dr. J. C. Martin, Assistant Curator since November 12, 1913, in the Division of Economic Geology, resigned on May 6th to accept a position in the U. S. Geological Survey.

TENNIS.

The Departmental Tennis League schedule begins May 15. The Smithsonian's first match is with Justice-Trade on Tuesday, May 20, at 6 o'clock, on the Bureau of Standards courts.

Anyone who wishes to try out for the Smithsonian team should communicate with Mr. N. W. Dorsey, phone branch 9.

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LOCAL NOTES

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, May 29, 1919.

NOTICE.

Friday, May 30, being a legal holiday, employees of the Institution and its branches will be paid on Thursday, May 29, at the usual hours.

W. I. ADAMS,
Disbursing Agent.

A copy of the will of Mrs. Virginia Purdy Bacon has been received, in which appears the following clause:-

(f) to Smithsonian Institution, the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), to be used in establishing a traveling scholarship, to be called the Walter Rathbone Bacon Scholarship for the study of the fauna of countries other than the United States of America; the incumbents to be designated by said Institution under such regulations as it may from time to time prescribe and to hold such scholarship not less than two years, and while holding such scholarship to conduct for said Institution investigations in the fauna of other countries under the direction of said Institution.

An event of particular importance has taken place in the National Gallery, Mr. Ralph Cross Johnson having placed on exhibition twenty-three of his paintings by European masters. One room in the Gallery is wholly occupied by this most noteworthy display, among which may be mentioned paintings by Titian, Rubens, Rembrandt, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Raeburn, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Gainsborough, Wilson and Turner.

Secretary Walcott is named as an incorporator in a Bill introduced in Congress by Representative Platt, of New York, establishing a National Conservatory of Music. The Honorable Henry White, a Regent of the Institution, at present in Paris as a representative of the United States on the Peace Commission, is also named as an incorporator in the Bill.

Representative Hicks of New York reintroduced the bill which he presented at the last session of Congress, to erect a museum of history and the arts in memory of the late President Roosevelt. The proposed location of this museum is directly east of and on a line with the Natural History Building.

A letter from Mr. Aschemeier with the Collins-Garner Expedition to the French Congo, dated February 9, says that they were at Ogooua, packed up and ready to go, but the steamer had left for France, forcing them to wait another month.

Mr. Aschemeier states that the collection for the Museum is, to date, over 2300 bird and mammal specimens.

In describing the gorilla hunts, Mr. Aschemeier says: "the guide ahead will say one word in the native language--'Ngina'--meaning gorilla. Then the excitement is high and everyone creeps forward slowly, on the alert. Sometimes the gorilla will run away, at other times they will make a stand, and sometimes they even come right at one, and then is the time to beat a hasty retreat. When one comes face to face with a gorilla and especially when the animal lets out his terrible yell, one feels like throwing away his gun and leaving hurriedly. There is more excitement in hunting the gorilla than anything else in this country."

The annual meeting of the American Association of Museums was held in Philadelphia, May 19-21, the attendance being something over 100 persons. It was recommended that the next annual meeting be held in Washington in May, 1920, and Mr. Lewton, who attended the sessions, was called upon at the annual dinner, to describe "What we will see when we come to Washington next year."

The chemistry class, 50 strong, from Goucher College spent the morning of May 24 studying the exhibits in the division of mineral technology.

Mr. Gilbert has been invited to address the American Institute of Chemical Engineers on the Role of Energy in Reconstruction. The meeting is to be held in Boston during the third week in June.

Dr. Pogue has been asked to address the Society of Automotive Engineers on the subject of Motor Fuel at their summer meeting to be held at Ottawa Beach, Mich., on June 27, 1919.

Dr. Bartsch spent the first twenty-one days of this month on his Cerion investigations in Florida. He arrived at Miami on the morning of the 2nd and during the afternoon investigated Virginia Key and Key Biscayne. The following day he started out with the Captain of the "Anton Dohrn" and the Assistant Engineer, for a three days' trip to the region of Cape Sable, where the shores of the southern peninsula were explored from Flamingo to the bay west of Middle Cape Sable. The keys between the railroad viaduct and Cape Sable were likewise explored. On returning to the "Anton Dohrn" the next stop of the yacht was made at Newfound Harbor Key, and two days were spent in the exploration of the Newfound Harbor group. The party arrived at Key West on the night of the 13th, and on the morning of the 15th sail was set for the Tortugas, where ninety-nine cages were put out for breeding experiments. Dr. Bartsch returned to Washington on the 21st.

The first point of the exploration work was to discover all the Cerion colonies in the territory covered, as well as to secure a series of the beautiful tree snails belonging to the genera Liguus and Oxystyla, which are becoming rare in these regions. Many thousand specimens of these mollusks were sent to the Museum, as well as a number of interesting bird skins and a live great white heron, which is now in the Zoological Park at Washington. It is believed that this is the first time that this species has been in any zoological park collection.

Mr. L. B. Aldrich left Wednesday, May 28, for Mt. Wilson, California, where he will conduct the usual solar constant observations for the Astrophysical Observatory during the summer months.

Messrs. Mesler, Warner and Bassler of the Department of Geology made a motorboat trip 50 miles down the Potomac on Tuesday to secure a half-ton exhibition slab of fossils which had been discovered on the Virginia shore below Aquia Creek several years ago. This rock was loaded on board and brought back to the Museum successfully, but the party was slightly disturbed on the way down by a touch of real warfare. When about 5 miles below the Navy testing grounds at Indian Head the gunners changed the range so that the boat was under fire for ten minutes or more. One projectile almost overturned the boat while fifteen, by actual count, fell within forty feet.

Mr. A. J. Poole of the Division of Mammals left on May 22 for Wisconsin, where he will do collecting for that State for the next four months.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the recently incorporated National Parks Association will be held at the Cosmos Club on Thursday, May 29. This meeting is for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Association. Among the trustees are Secretary Walcott, Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, and Mr. W. H. Holmes is one of the Incorporators.

ZOO NOTES.

The old female Trumpeter Swan, for many years considered one of the most valuable birds in the collection, died May 13, and was transferred to the National Museum. The remaining Trumpeter at the Park is the property of Judge R. M. Barnes of Lacon, Ill., and so far as is known is the sole survivor of the species. The Trumpeter Swan was formerly an abundant species in the interior of North America, but no authentic records of its occurrence in a wild state have been received for several years.

A fine specimen of the Great White Heron, collected by Dr. Paul Bartsch, was received at the Park, May 16. This species is rarely seen in collections of living birds. Doctor Bartsch sent it from Key West, Florida, by parcel post.

Painters have about completed work on the outdoor lion and monkey cages, the elephant houses, the restaurant stand, and other buildings and enclosures, to the greatly improved appearance of the Park.

Among the animals born at the Park in the past few days are two Rocky Mountain Sheep, a llama, and a Western Porcupine. A brood of the European Mute Swan was hatched May 17.

BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

Mr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist on the staff of the Bureau of American Ethnology, is expected to return to Washington before June 1st, after an absence of eleven months in the field. Mr. Harrington has been very successful in his field work this year and has gathered much valuable linguistic and other material in Oklahoma, New Mexico, and California.

Mrs. Harrington, by training and education, makes a most valuable assistant to her husband whom she always accompanies in the field. She is a voluntary worker; has a remarkably keen ear for Indian languages and is an accomplished Spanish scholar.

Mr. Gerard Fowke is making important archeological excavations in Miller Cave, Pulaski County, Missouri, with an allotment from the Bureau of American Ethnology. The cave floor measures 85 by 65 feet, and he has already penetrated the layer of ashes to the depth of 12 feet. The results of the work thus far accomplished (and a beginning only has been made), promise valuable results as the ashes are removed.

Professor J. E. Pearce of the University of Texas has been doing important archeological work for the Bureau of American Ethnology on a village site at Dry Creek, four miles from Austin, Texas. A number of characteristic artifacts have been obtained.

Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist on the staff of the Bureau of American Ethnology, who is in the field pursuing his studies of Iroquois rituals, reports a promising outlook for his researches, having already obtained important notes.

ACCESSIONS AND EXHIBITS.

One of the most interesting meteorites known fell in McCreary Mts. of southern Kentucky on April 9 last. The largest fragment thus far found has come to the Museum. It weighs some 2347 grams or a trifle over 5 pounds.

The division of history has just received an 80-ton tank for exhibition in the series of war relics. It is located on the roadway just west of the Arts & Industries Building.

The Division of History has just installed a collection of German military paraphernalia made of paper during the European War, which is an addition to the collection lent by Major General H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General, U. S. Army. It includes a large bolt of paper cloth of a blue-gray color, two rolls of belting, a wagon cover, a saddle blanket, a cannon seat cover, a nose bag, shovel, spade, pick and various other tool and instrument carriers, and miscellaneous pieces of harness made of paper reinforced with leather.

The natural gas model and along with it the revised soda and sulphur models in the division of mineral technology have been opened to the public.

An exceptionally fine collection of oriental rugs, owned by George H. Myers of this city, has been loaned by Mr. Myers to the Museum, and is now on view in the textile hall to the left of the main entrance in the Arts and Industries Building. It is seldom one sees so comprehensive and excellent a collection of rugs from the orient. The Myers collection comprises over forty examples of rugs from China, India, Persia, Caucasus and Turkey, some of which date back to the sixteenth century.

A new revised edition of the Smithsonian Physical Tables, prepared by Mr. Fowle, containing much new data and rearranged throughout, has just gone to press and will be out in the course of a few months.

Representative Hayden of Arizona introduced a Resolution on the opening day of the 66th Congress, authorizing a reprint of 5000 copies of Bulletin 30 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, "Handbook of American Indians."

PERSONNEL.

Mrs. Mabel W. Galloway has been appointed stenographer and typewriter in the office of Dr. Joseph E. Pogue, Curator in the Division of Mineral Technology.

NEW BOOKS IN THE SMITHSONIAN AND MUSEUM LIBRARIES.

Cohen, J. B. Organic chemistry for advanced students. 3v. 1918.
Lusk, Graham. The elements of the science of nutrition. 1919.
Keller, Theodor. The utilization of waste products. 1918.
The Propeller, published by the Air Service Mechanics School,
St. Paul, Minnesota.
Reuter, E. R. The mulatto in the United States. 1918.
Turner, Annabell. Study of fabrics. 1918.

The Smithsonian Tennis team defeated the Shipping Board team on Tuesday afternoon by winning 3 matches out of five. The 3 winning teams were:

No. 1. N.W. Dorsey-Tolman, 6-5; 3-6; 6-4.
No. 2. H.W. Dorsey-True, 6-1; 6-1.
No. 5. Stelle-Clark, By default.

The next match is the postponed match with Justice-Trade, to be played June 5 on the Bureau of Standards Courts.

LOCAL NOTES

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, June 12, 1919.

NOTICE.

Attention is called to the following letter from Mr. Tumulty, Secretary to the President:

The White House
Washington

June 7, 1919.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am in receipt of a cablegram from the President directing that the government departments and independent establishments be closed at noon, Saturday, June 14th, to enable the employees to participate in the interdepartmental Flag Day exercises on that afternoon.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. P. TUMULTY

Secretary to the President.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott,
Smithsonian Institution.

Beginning on Saturday, June 21, and continuing until Saturday, September 13, the hours of employment on Saturdays of such employees as can be spared will be from 9 o'clock to 1 o'clock with no allowance for luncheon.

Secretary Walcott and his party expect to leave for Banff, Alberta, Canada, about June 25, where he will conduct geological researches during the summer months, returning probably in October.

A cablegram received from Dr. Abbot from LaPaz, Bolivia, where he went to observe the solar eclipse of May 28, states that he had magnificent success, observing 20 streamers and immense prominence.

A nation-wide "drive" will be started on June 23, to raise \$10,000,000 for the George Washington Memorial Association. One half of this amount will be used in the construction of the building, and the other half will become a maintenance fund to be administered by the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Land has already been set aside by Congress for the building, which will be located south of B Street between 6th and 7th Streets. The building will contain a gigantic auditorium to seat over 7,000 people, and numerous smaller rooms for the use of military, patriotic, scientific, educational and other meetings.

Mr. C. R. Aschemeier, assistant taxidermist in the National Museum, has recently returned from the French Congo. In the latter part of 1916 Major A. M. Collins of Philadelphia organized an expedition to western Africa with the object of procuring a general collection of vertebrates and in particular a good representation of the great apes. Mr. R. L. Garner, well known by his previous studies of chimpanzees and gorillas, was made the general manager of the expedition, which is known as the "Collins-Garner Expedition in the interest of the Smithsonian Institution." Mr. Aschemeier was detailed to accompany the party as taxidermist. Major Collins himself, because of his war duties in France, was unfortunately prevented from joining the Expedition, which sailed for the Congo in December, 1916. Headquarters were established not far from Fernan Vaz, French Congo, in a locality suitable for the study of the great man-like apes, and here they spent most of 1917, all of 1918, and part of 1919 collecting and observing. As a result of their efforts large consignments of specimens have been received at the Museum, and more are expected. Several gorillas and a fine series of chimpanzees are among the treasures secured, besides more than 2300 specimens of other mammals,

large and small, and of birds. In addition there are numerous snakes, lizards, frogs, etc. Altogether the collections secured are among the most important ones made for the Museum in recent years. Mr. Aschemeier had several exciting experiences, and the expedition is regarded as eminently successful.

The Smithsonian has been invited to send a representative to the Centenary Celebration for James Watt, inventor of the steam engine, to be held in Birmingham, England, August 25.

One June 3 Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Curator of the Division of Physical Anthropology, visited New York for the purpose of attending a meeting of citizens interested in the problems of immigration. The main topic discussed was "What can be done by men of science and students of social questions to effectively assist the existing agencies, including the Congress, that deal with immigration." These agencies are now called upon to solve or adjust the knotty problems of immigration and emigration, --tasks which are steadily growing in number and importance. A committee was named which is to outline so far as possible the whole scope of the question and to suggest means for its consideration and effective treatment.

During the week important consignments of paintings forwarded from New York by H. Ledyard Towle, Chief of Window Display, Division of the Liberty Loan Art Collections, have reached the Museum, and are installed in the rooms of the ground floor of the Natural History Museum. They constitute a most interesting and striking display. The subjects relate to nearly every phase of the late war and are from the palettes of many of the foremost painters of the time. This exhibit is to form part of the extensive display of war materials amassed by the Army and Navy during the past four years and now arriving at the Museum.

Mr. T. T. Belote, Curator of History, visited the Army base in Norfolk, Virginia, last week for the purpose of inspecting the captured German material which is now being assembled at that location. An immense quantity of German ordnance of various types from small mortars to long range guns has been received and parked for inspection at this base which is one of the largest Army depots in the country with direct water communication to European ports.

The Cactaceae an illustrated monograph on which Dr. Rose has been engaged for a number of years is now off the press and is expected to be distributed this week. The second volume is now being printed. This work is being prepared in connection with the New York Botanical Garden and the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Mr. Neil M. Judd reports interesting archeological discoveries in Cottonwood Canyon, Utah, which give promise of a considerable collection of archeological material.

Dr. Rudolf Ruedemann, Paleontologist of the New York State Museum, has spent the past ten days in a study of the Cambrian and Ordovician fossil collections of the National Museum. He was especially engaged in a review with Secretary Walcott of certain problems on the structure of certain Cambrian trilobites and algae, and in making plans for cooperative work on the Ordovician paleontology of the Appalachian Valley, between the National Museum and the New York State Museum.

Mr. Wilbur A. Nelson, State Geologist of Tennessee, has just completed a study of the new arrangement of the exhibitions in the Division of Paleontology and has concluded to adopt similar methods in the State Museum exhibits of which he is in charge.

Dr. E. O. Ulrich and C. E. Resser of the Division of Paleontology will soon commence the necessary field work to complete their monograph on the Upper Cambrian fossils and stratigraphy of the Mississippi Valley. The manuscript of this monograph which is being prepared in cooperation with Dr. Walcott will require all of next winter for its completion.

Dr. R. S. Bassler, Curator of Paleontology, will spend the latter half of June in the reconnaissance trip through Indiana to locate large fossil and rock exhibits. It is hoped to quarry out certain exhibits located before but which could not then be secured on account of the labor conditions.

Dr. C. E. Resser, Division of Paleontology, delivered an address last week at a meeting of the Alumni Association of Blue Ridge College, New Windsor, Maryland.

The eminent botanist, Captain John Donnell Smith, Associate in Botany of the National Museum, celebrated his ninetieth birthday on June 5. Letters of congratulations and good wishes were sent by the Secretary and members of the staff in the division of plants.

Mr. Carl H. Butman, formerly in charge of Local Notes, has been appointed head of the publicity bureau of the War Department.

Messrs. Jack Holliday and Rhett Rosemond of the Secretary's Office, recently returned from overseas, visited the Institution last week. Mr. Holliday has been appointed as Messenger in the Exchange Office.

Mr. Emery C. Leonard, on furlough from the National Museum for military service, has returned to the United States and is expected to resume his position as Aid in the Division of Plants about July 15th.

Miss Margery W. Lockman, Cataloguer in the Division of Textiles, has resigned to accept a position as clerk in Purchase, Supplies & Transportation, Quartermaster Corps, War Department.

Supply Sergeant William M. Watkins, Assistant Curator, Section of Wood Technology, writes from Mulheim, Germany, under date of May 24th, as follows:

"We leave for port next Tuesday or Wednesday and our mail service ceases tomorrow. I trust they will show us all speed to the good old U.S.A."

He writes an interesting description of a trip to Schloss Stolzenfels, one of the ex-Kaiser's many palaces, on the Rhine just up the river from Coblenz, and how he itched to bring back for the National Museum some of the hundreds of war trophies which adorn the walls of the palace.

ACCESSIONS AND EXHIBITS.

The Division of History received on Monday, as a loan from the Ordnance Department, an exceedingly interesting German rapid fire gun captured by the Seventy-ninth American Division in November, 1918. This gun with its accessories is one of the most complete and interesting specimens of this character as yet received by the Museum as an addition to its War Collection and has been installed temporarily at the east side of the rotunda in the Arts, Industries and History building.

Another interesting addition to the historical collections consists of a lot, seventy-five in number, of examples of the Divisional, Corps and Army badges worn by the various branches of the American Expeditionary Forces during the war with Germany. These badges, some of which are of very attractive design, will shortly be placed on exhibition in connection with the material of this character which has already been installed.

The Department of Geology has been fortunate in securing nearly all of the interesting meteorite which fell in the McCreary Mountains in southern Kentucky on April 9th last. The securing of the largest individual was mentioned in the last Local Notes, but since then a stone which must have weighed upwards of 25 pounds but which, unfortunately, broke into fragments upon falling on a mass of conglomerate, has come into the possession of the Museum and shows certain features of more than usual interest. There is apparently no question but the stone is a breccia composed of an admixture of fragments of two stones of quite different character.

The Museum is shortly to exhibit a working model of the salt industry. The model is now set up in the offices of its donors, the Worcester Salt Co., where it is being subjected to a test run of a month or two before its acceptance. The model has been under preparation for some three years and is a remarkable piece of work in that the entire plant is operative down to the work of stitching up the sacks. Mr. Lorenzo Benedict, president of the donating company, is a brother of Mr. J. E. Benedict of the Department of Biology.

Word has been received that the National Lead Company is arranging to provide the Museum with a series of 26 large transparencies illustrative of different steps in the manufacture of lead.

ZOO NOTES.

A peculiar fowl, supposed to be a hybrid between the domestic chicken and guinea hen, was sent to the Park by a Washington commission firm. It had been received in a shipment of poultry from West Virginia.

The attendance at the Zoo for his fiscal year has already exceeded that of the record year, 1918,--with the month of June still to be counted. Up to June 1, the attendance for the eleven months since July 1, 1918, was 1,766,500.

Three beavers from Algonquian Park, Canada, have been added to the colony of these interesting animals in the National Zoological Park.

Births for the last few days include one European Red Deer and three Japanese Deer.

Two Indian Antelopes were exchanged to the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens; and a Great Red Kangaroo and a Yak were sent in exchange to Central Park Menagerie, New York, last week. All of these animals were reared in the National Zoological Park.

Since January 1, 1917, Mr. Hollister has listed 102 species of native wild birds within the boundaries of the National Zoological Park. 82 species were seen in 1917; 13 species additional to this list were found in 1918; and 7 more have been added so far in 1919. There are a dozen or more fairly common migrants and a few summer residents that have not been noted in the Park as yet, so that the list will eventually be considerably increased.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

The Bureau of American Ethnology has lately published Bulletin 64, entitled "The Maya Indians of Southern Yucatan and Northern British Honduras." Pp.1-143; pls. 1-28, pls.23-28 colored; figs.1-84.

Part I treats of the customs, ceremonies and mode of life of two tribes of Maya Indians inhabiting the southern and eastern parts of Yucatan from Tulum in the north to the Rio Honda in the south, and Part II of Mound Excavation in the Eastern Maya Area.

An unique feature in this article is the hieroglyphic material found on a clay cylinder and pottery vase from Yalloch, Guatemala, which are beautifully illustrated in their natural color.

Mr. J. P. Harrington, ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, returned last week from the field after an absence of eleven months, in which he accumulated a large amount of linguistic material in Oklahoma, New Mexico and California.

Mrs. J. P. Harrington, who is a trained ethnologist, stenographer and typist, accompanied her husband, and was of great help in his work. She remained at Taos, New Mexico, to check up some of the results.

The United States Railroad Administration has issued a series of pamphlets on our National Parks, containing much practical information for tourists and scientific students.

The pamphlet on Mesa Verde showing the nature of archeological work of the Bureau of American Ethnology in past years on Cliff Palace, Spruce Tree House and Sun Temple, opens with an "appreciation" by J. Walter Fewkes.

TENNIS.

The Smithsonian Tennis Team lost to the Justice-Trade combination on June 5, losing 3 out of the 5 matches. The two winning teams were:

No. 2, H. Dorsey-True; 6-2; 5-6; 6-4.

No. 5, Mitman-Maxon; 2-6; 6-4; 6-5.

A match was scheduled for June 10 with Interstate, but wet courts caused the match to be postponed until July 3. The next match is with the War Department, on June 17.

LOCAL NOTES.

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, June 26, 1919.

SMITHSONIAN RED CROSS AUXILIARY

A meeting of the Smithsonian Red Cross Auxiliary will be held on Friday, June 27, at 12:30 P.M., in Room 42-3, Main Floor, Natural History Building, U. S. National Museum.

It is hoped that this meeting, the first held for several months will be very well attended. All employees are welcome.

H. MUNROE, Chairman.

For the nation-wide drive which started Monday to raise \$10,000,000 for the National Victory Memorial Building, the following persons have been appointed by the Secretary to receive, under the supervision of Mr. W. I. Adams, contributions from employees of the Institution and its branches:

Dr. J. E. Benedict, Natural History Building.

Miss G. R. Brigham, Smithsonian

Mr. J. C. Proctor, Arts and Industries Building

Mr. D. L. DuPre, Zoological Park.

In the handsome pamphlet descriptive of the project, an introduction by Major Rupert Hughes reads:

"As the curtain descends on the last act in the greatest drama of all history, comes the consciousness of a demand for a fitting token in commemoration of the deeds of American men.

"The Nation's heart pumps quick with emotion at the sight of her returning heroes; it bleeds with the wounds which her manhood has suffered; it swells with justifiable pride at her thorough, decisive achievement. The whole nation, as though actuated by a single mind, desires a perpetual tribute to those millions of her men who saved the day for self-government and brought peace to a stricken world."

Secretary Walcott and his party left Washington, Tuesday night, for Banff, Alberta, Canada, for his customary geological exploration work. Mr. Ravenel will be Acting Secretary until Dr. Abbot's return, sometime in August.

A long letter has recently been received from Assistant Secretary Abbot from La Paz, Bolivia, where he observed the solar eclipse of May 28. After a pleasant sail along the west coast of South America with stops at Lima, Arica, Iquique, and Antofagasta, they started inland for Calama, the site of the Smithsonian Observing Station. Here they found the two observers, Leonard Abbot and Mr. Moore, living comfortably in a cement house, and everything in good condition. They have had excellent weather for observing the solar radiation, only 4 days having been lost since April 1.

Drs. C. E. Mendenhall, Henry M. Howe and Henry S. Washington have been appointed Foreign Representatives of the Smithsonian Institution at the American Embassies at London, Paris and Rome, respectively.

The Sundry Civil Bill, making appropriations for the maintenance of the Government branches under the Institution, was passed by the House on Saturday. The amounts appropriated remain the same as those contained in the Bill passed by the House at the last session.

Mr. Gilbert has returned from attending the sessions of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, June 18-21, in Boston. He addressed the gathering on two occasions, once informally on "The Engineer's Responsibility with Reference to the Government," and

again, formally, as the speaker of the evening at the dinner. The subject on this latter occasion was "Energy in the Realm of Reconstruction."

Dr. William W. Graves, of St. Louis, Missouri, is spending a week at the Division of Physical Anthropology, studying the scapula.

On June 19th, Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, gave a lecture before the Colorado Society, on the Cliff Dwellings of the Mesa Verde National Park. The lecture was accompanied with lantern slides.

Bulletin 65, the fifth Bulletin published this year by the Bureau, has just appeared. It is entitled, "Archeological Explorations in North Eastern Arizona," by A. V. Kidder and Samuel Guernsey, and embodies the results of two seasons' field work of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, on the little known ruins near Marsh Pass, Arizona. It contains interesting conclusions on the Basket Makers and people of the so-called Slab House culture supposed to antedate those of the kiva or pure pueblo type.

Prof. J. E. Pearce of the University of Texas, who is conducting archeological work in that State, under direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Ethnology, reports finding over 800 perfect specimens of flint implements and "positive evidences of cannibalism in some of the human bones" excavated in mounds at Round Rock, Texas.

For the purpose of illustrating the large number of medicines obtained from a single member of the vegetable kingdom, the Division of Medicine has selected a few of the well known drugs of vegetable origin and endeavored to obtain specimens of each kind of official medicine which contains it in any form. Nux Vomica, from which the well known alkaloid strychnine is obtained, has been chosen as one of these representative vegetable drugs, and there have been obtained by contribution from Sharp and Dohme of Baltimore, Maryland, eighteen specimens of official preparations containing it in some form, and from Merck and Company of New York City, one specimen of Nux Vomica seeds, and seven specimens of alkaloids and alkaloidal salts.

Under the subject of pharmacy a display of pharmaceutical equipment has been planned by the Division of Medicine. This exhibit will contain specimens of equipment used in a drug store to prepare and dispense medicines. For use in this display there have been presented to the Museum, by the Torsion Balance Company of New York City, two torsion balances with weights for both scales.

Mr. Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture, has given the National Museum an interesting and valuable rubber poncho which was used by him during his explorations of a year and a half in Guatemala. The rain cloak is made of cotton fabric coated with pure gum rubber from the native "Ule" tree.

The collection of Oriental shawls in the Division of Textiles has been enriched by the loan of an exceptionally fine specimen of Cashmere shawl by Mrs. Ralph Cross Johnson. The value of this shawl is at least \$2,000.

Among the recent books added to the Sectional Library of the Division of Textiles are Louis Weinberg's Color in Everyday Life, setting forth the principles of color combination and color arrangement, and their applications in dress, home, business, the theatre and community play; and Foot-Power Loom Weaving, by Edward F. Worst. This is of special interest now on account of the number of wounded soldiers who are taking up this craft, both for its curative effect and its possible value as a means of livelihood.

The Division of History has received from Major General H.L. Rogers, Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, a number of very interesting

additions to the collection of relics of the war with Germany already lent to the Museum by him. These additions include a number of German military insignia and small paraphernalia, such as bread boxes, clothing boxes, field stoves and other accoutrement. Of special interest and particularly characteristic of the savage warfare waged by the Germans, is a steel man trap such as are ordinarily used with a view to capturing wild animals. The card accompanying this trap reads as follows:

"This trap, which was used by the Boche as a man-trap, was captured by our troops in the Argonne Forest. The usual method employed by the Boche in the use of these traps, was to place them in the woods in the natural path of a scout advancing for reconnaissance, and to conceal them well with litter. Once the soldier was caught in the trap, the location of which was well known to the Germans, his call for aid would usually bring several comrades. After sufficient time had elapsed for help to come, the Germans would open on the spot with machine gun fire. Such traps were frequently placed by the Boche in front of machine gun nests.

"This trap, which apparently is of English make, had been intended for bear or big game hunting, and evidently had been in the stock of some German game outfitter at the outbreak of the war, when the Boche decided to use it and similar contrivances for trapping men.

"Its use by the Boche is another illustration of the fearful barbarities resorted to by them in their warfare.

"This particular trap was obtained by the Historical Officer, Q.M.C., A.E.F., from Lt. Col. J.T.B. Jones, Q.M.C., Division Quartermaster of the 33d Division, which had a notable part in the Argonne-Meuse offensive.

ERNEST K. COULTER

Major, Q.M.C.

Historical Officer, Q.M.C., A.E.F.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART.

The National Gallery of Art is fortunate in having received during the week a large installment of a collection to be presented to the National Gallery by Rev. A. D. Pell, of New York. The collection includes a very wide range of French art which is now being installed in the northern room of the Gallery.

On June 19 the Ralph Cross Johnson collection of paintings, numbering 24, was formally presented to the National Gallery. The list of works is as follows:

Ruins and Figures; Portrait of a Pope; A View in Rome; Lord Mulgrave; Lord Abercorn; Holy Family; Large Landscape - Sunset; Holy Family, Joseph and St. Elizabeth; Portrait of a Man with a Large Hat; Landscape and Figures - Evening; Autumn Landscape; A Venetian Senator; Holy Family and Two Angels; "Edinburgh" or Sunlight and Air; The Duchess of Ancaster; Summer Afternoon - Landscape; Portrait of Viscount Hill; Sir Sampson Wright; Archibald Skirving; Madonna and Child; A Burgomaster; The Marriage of St. Catherine; Portrait of Mrs. Price; Portrait of Mrs. Towry.

This is the most important gift so far received by the National Gallery.

In a collection of thirty bird skins presented to the Museum by Mr. Bradshaw H. Sweles, Honorary Custodian of Birds' Eggs, U. S. National Museum, no less than twenty-eight belong to genera not previously represented in the Division of Birds. This is a remarkable number of unrepresented genera for such a small collection. All the birds, with one exception, belong to Old World species, mostly from the Oriental and Australian regions and will prove of inestimable value in working up the large collections made in the East Indies by Dr. W. L. Abbott.

Miscellaneous collecting has added to the fish collections of the Museum quite a lot of desiderata from time to time. A few years ago Messrs. Schuchert and David White picked up on the beach of Greenland a rare "gunnell" (Asternopteryx gunnelliformis) previously known from the type specimen; a few years later Mr. Wm. P. Seal, from his Aquarium Supply Place, Delair, N. J., forwarded to the Museum several specimens of the Pantodon (an African fish so little known that a new family name had to be used for it - Pantodontidae); and this year we have among the very few specimens collected in Ecuador by Dr. J. N. Rose, examples of a brilliantly colored Poecilia festae. Thus representatives of two new genera and a new species were added to our collections.

ZOO NOTES.

An interesting addition to the bird collection is a fine example of the rare Goliath Heron from Africa.

Since the last report twelve deer have been born in the Park. The species represented in these new additions to the collection are Fallow Deer, Red Deer, Kashmir Deer, Elk, Columbian Black-tail, and Virginia Deer.

The Burmese Macaque, new to the monkey collection, is represented by a specimen just received from Los Angeles, California.

The aquarium tank in the Bird House is now used for an exhibition of turtles. One of the most interesting specimens is a large Florida Terrapin contributed by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt.

A three-months old mountain lion cub arrived at the Park, Monday, from New Mexico, as a transfer from the Bureau of Biological Survey.

Good results are being obtained in breeding experiments with Golden Pheasants this year. Other eggs now hatching under hens, and bantam hens, include Quail, Demoiselle Crane, Sandhill Crane, and Cockatoo.

LIBRARY.

New books in the Smithsonian and Museum libraries include:
Alexander, Jerome. Colloid Chemistry. 1919.
Collins, S. H. Plant products and chemical fertilizers. 1919.
Hager, Dorsey. Practical Oil Geology. 1919.
Hodgman, C. D. Handbook of Chemistry and Physics. 1918.
New International Yearbook for 1918.
Stanley, A. A. Catalogue of the Stearns Collection of Musical Instruments. 1918.
Turner, Annabell. Sewing and Textiles. 1918.
Weinberg, Louis. Color in Everyday Life. 1918.
Whittaker, C. M. The Application of the Coal Tar Dyestuffs. 1919.
Worst, E. F. Foot-power Loom Weaving. 1918.

TENNIS.

The Smithsonian team was defeated last week by the strong War Department team, losing all five matches.

The Smithsonianites also lost to the Navy, Tuesday afternoon.

LOCAL NOTES.

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, July 10, 1919.

An expedition on a large scale to South and Central Africa is about to start under the direction of Mr. Edmund Heller. Mr. Raven has been appointed by the Smithsonian Institution as a naturalist, whose chief aim will be to look after the zoological and anthropological collections. Dr. Shantz, of the Department of Agriculture, is to attend to the botanical collections. The expedition is to sail from New York about July 15 for Capetown, and is to be abroad at least a year. It will proceed from there to Victoria Falls, cross into Belgian Congo and then east to Lake Tanganyika where a longer stay is contemplated.

The last letter received from Assistant Secretary Abbot, headed La Quica, Argentina, June 5, stated that they found it extremely cold in Bolivia, and owing to the high cost of fuel there was no heat in the hotels. The reason for the cold is the high elevation of the regions through which they traveled, mainly above 12,000 feet, and never less than 10,000. Concerning the eclipse observations at La Paz, Bolivia, Dr. Abbot says:

"The sight was the most magnificent of all the four eclipses I have attended. First of all consider the conditions. In Bolivia at 13,500 feet elevation, with a perfect sky, the sun rising across a canon as grand as the Grand Canon of Arizona over snow capped mountains 20,000 feet high near Illimani 23,000 feet high. The sun rose over half eclipsed with the crescent horns pointing upwards from the horizon equally. In twenty minutes totality occurred and there shot out over 20 long fine sharp coronal rays, greatest elongated along the equatorial zone, but also visible to great distance from the poles. At the lower limb there was the largest flaming red prominence I have ever seen. It was of L shape and fairly enormous as such immense things go. The light of the whole solar appendages was unusually brilliant, so that at no time did one think of night. The spectacle was fully glorious. In the canon natives lighted many fires and supplicated the sun to return, after old Inca traditions. Many people had come up from La Paz and watched the eclipse, but without troubling us at all."

Dr. Joseph E. Pogue, of the division of mineral technology, attended a meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers at Ottawa Beach, Michigan, June 23-26. Dr. Pogue was a member of the Fuel Research Committee and on Tuesday, June 24, presented a paper before the Society on "The Engine-Fuel Problem", in which he discussed the future of motor fuel and the steps which should be taken to insure the future against a shortage.

Mr. Neil M. Judd, curator of American archeology, returned last week from southwestern Utah where he excavated several caves and cave dwellings in Cottonwood Canyon for the Bureau of American Ethnology. In construction these houses possess characteristics both of certain adobe structures in desert areas farther north and of the cliff-houses south and east of the Rio Colorado. From a study of their habitations and from examination of minor objects found in them, it is apparent that the prehistoric peoples of Cottonwood Canyon and adjacent regions formed one of the several peoples which later united into what is now known as the Puebloan stock. Future work may be expected to show lines of migration from the Great Basin eastward to the San Juan Valley.

At the recent meeting of the Smithsonian Red Cross Auxiliary \$50.00 was appropriated for the fund being raised in this city for the endowment of a Washington bed in the American Memorial Hospital at Rheims. The hospital now being erected there as a memorial to American men who fell in France during the war will be a boon to the civilian population in that stricken city. The Auxiliary's donation has been acknowledged as follows:

The Committee of the Washington Bed
in the American Memorial Hospital
at Rheims, thanks the Smithsonian
Red Cross Auxiliary for its generous
contribution of \$50.00 toward the fund.

Very sincerely,

Ellen Leonard,

July 7, 1919.

Treasurer.

The Smithsonian Auxiliary will continue its work as heretofore. Yarn can be procured from Miss Munroe to be made into articles for civilian relief abroad. All employees are asked to join the Auxiliary. Send in your name and \$0.25 to the Treasurer, Mrs. M. B. C. Shuman, Natural History Building, U. S. National Museum.

The appearance of the west main staircase in the Natural History building has been greatly improved by the hanging of a number of heads of large North American game, such as elk, caribou, bisons, etc. It is the intention to place the African game heads along the stairs between the first and second stories.

On July 5th, Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, returned to the Office from his field studies among the Onondaga, living near Syracuse, N. Y., and among the Mohawk, the Cayuga and the Onondaga, on the Grand River Grant near Brantford, Ont., Canada. Mr. Hewitt expresses himself as quite satisfied with the results of his work. At the first place, he was able to record the doctrine of the Seneca reformer, Handsome Lake (Sagoyewew) in a very full version, the transcript consisting of more than 14,000 native Onondaga terms. He found that these Onondaga have lost practically all detailed knowledge of the League, the ritual of Condolence and Installation, and the forms and principles upon which the entire structure was erected. He recorded all that was left in the confused state in which he found it. On the Grand River Grant he devoted his greatest efforts to the obtaining of interpretations and explanations of most points in the extensive material he was so fortunate as to

record 20 years ago from men who are now dead. The living priests and statesmen make a sorry figure in attempting to interpret and expound moot points in the texts. He also purchased some fine museum specimens, including some strings of wampum belonging to the Ritual of the League.

Dr. Bartsch was called to the Hampton Normal Institute to deliver a series of lectures on hygiene. He talked on Malaria, Hookworm, Typhoid and Tuberculosis.

Mr. J. P. Harrington is in Santa Fe, New Mexico, completing and verifying his notes on the Patlan language.

Mr. Gerard Fowke, who has been conducting archeological field work in Missouri for the Bureau of American Ethnology, shipped to Washington on July 1st, ten boxes of specimens obtained in Miller Cave, Pulaski County. This collection is not only the largest, but also the most significant yet obtained from Missouri caves.

ACCESSIONS AND EXHIBITS.

The Division of Birds received about 530 bird skins in the last shipment from the Collins-Garner Congo Expedition collected by Mr. C. R. Aschemeier of the Museum staff. The collection contains a number of species and genera not previously represented in the Museum and will prove of great value in working out the identifications of the large African material already assembled; West African birds being but poorly represented hitherto. Dr. W. L. Abbott has recently forwarded another miscellaneous collection from Santo Domingo, the largest part of which consisted of 156 bird skins. While the collection contains no new forms, it contains several recently described species not before represented in the U. S. National Museum and specimens of other rare species but poorly represented hitherto in the collection. The two rarest birds in the shipment are probably *Oreopeleia cuculoides*, a quail-dove, and *Microligea montana*, a small ground warbler. A small series of *Elaenia cherriei*, a small flycatcher, and *Myadestes genibarbis cherriei*, Santo Domingo, Solitaire, the former only previously represented in the Museum by an immature and the latter not at all were also included. The collection contains a number of other rare species but poorly represented in the museums of the World, notwithstanding that Santo Domingo is probably the first land colonized by the Spaniards in the Americas.

There has recently been installed on the west side of the old Museum a number of captured German war trophies, consisting of the following:

Three types of German field guns and carriages. These guns and carriages are good examples of the methods of camouflage used in attempting to conceal a battery of field artillery from the allied forces. One of these field guns is especially interesting owing to the method of mounting the gun on a set of trunnions. This method is entirely different from the accepted manner that is considered proper for such artillery, and ordnance officers are at a loss to understand this particular type, owing to the fact that the gun has the date of manufacture 1917. There is also a caisson for a 77 mm. field gun which is remarkable example of the havoc wrought by being hit by a direct shot from a field gun. An 8-inch German trench Howitzer and a 55mm. Minenwerfer are among these trophies. These articles are only the nucleus of a very large

collection that is being collected in Europe especially for the National Museum, and this collection may be expected to arrive within the next couple of months.

Among recent accessions received in the division of American Archeology is one of unusual merit from Santo Domingo, the gift of Dr. W. L. Abbott of Philadelphia. It consists chiefly of ornate pottery heads, stone celts and ceremonial objects.

Mr. B. A. Riggs of Kanab, Utah, has also presented, through Neil M. Judd, an excellent series of digging sticks from prehistoric ruins in Cottonwood Canyon. These are agricultural implements of a type well known but which was not previously represented in the Museum collections.

The Division of Plants has received recently a small collection of French plants obtained by Mr. Howell C. Bollman, formerly in the International Exchanges, but now with the A. E. F. The plants were collected in the vicinity of Neufchateau, in the mountains of Vosges, where Mr. Bollman has been stationed for more than a year.

The Division of Mineral Technology has just received as a gift from the National Lead Company, a large colored wall chart, showing lead and some of its uses. This chart is circular in shape with a bar of lead in the center, surrounded by 15 segments constituting a circle, each illustrating a significant use of the metal. This type of illustration is not only interesting in itself, but is significant as a convenient and striking means for illustrating the uses of commodities.

ZOO NOTES.

A pair of Coscoroba Swans from South America was received at the Park June 25.

The total attendance at the Park for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, was 1,964,715. This exceeds the previous record year (1918) by 371,488. The leading month was April 1919, with an attendance of 355,651, a daily average of 11,855.

Work on the replacing of the old row of wooden cages along the hill north of the bird house with modern sanitary enclosures and yards has been commenced. Among the cages to be removed are the oldest in the Park, some of which were brought from the old Department of Living Animals, back of the Smithsonian, in 1891.

Honorable Henry D. Baker, U. S. Consul at Trinidad, British West Indies, visited the Park on July 4. Mr. Baker has made very important gifts to the Park at various times in the past few years.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. Carl W. Mitman, formerly assistant curator of the Division of Mineral Technology, has been assigned to the position of curator of the Division of Mechanical Technology, and is conducting the work of that office, pending the authorization of the Civil Service Commission to this new appointment.

Mr. William F. Foshag of Berkeley, California, has been appointed Assistant Curator of Mineralogy and Petrology.

Mr. Joseph T. Saylor, formerly with the National Museum, was recently appointed acting assistant superintendent of buildings and labor, during the absence of Mr. R. H. Trembly, who is away on account of sickness.

Mrs. Laura E. Campbell, stenographer in the International Exchanges office for several years, recently resigned.

Dr. William H. Dall has gone to his summer home on Mt. Monadnock, New Hampshire.

Mr. Chester G. Gilbert, Curator of the Division of Mineral Technology, is at Dingman's Ferry, Pennsylvania, on his annual vacation.

Two important publications have just been issued by the Museum, viz., Pt. 8 of Bulletin 50, "The Birds of North and Middle America" by Robert Ridgway, 852 pp. and 34 plates, and Vol. 3 of Bulletin 100, "The Starfishes of the Philippine Seas and adjacent waters", by Walter K. Fisher. 712 pp. and 155 plates.

Books recently added to the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum libraries:

American fertilizer handbook. 1919.

Canada, Commission of Conservation.
Forests of British Columbia. 1918.

Howchin, Walter. The geology of South Australia. 1918.

Paul, J. H. Boiler chemistry and feed water supplies.
1919.

Smoyer, M. E. Auto repairing simplified. Ed. 4, 1918.

Trelease, William. The Genus Phoradendron. 1916.

LOCAL NOTES

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its Branches.

Thursday, July 24, 1919.

Mr. Adams reports that 106 employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches have subscribed a total of \$162.10 to the George Washington Memorial Building Fund, all of which has been paid to the President of the Association. These subscriptions range from ten cents to \$25, the majority being for one dollar each. More subscriptions have been promised although not yet paid.

A letter received from Mrs. Walcott from Banff, dated July 11, states that the mountains are full of smoke from forest fires, and that they had to return from the upper end of Lake Minnewoaka on account of fires about 10 miles away, the wind blowing towards the camp. She added that both she and the Secretary were well and on their way to Burgess Pass, where they hope for better conditions.

A letter from the Secretary to Mr. Dorsey states that five days were lost owing to the forest fires, but that they were due at Burgess Pass July 14, where they would remain about a month.

The latest letter received from Dr. Abbot, from Calama, Chile, dated June 17, contains the following interesting information:

****We met by telegraphic appointment Mr. George Wiggin, formerly of Exeter, New Hampshire, now head of the Argentine Meteorological Service, and after 13 years in Argentina now a citizen of that country. With him was Mr. Helm Clayton, his chief forecaster, formerly at Blue Hill Observatory near Boston. Mr. Clayton brought with him a paper just ready for publication giving the results in summary of several years work by himself and all his computing staff on the relation between our entire solar constant work from 1905 to 1918, and the weather of Argentina. He desired to publish it simultaneously at the Smithsonian Institution and in Argentina. I was prepared to be very critical. I have seen so many papers purporting to show correlations between solar and terrestrial phenomena that seemed to me altogether inconclusive, that I looked for little better here. But I was thoroughly converted. I believe the paper is epoch making! Without rejecting anything Clayton shows a most certain and important dependence between the variation of the sun as we have found it and the temperature and rainfall of Argentina. He has greatly improved his forecasts by the telegraphic service from Calama. He feels justified in concluding that with daily accurate solar radiation values he would be able to forecast almost all departures from normal weather both qualitatively and quantitatively. In other words he is led to believe that nearly or quite the whole of these departures in Argentina are caused by the variations of the sun, and would be predictable if the solar variations were accurately known every day. This is surely a great result if true, and I confess I think he has the evidence to prove it. ****

Dr. Abbot also stated that arrangements had been made to transfer all the equipment from the Smithsonian Station at Calama to the Argentine Government and set it up at La Quiaca, which will leave the Smithsonian free to establish the much desired observing station in Egypt, where even better conditions are to be expected for observing the changes in solar radiation.

The annual Smithsonian Exploration Pamphlet, an attractive, fully illustrated account of the Institution's activities in the field during 1918, has just been issued.

Any employee of the Institution or its branches can have a copy by applying to the Chief Clerk's office, Smithsonian, either in person or in writing.

Mr. Ravenel reports that Captain Russell, speaking for Col. Weeks, Historical Section of the General Staff, advised him a few days ago of the proposed deposit in the Museum for the war collection 498 paintings, etchings, drawings, etc., made by artists under the direction of the War Department, illustrating all phases of the war. Of these paintings 26 are framed and are ready for delivery, 100 have been loaned to the American Federation of Arts and are being exhibited in the various states in this country and the balance will be delivered from time to time.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, will leave for the Mesa Verde in a few days to continue his work in the archeological development of the Park. One of the most picturesque ruins called by Nordenskiöld, the House with the Square Tower, is in a very critical condition, the lofty tower having been unstable for many years. This ruin is exceptional in that it is the only ruin of a cliff house on the Park which still has a portion of the roof of a ceremonial room intact. As it lies only a few miles from Spruce-tree camp, when excavated and repaired it will be one of the most attractive to visitors, as it is the most ready of access. This will be a continuation of the cooperative work of the National Park Service and the Bureau of Ethnology.

Mr. Mitman, the new curator of mechanical technology, is now engaged in determining just what material is available in the division and will later undertake a rearrangement of the exhibits to show historic and recent development in the various main branches of mechanical technology, such as transportation, communication, illumination, labor-saving devices, epoch-making inventions, etc.

Dr. Walter Hough has recently returned from the White Mountain Apache Reservation, Arizona, where he conducted explorations for the Bureau of American Ethnology in a group of large ruins west of Cibecue. Dr. Hough reports that the expedition was successful in obtaining collections and data of considerable value.

Mr. Austin H. Clark has been given a detail to study Crinoids at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge for a month.

Mr. George H. Clapp, of Pittsburgh, Pa., visited the mollusk collections during the past week.

An unusually fine series of Philippine landshells, including new forms, was donated to the National Museum by C.M. Weber, of Balabac, Philippine Islands.

"Pyrosoma--A Taxonomic Study Based Upon the Collections of the United States Bureau of Fisheries and the United States National Museum," Bulletin 100, volume 2, part 3, by Maynard M. Metcalf and Hoyt S. Hopkins, of Oberlin, Ohio, was received from the printer this week.

The first shipment of botanical material has been received from Mr. Paul C. Standley, who is conducting botanical field-work in Glacier National Park, Montana.

Mr. Frederick V. Coville has just published in Science, July 11, an article entitled "The Threatened Extinction of the Box Huckleberry." Mr. Coville concludes the article by stating that it was through a discussion of the box huckleberry that a friendship sprang up between Dr. Asa Gray, the most distinguished of American botanists, and Spencer F. Baird, second Secretary of the Smithsonian.

"The friendship thus begun," says Mr. Coville, "was intimate and lifelong, and it had great constructive influence on the advancement of natural history of America."

Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan and C. W. Cooke of the Division of Paleontology have returned from their geological survey of the Island of San Domingo. They secured large collections of well preserved Tertiary fossils which have arrived safely and are now being installed into the Museum series.

Mr. Norman Boss of the Division of Vertebrate Paleontology who has been spending the week in the region of Chesapeake Beach with a view to collecting fossils has returned on account of the bad weather.

Dr. Fewkes delivered an illustrated lecture on "Prehistoric People of our Southwest," before the students of George Washington University on July 18th. The lecture was a part of the Art Course of the Summer School.

Sergeant MacPherson, the cartoonist of the "Comeback," has been at the Museum this week sketching the divisional insignia shown in the Rotunda of the Arts and Industries Building, for reproduction in the soldiers' newspaper.

Wm. M. N. Watkins, Assistant Curator, Section of Wood Technology, has just returned from Coblenz, Germany, and has received his discharge from Camp Dix. He will return to his duties at the National Museum in a few weeks.

Through changes in the Agricultural appropriation bill and a reorganization of demonstration work in the cities and county districts, the States Relations Service has found it necessary to withdraw from the cooperative arrangement with the National Museum, under which the Demonstration Kitchen and Household Consultation Center was maintained in Room 80, Arts and Industries Building. The activities carried on in this room since last fall included lectures and demonstrations on foods, canning and preserving, clothing, fabrics and household economics, as well as exhibits of canned foods and articles of household equipment.

Among the many lectures and demonstrations given, the following may be mentioned:

LECTURES.

Business of the Household; Food for the Family on \$2.00 per Day; Direct Marketing; What Becomes of the Consumer's Dollar; What Do You Give Your Children to Eat; Milk, Its Nutrition and Use; Meat Substitutes; Housekeepers Use of Market Schedules; The Influence of Weave Structure upon the Durability of Fabrics.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

Labor Saving Appliances for the Kitchen; Fireless Cooker; Pressure Cooker; Electric Washing Machine; Dried Milk Powder; Preserving Eggs; One Dish Meal; Cooking Dinner in 30 Minutes; Invalid Cookery; Christmas Sweets; Sugarless Candies; Fruit Juices in Summer Drinks.

Students of the Art Class of George Washington University Summer School have visited the National Museum several times recently with their instructor. They have been addressed by Dr. Michelson, Dr. Hrdlicka, Dr. Fewkes, and Dr. Casanowicz, who have explained the collections to them. They have also studied the pictures of our National Gallery. These students of the Summer School come from many different States of the Union.

ZOO NOTES.

The Park received on July 7 four Harbor seals which were recently captured off the coast of Maine. They are plump, hearty fellows but as yet do not take much interest in food. Seals of this species usually are slow in learning to eat in captivity.

A broad flight of concrete steps has just been completed, connecting the walk in front of the bear yard with that by the sea lions. This affords a short cut between the two walks, which experience has shown to be much needed.

Mr. George F. Morse, Jr., Curator of the Boston Zoological Park and Mr. Long of the Parks Department of that City were visitors during the past week.

The Park has received three visits from the Abyssinian Mission which recently came to Washington. The members were much pleased to see the fine Somali Ostrich and Grevy's Zebra which King Menelik presented to President Roosevelt and which the latter deposited in the Park, November 24, 1904.

Mr. Hollister is on his vacation in Wisconsin.

EXHIBITS.

In connection with the development of the History of Medicine collections there has been recently installed in the Division of Medicine an interesting exhibit illustrating the history and principles of the Homoeopathic school of medicine. The display consists of photographs of Paracelsus, one of the early advocates of some of the leading tenets of this school of medicine; Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, who is recognized as the founder, and Dr. Constantine Hering, the father of Homoeopathy in the United States. Among the interesting specimens are an original letter written by Dr. Hahnemann; a small model of the Washington, D.C. Hahnemann monument, and one hundred and twenty-three specimens of chemical, mineral, metallic, vegetable and animal pharmaceutical preparations in the different forms in which they are administered, viz. tinctures, dilutions, globules, tablets, disks and pellets. Appropriate labels will show that this branch of medicinal therapeutics is based on the law expressed by the Latin phrase "Similia similibus curantur," translated "Similar are cured by similars." The sectional library of the division has been enriched by the contribution of a large number of rare and valuable books relating to this subject.

A large number of plaster casts of prehistoric implements and ceremonial objects has recently been sent to the division of American Archeology from the anthropological laboratories, the molds from which they were made being retained by Mr. Egberts. Some of these were made as early as 1860 and forwarded by collectors in various parts of the country.

During the past week the Division of Mineral Technology has received as a gift from the National Lead Co., an extensive assortment of products turned out by that Company, showing the various uses to which lead is put.

The gold model, under construction in the Division of Mineral Technology, has been temporarily opened to the public.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. Carl W. Mitman has been definitely appointed Curator of the Division of Mechanical Technology.

Mr. Emery C. Leonard, Aid in the Division of Plants, has returned from military service overseas.

Mr. Richard G. Paine, has been transferred from the position of Aid in Mechanical Technology to that of Aid in Anthropology and is temporarily assigned to the division of American Archeology.

Mr. Ellsworth P. Killip, of Pittsford, N. Y., has received a temporary appointment as Aid in the Division of Plants.

Mr. Stephen C. Brown, Registrar of the Museum for over 40 years, died on July 11. A meeting of his associates in the Smithsonian and Museum was held the following day, when many of Mr. Brown's friends took the opportunity to express the high esteem and admiration they had always had for him, and their deep sorrow at his loss.

Miss Barbara Bartlett of the division of mechanical technology has announced her engagement to Mr. Henry Aller of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

LOCAL NOTES

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday--August 7, 1919.

Dr. Abbot returned from his expedition to South America on July 30. He had three principal affairs in mind, when starting on the trip, and was successful in all three.

The total eclipse of the sun was observed by Dr. Abbot and Mr. A. F. Moore at El Alto, near La Paz, Bolivia, on May 29. From their station of 14,000 feet elevation they watched the sun rise, more than half eclipsed, over a snow covered mountain range nearly or quite 20,000 feet high. In the twenty minutes following, the moon encroached more and more upon the sun until totality occurred, and with it the beautiful coronal streamers shot out to a distance of perhaps two diameters of the sun. At the same time there appeared a great crimson prominence having the shape of a hook, whose shank attaching it to the sun extended up perhaps a hundred thousand miles and whose branch ran off parallel to the sun's edge for two or three hundred thousand miles. This prominence, later in the day, was photographed by spectroscopic methods at Yerkes Observatory, and elsewhere in this country, and was at that time perhaps the largest which has ever been observed, and extended in the form of an arch to a height of more than five hundred thousand miles, or more than half the radius of the sun. Dr. Abbot secured excellent photographs of the eclipse, and Mr. Moore observed the changes in the brightness of the sky and of the sun associated with it. Their results will soon be published.

Immediately after the eclipse they journeyed to La Quiaca, Argentina, where they had a conference with Messrs. Wiggin, Chief, and Clayton, Chief Forecaster of the Argentine Meteorological Service. They learned that the Argentine Service is employing the results on the variability of the sun obtained daily at Calama, Chile, and telegraphed to Buenos Aires, with a most striking success in forecasting the changes of the weather in Argentina. Messrs. Wiggin and Clayton are very sanguine of the future of forecasting on this basis, and arrangements were made, subject only to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture of Argentina, to transfer the Smithsonian station from Calama to La Quiaca and sell it to the Argentine Government, thus setting free some money to establish another station in another region of the world.

From Argentina, Messrs. Abbot and Moore returned to Calama, where Dr. Abbot investigated the possibility of determining the solar constant of radiation by a new method independent of changes in the transparency of the air. After about a week of study and computation on various plans, he was successful in devising and perfecting one by means of which the solar constant of radiation, that is, the intensity of the sun's heat outside the atmosphere, can be determined from observations not requiring more than ten or fifteen minutes of time and computations based thereon which can be completed in two or three hours more, so that now the result giving the solar constant can be reached with three hours of work and probably with a higher degree of accuracy than was obtained with fifteen hours of work required previously.

Dr. Abbot reports a high degree of admiration for the Panama Canal, for its engineering features, the excellence of its operation, and the beauty and permanence of the installation there. He thinks that no American who passed through it could but feel proud of the excellent piece of work which the Government has accomplished through the Engineer Corps of the Army.

Local Notes, Thursday, August 7, 1919.

A letter from Mrs. Walcott from Burgess Pass, dated July 19, says "The weather has cleared from the snow storm of yesterday, but the snow is still lying around the tents. The spring flowers are lovely, and the mountain sides are covered with them!"

On July 28, 1919, at three o'clock in the afternoon, there was opened in the Main Hall of the Smithsonian Institution an exhibition of South American historical documents brought together by Sr. Jorge M. Corbacho, a member of the Peruvian Parliament and delegate to the Pan-American Congress. The collection, containing official documents signed by the Spanish conquistadores, the viceroys at Lima, and the revolutionary leaders during the wars for independence, is one of inestimable value and is shown here for the first time in North America. Mr. Corbacho's great interest in collecting and preserving these documents has been entirely a personal one, actuated by great patriotic feeling. Mr. John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union, was very enthusiastic in speaking of the collection, stating that it is the most valuable collection of authentic documents relating to the history of South America that has been exhibited anywhere.

The collection will be on exhibition until Saturday, August 9.

This collection has been viewed by many prominent persons, including: The Minister of Finland and Mrs. Saastamoinen; Ambassador Jusserand and Madame Jusserand; Ambassador Pezet of Peru, and Charles Moravia, Minister from Haiti.

The historical collections have recently been increased by an important lot of material presented by Major General John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, including a number of very handsome dress swords presented to General Brooke in recognition of his military services extending over the long period from the Civil War through the war with Spain, a number of pieces of military insignia worn by him, and the gold badges of many patriotic societies of note of which he was a member. The collection also includes a military escutcheon giving the record of General Brooke's career, a vote of congratulation of the Pennsylvania Legislature and a very interesting sepia drawing illustrating the final incident of the war with Spain in Porto Rico showing General Brooke standing in the foreground receiving the message to the effect that the armistice had been signed, just as the battery by which he was accompanied was on the point of opening fire.

The Division of History has also received as an addition to the War Collection a very interesting lot of silver and bronze commemorative medals issued by Allied and neutral countries in Europe in commemoration of notable events during the war, many of them bearing portraits of distinguished soldiers and statesmen of the period. The French medals are of particular note on account of their artistic qualities, many of them being so exquisite in workmanship as to closely resemble paintings rather than designs in bronze. Besides France, the following countries are represented in the collection: Belgium, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Montenegro, Roumania, Serbia, and Switzerland.

Mr. Frederick L. Lewton, Curator of the Division of Textiles, left Saturday for a two weeks' stay at his old home at Lake Brantley, Seminole County, Florida.

The Division of Invertebrate Paleontology has just completed its first movie film with the assistance of Mr. Flynn of the Division of Photography. The first subject selected shows the activities of the Museum paleontologists and illustrates an expedition by the Secretary after Cambrian fossils in the Canadian Rockies. It takes in all the phases of the subject from the quarrying out of the specimens to their final installation in the Natural History building at Washington. This film will be exhibited as an educational feature by the Universal Film Corporation.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, left for the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, July 31. He will excavate the ruin "Square Tower House". Mrs. Fewkes accompanied him, also Mr. Ralph Linton, a young and enthusiastic archeologist who is anxious to learn Dr. Fewkes' methods of excavation and repair of ruins.

Dr. Truman Michelson, who has been spending his vacation on Long Island, N. Y., will leave this week for Tama, Iowa, to continue his field researches.

The Bureau has recently received ten boxes of material from caves in Big Piney, Missouri, collected by Mr. Gerard Fowke.

ZOO NOTES

On July 1 there were 1,336 animals in the Zoo collection, eleven more than were listed one year ago. They comprise 528 mammals of 156 species, 737 birds of 190 species, and 71 reptiles of 23 species. The death rate for the year was very low and the birth rate greater than ever before in the history of the park. 159 animals were born during the year. 37 animals were exchanged to other parks.

Nine box tortoises from southern Arizona were sent to the Park recently by Alex. Wetmore, of the Biological Survey.

A white llama was born on July 24.

Two nests of quail eggs, disturbed by mowing in the Park, have been successfully hatched under bantam hens, and the young broods are in a thrifty condition.

PERSONNEL.

Miss Inez B. Ryan of Washington, D.C., has recently been appointed editorial clerk in the Smithsonian Institution.

The following books have been received in the Library:

Radio communication, theory and methods, by John Mills.

Proceedings of the First National Country Life Conference, Baltimore, 1919.

Adolfo Stahl Lectures in Astronomy.

In connection with the readjustment of office space in the Geological Survey Building, it has been found necessary to turn over to the Museum a large quantity of material, (some of which has been held for many years), to the National Museum. Some 285 boxes of this material have been already received by the Department of Geology and it is expected that more is yet to come.

The Division of Plants has recently received about 1300 specimens from Colorado and the New England States. This collection is a gift from Dr. S. F. Blake of the Bureau of Plant Industry, the plants being chiefly collected by himself.

Another recent accession consists of about 1800 plants from Colombia, received in exchange from the New York Botanical Garden. This is the final consignment of a large collection made by Messrs. Rusby and Pennell.

Mr. Standley's detail to field work in Glacier National Park has been extended to the middle of September.

LOCAL NOTES.

Issued biweekly for the information of the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, August 21, 1919.

THE BEST WAY TO SAVE.

The American people have been proverbially extravagant and wasteful, but it is hoped that the lessons taught by the war will show the error of over-extravagance and that from now on we will realize the necessity of providing something at least for the future through establishing the habit of thrift. No better way of saving can be imagined than by forming the habit by the monthly or semi-monthly purchase of Thrift or War Savings Stamps, and when once the practice of saving is well established it will become a matter of course. These obligations of the Government carry an absolute guarantee of security, the best possible rate of interest, and furthermore, their market value does not fluctuate. These three reasons should convince everyone of the desirability of buying War Savings and Thrift Stamps, to say nothing of providing the Government with your surplus money, which it needs at this time.

War Savings and Thrift Stamps may be purchased from Mr. W. I. Adams, Smithsonian Institution, Mr. F. L. Lewton, Arts and Industries Building, Miss A. L. Bennett, Natural History Building, and Mr. D. L. DuPre, Zoological Park.

An order has been sent by the Smithsonian Institution to the Chairman of the Committee in charge of distribution of the food turned over by the War Department for sale to the public. This covers the full amount ordered by employees of the Institution and its branches. When the consignment is received here, all who ordered supplies will be notified as to what office will distribute the goods and receive payment for them.

A note from Secretary Walcott from Banff, dated August 9, states that they have shipped 8 boxes of fossils to the Smithsonian. The party expected to start the next morning for a four weeks' trip away from any railroad or post office. Dr. Walcott says that there is an unusually large number of tourists traveling this season.

Dr. Abbot is in New York for a few weeks.

Mr. Harry W. Dorsey, Chief Clerk, is camping with a number of Boy Scouts on the upper Potomac for 10 days.

A letter, dated August 6, from General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff and Acting Secretary of War, states that about 500 paintings and sketches prepared by certain artists who were commissioned, and who accompanied the American Expeditionary Forces in France, have been transmitted, properly labeled and listed, to the National Museum. These paintings will make a most interesting addition to the Museum's war collection.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, writes from the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado:

"My field-work begins most auspiciously and in a few weeks the ruin called Square Tower House will be an additional attraction to the many visitors we have daily. There is a fine live synoptic museum on the Park near Spruce-tree Camp. The interest in the cliff dwellings amounts to enthusiasm, and the Bureau is contributing its share in the increase and diffusion of knowledge. Square Tower House is one of the most picturesque ruins in the Park, the most striking feature of which is the tower five stories high, the highest known to me. This

structure must be bound to the cliff by iron bands before I attempt any excavation at its base. I anticipate a few weeks of very hard work. The influx of tourists this year is great. Last night I had my first campfire talk and the audience numbered about fifty persons. The setting for the campfire was just across the canyon from Spruce-tree House. There is a great inspiration in talking about cliff dwellers in sight of their buildings.

This morning we visited Sun Temple and Cliff Palace, both of which ruins have stood up finely against rain, and storms; the former is certainly a wonder! "

On the 18th of August, Mr. J.N.B. Hewitt, Ethnologist on the staff of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, received a letter from the Secretary of the Council of Chiefs of the Six Nations of Iroquois Indians dwelling on the Grand River Grant, Ontario, Canada, informing him that "The Prince of Wales is coming to our Reserve and a formal address of welcome.... will be accorded him by the Council of the Six Nations" and requesting Mr. Hewitt "to be so kind as to draft a short address in the Language of the Indians". Mr. Hewitt appreciates very much this unique evidence of the esteem and trust of the peoples he has been studying for so many years.

Miss Florence A. Graves who was furloughed from the Astrophysical Observatory for Red Cross work abroad, says in a letter written from the S. S. "Canada" July 24:

"I was in Camp Hospital 14, in our large aviation center, and in Camp Hospital 59, where were brought our wounded boys from the September, October, and November drives. As the hospital closed, I worked for two months at the American Red Cross Headquarters, Paris, in the Home Communication Center--most interesting work, for we handled the reports sent in regarding missing men".

Miss Graves will return to the Smithsonian about the first of September.

The old Smithsonian stable building, directly in front of the new Freer Art Gallery, has been torn down to make way for the proposed approaches to the Gallery, plans for which comprehend landscape features of great beauty and dignity. This has necessitated moving the Smithsonian garage to the carpenter shop adjacent to the Astrophysical Observatory.

The office of Mr. Nelson Wood, taxidermist, has also been removed from the stable and installed in the Natural History Building of the Museum.

Mr. C. W. Gilmore, Section of Vertebrate Paleontology, visited the American Museum of Natural History, New York, August 4, 5, and 6th, for the purpose of making comparisons of certain specimens in the National Museum collections and the Potomac formation of Maryland with identified materials in the collection of that institution. As a result of that work, he now reports the presence in the Potomac formation of a representative of a family of dinosaurs not hitherto recognized on the Atlantic Coast or below the Upper Cretaceous, also the presence of three other dinosaurian forms having Upper Cretaceous affinities. The significance of these determinations is as follows: 1st, the presence in the Potomac formation (Lower Cretaceous) of dinosaurs of close Upper Cretaceous affinities, which is entirely at variance with all previous correlations of the Potomac fauna; 2nd, it shows an association in the Potomac fauna of dinosaurs of Upper Cretaceous affinities with Sauropod dinosaurs, a combination previously unknown. These discoveries promise to be of great paleontological as well as of geological interest.

Captain Joseph J. Hittinger, Q.M.C., returned to the Museum August 18th from a two weeks absence in connection with the government's exhibits at the state fairs.

Major General H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, has added to his very interesting collection of war trophies, a Ger-

man officer's field artillery periscope, a Lugar automatic pistol with holster, cartridge clip and screw driver, and eight fragments and four photographs of the wrecked Zeppelin L-49 which was captured at Bourbonne les Bains, France, October 17, 1917. The Museum already possesses a crimson identification flag of the Zeppelin L-49, which was deposited by the U. S. Marine Corps, through Major General George Barnett, Commandant.

Mr. Charles W. Stewart of the Navy Department, has presented to the Division of History, among other objects, a framed water color of the Bonhomme Richard by Frank Muller, an oil painting showing the escape of the U. S. S. Constitution from a British squadron in 1812, and a water color of the Confederate ram, Albemarle. These paintings are of particular interest in connection with the history of the United States Navy.

The Division of History has received from the War Department bronze replicas of the badges awarded to officers and men of the U. S. Army for service during the occupation of Porto Rico, 1898, and to the officers and men of the U. S. National Guard for service during the Spanish American War and on the Mexican Border.

Dr. S. L. Hilton, 1033 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., called at the Museum during the past week, and after visiting the Division of Medicine and learning of the work already done and the efforts being made to illustrate the history and principles of pharmacy, donated an opium pipe, a fine specimen of Siam Benzoin and some rare Jequirity seeds. An interesting bit of history connected with the opium pipe referred to is that it is one captured in a raid at New Orleans, Louisiana, by Chief Hennessey a short time before he was killed by the Mafia.

Through the courtesy and cooperation of Dr. Hilton there was obtained by contribution from Dr. R. L. Quigley, 2036 G Street, N. W., Washington, D.C., a rare specimen of pharmaceutical mortar made of lignum-vitae.

The Division of Birds has recently acquired by exchange from the American Museum of Natural History, 665 bird skins from Colombia. These formed part of the material upon which Dr. Frank M. Chapman based his studies upon "The Distribution of Bird-life in Colombia", a book of some 729 pages, copiously illustrated by maps, half-tones, and colored plates, forming volume 36 of the Bulletin of the American Museum and issued in 1917. Dr. Chapman was awarded the first Daniel Giraud Elliot medal by the National Academy of Sciences as the most noteworthy piece of work for the year and it will doubtlessly be a classic in South American ornithology in the future.

This set of birds should prove of great value to the National Museum, containing as it does numerous species and forms not represented hitherto in the collection.

Mr. Nelson R. Wood, of the Museum staff, has presented to the Division of Birds a specimen of the Yellow Rail, a very rare bird, for which there are few District records. The specimen was taken at Bennings.

Colonel Wirt Robinson, of Virginia, has presented a specimen of the black-billed, long-tailed hummingbird of Jamaica, a rare species not represented in the Museum before.

Ten boxes of specimens collected for the Bureau of American Ethnology by Mr. Gerard Fowke, from caves in eastern Missouri, have recently been received by the Division of American Archeology. This is the largest collection yet forwarded by Mr. Fowke.

Neil M. Judd, curator of American Archeology, returned Monday from a joint business and pleasure trip to the Adirondack region of New York.

Zoo Notes.

A live banded rattlesnake was sent in from Dickerson, Maryland, August 3.

A fine example of the red coati-mundi, a new species for the collection, has been presented to the Zoo by Mr. Victor J. Evans of Washington, D.C.

The outdoor cages for leopards, jaguars, and hyenas, are now entirely finished, and will be occupied by the animals this week. Good progress is being made with construction on the series of outdoor cages along the hill north of the bird house.

Mr. D. L. DuPre is spending his vacation at his old home in Greenville, South Carolina,

Among the books recently received in the Library are the following:

Industries du lactose et de casine vegetal du Soja, by F.J.G. Beltzer.

Manual Practique du fabricant de papiers, by A. Watt.

Les perles fines, les nacrés et leurs imitations, by M. de Zeghel.

Industrie chimique des bois, by P. Demesny and J. Noyer.

Handbook of British Birds, pts. 1-3, by Witherby.

LOCAL NOTES

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, September 4, 1919.

Dr. Fewkes sends in the following report from the field:

"The cooperative work of the Department of the Interior and the Smithsonian Institution in the excavation and repair of the ruins in the Mesa Verde National Park is being continued under the direction of J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of Ethnology. The principal work this year is the excavation of Square Tower House, one of the most picturesque and easily accessible of the cliff houses of the Park. This ruin presents the unique feature of ceremonial rooms whose roofs are well-preserved, showing the skill of the prehistoric builders as carpenters. Enough of the roofs still remain to indicate their structure. During the past week one of these rooms has been carefully excavated and will be repaired in the near future.

Another important feature of the ruin is a square tower which has given the building its name. This tower is four stories high and is perhaps the best example of this kind of architecture on the Park. It is also so situated that when viewed from one side it forms a conspicuous feature, rising above the rooms at its base. Thus far, work on this tower has been confined to repair, as its condition was very unstable.

The excavations have also revealed that the front side of one of the largest kivas was surrounded by a row of rooms separated by radial walls. A similar structure is well known in the towers of the McElmo Canon, and its occurrence here would seem to indicate a relationship between the vaulted roofed kiva and the tower, the function of which still awaits interpretation.

The indications are that the Square Tower House will be one of the most popular buildings on the reservation, and, as it presents several new architectural features, it is expected that important additions to our knowledge will result from the work at present being done on it"

The Curator of History, Mr. T.T. Belote, spent August 27th inspecting the exhibits of the War Department at the Rifle Range near Caldwell, New Jersey. Mr. Belote reports that the exhibits of the Ordnance Department at this place are particularly complete, and that he was especially interested in those of the camouflage section in which were shown by models, photographs, and paintings, the latest methods of hiding war paraphernalia from the enemy's view by reducing its visibility. Besides the Ordnance Department, the Engineer, Medical, Traffic, Storage, and Subsistence Departments were well represented. The collection is very inaccessible to the general public on account of its distance from a railroad, but this consideration is doubtless outweighed by the value of the exhibition to the military participants in the target matches at the Caldwell Range.

To the numismatic section of the Division of History, there have been added two bronze replicas of each of the following commemorative medals issued by the American Numismatic Society: International Celebration of Independence Day, 1918, and the Treaty of Versailles, 1919. These medals are very fine specimens of medallion art and are of special interest at this time.

Mrs. John R. Brooke has added to the memorials of Major General Brooke a large number of membership and other badges of patriotic societies, commemorative medals, and a gold watch chain and wooden cane owned by General Brooke.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka has received from Dr. H. Pittier for the Museum 141 negatives of rare Indian types from Panama and Costa Rica.

Dr. Hrdlicka has been visiting Camp Dix and Camp Devens for the purpose of classifying certain anthropometric measurements being made during the demobilization of the soldiers.

Mr. W.H.Holmes, Head Curator, Department of Anthropology, on request of the Corcoran Gallery, consented to an exhibit of his paintings in the gallery during the month of September. The exhibit opens September 3, and comprises 72 examples of his work in water colors.

Besides numerous examples of recent execution, the exhibit contains a retrospective series extending over a period of 40 years.

The Division of Mineral Technology has received from the National Lead Company a series of 26 large transparencies illustrative of lead manufacture.

Dr. J.E.Pogue, Associate Curator, left September 2 for a two weeks vacation trip to Maine.

Dr. H. Ten Kate, the well-known anthropologist, who has resided in Japan during the past 12 years, visited the Museum last week. Dr. Ten Kate, who is of Dutch descent, took an important part in the Hemenway Expedition to the southwestern Indians in 1887-8.

Dr. Walter Hough, Curator of the Division of Ethnology, and who has been Acting Head Curator of the Department of Anthropology for the month of August, will spend his three weeks' leave of absence this month in Maryland.

Several earthenware jars of both modern and prehistoric Pueblo origin have been loaned to the National Park Service, and will be exhibited in the local offices of the Director.

From the extensive archeologic collections gathered in western Utah during the past four years by Mr. Neil M. Judd, Curator of American Archeology, material is now being selected for exhibition purposes. These form the largest and most important collections of prehistoric artifacts yet taken from that "near-Pueblo" region north and west of the Rio Colorado. Peabody Museum of Harvard University possesses a number of specimens from southwestern Utah, collected by Dr. Edward Palmer about 1877; at the University of Utah is a third collection, the result of the joint Smithsonian-University expedition of 1917. Part of the material now under preparation is figured and described in Smithsonian Misc. Coll., Vol. 70, No. 3, recently issued.

A number of knitted articles made for civilian relief abroad have recently been turned in to the District Branch of the Red Cross by the Smithsonian Auxiliary. The Chairman of the Auxiliary was informed that there is still a demand for knitted articles such as women's shawls, children's sweaters, stockings, and scarfs. Any one desiring to make these articles can procure the work from Miss Manroe at the Smithsonian Institution. Notice will be given later in the fall of the date for a meeting of the Auxiliary at which plans will be made for the coming year's work.

It is expected that the Army supplies purchased for the employees of the Institution and its branches will be received and delivered to them in a few days.

It was not possible to obtain the full amount ordered.

In a small collection, consisting of only eleven bird skins, received by the National Museum from the Instituto de la Salle, Bogota, Colombia, no less than four proved to be new to the Division of Birds.

ZOO NOTES.

Mr. John Wallace, architect for the St. Louis Zoological Gardens, inspected the buildings and enclosures in the National Zoological Park, August 26, and found much to interest him in improvements and devices for animal houses.

Although the year ending June 30, 1919, was a record year for attendance at the Park, the first two months of the new fiscal year (July and August) show an increase of 77,155 visitors over the same months of last year.

Notwithstanding the great number of people who left the city over the holiday, 24,000 people visited the Park on Labor Day.

New birds on exhibition this week include 7 English wood pigeons, 4 European blackbirds, and some South American screamers and seed-eaters.

An extract from a letter written by Mr. Heller, of the Smithsonian African Expedition, to Mr. Miller of the Division of Mammals says:

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Is., Africa,
July 26, 1919.

"At present we are steaming thru the northeast trades on our old rust-bound tub, "The City of Benares." The nine members of our expedition are as happy as children, and I am sure we will get good results in the field. Raven has filled us with the lore of Borneo, but next year I presume he will have an African accent. Besides our expedition there are two sportsmen and their wives from Chicago with us bound for the game fields of B.E.A."

Mr. Webster P. True, the editor of the Smithsonian Institution, left September 1 for a two weeks' trip to Rehoboth Beach, Delaware!

The following books have been received in the Library:

Practical Aviation, by Andrew White.
Occlusion of Gases by Metals. General discussion before the
Faraday Society.
Fauna of British India. Coleoptera. Chrysomelidae.
Yorkshire Type Ammonites. Pt. 18.
Insect Adventures, by Henri Fabre.

Postscript.- The Army food has just been received, and consists of 2 cases of corn beef hash, 2 cases of roast beef, and 8 sacks of flour

LOCAL NOTES

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, September 18, 1919.

A telegram from Secretary Walcott states that his party will reach the railroad at Banff September 20, after a three weeks' trip over the mountains by pack train, away from any railroad or post-office.

Employees are requested to inform the head of their respective branches of any change of address or of telephone number, so that the telephone operators' list may be kept posted to date.

Mr. Paul C. Standley, of the Division of Plants, has returned from a successful collecting trip through Glacier National Park, Montana. About ten weeks were spent in the Park for the purpose of securing data for a handbook of the plants to be issued by the National Park Service for the use of tourists visiting the region. About four thousand herbarium specimens were secured, besides extensive notes upon the plants, and a large series of photographs to be used as illustrations in the proposed work.

The cooperative work of the Bureau of Ethnology and the Department of the Interior on the Mesa Verde National Park continued the past fortnight with success. The basal rooms of Square Tower House are now being brought to light and their form and relation can be readily traced. It has been discovered that there were originally six ceremonial rooms in the building, two of which show the original timbering of half their roofs still in place. Four of these rooms have been completely excavated and need comparatively little repair. The walls of one of the others are completely shattered, and those of the other will require considerable restoration work. The unique tower is now safely repaired. A remarkable feature of two of the Kivas are radiating partitions of surrounding rooms similar to those of certain towers in the McElmo canon. This important fact sheds light on the function of the latter structures. The shape of the cave in which the ruin lies and the two levels on which its foundations were constructed impart a characteristic form to the whole building and from one point of view make it appear to have been six stories high.

Almost every evening camp fire talks have been given to many tourists who are anxious for information regarding the origin, age, and fate of the Cliff Dwellers. A small collection of artifacts has been gathered, none of which are radically different from those already described. The possibility for future work has been enlarged by the discovery during the past year of a small cliff house, one of whose Kivas is decorated with some of the best paintings yet observed in the Park. As negative evidence for those archeologists who accept the theory that the Mesa Verde cliff dwellings have been deserted because a change of climate had rendered it impossible to raise crops on account of supposed increased aridity, two farms once cultivated by them were planted with corn last spring and are now yielding roasting ears in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of visitors.

Mr. Aldrich reports from the Smithsonian Station on Mt. Wilson, California, the successful operation of the new instrument constructed by him for measuring the loss of heat of the earth to space at night. As stated in these Notes last spring, "the temperature of the earth remains what it is as a result of the balance between the heat it gets in the rays of the sun and the heat it loses in the invisible rays of the earth to space. Hitherto, there has never been a satisfactory instrument for measuring these out-going earth rays!"

A manuscript has been received from Mr. H. Helm Clayton of the Argentine Weather Service on "Variation in Solar Radiation and the Weather," which makes use of the observations of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory on the radiation of the sun. These observations are now being used in Argentina for daily temperature forecasts and are giving excellent results. This manuscript will be printed by the Smithsonian.

Professor A. S. Hitchcock, of the Division of Plants, National Museum, and Bureau of Plant Industry, will leave New York for British Guiana, September 24. He will study the grasses of that country, returning in about four months. The work will be done in cooperation with the New York Botanical Garden and the Gray Herbarium.

Dr. Hrdlicka has been requested by the Cowa Child Welfare Research Station to visit the station and assist in the development of its work. He expects to leave Friday, September 19, and to be absent for about ten days.

Dr. C. Bonne and his wife, Mrs. C. Bonne-Wepster, from Surinam, well-known students of South American mosquitoes, have come to the Museum to spend two months in the study of the mosquito collection.

Dr. E.D. Ball, state entomologist of Iowa, spent two days recently in studying the Baker-type collection of leaf-hoppers in the Museum.

Prof. Alfred F. Barker, Professor of Textile Industries at Leeds University, England, came to Washington last Saturday to study the work being done in the Division of Textiles. Through the U.S. Consul at Bradford, England, Prof. Barker furnished the National Museum, several years ago, with a fine series of specimens illustrating various wool textiles.

Among the recent accessions received in the Department of Geology are some interesting sulphates from Chile, obtained by Assistant Secretary Abbot. A number of types of recently described minerals have also been turned over by Dr. W.E. Schaller of the U.S. Geological Survey, and Mr. William Foshag, Assistant Curator of Mineralogy and Petrology, collected and presented a series of Amelia, Virginia, minerals.

The Museum has recently received by exchange from Dr. J. Becquaert several species of butterflies from African mammals, together with larvae. These interesting and rare insects were obtained by Dr. Becquaert during several years of entomological exploration in Africa.

In beginning the general reorganization of the Division of Mechanical Technology, a rearrangement of models in the section of Marine Transportation has been effected to show the progress in boat construction as evidenced by the type of craft which brought the Pioneers to the shores of America.

A chronological arrangement of models has also been made of the successive steps in the development of the steamboat, beginning with John Fitch's craft of 1786 and ending with the modern mail and passenger steamer, the S.S. Philadelphia.

It is intended to treat the other sections of this interesting division in the same way so as to make them of greater educational value and general interest.

ZOO NOTES,

Mr. S.R. Lamburne, Superintendent of Parks, Salt Lake City, and Mr. J.C. Cannon, Secretary of the Park Board, Chicago, spent Wednesday in an inspection of the National Zoological Park.

A collection of birds from Yucatan, including Indigo Birds, Nonpareils, and Yucatan Cardinals, has been presented to the Park by Mr. G.O. Totten, Jr., of Washington.

All of the zoological parks of the world have been anxious for the credit of exhibiting the first live Okapi. A thrifty specimen has now been received at the garden in Antwerp. An illustrated account of the capture of this animal was given in a recent number of the Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society, and newspaper dispatches tell of its safe arrival in Belgium.

Personnel.

Lieut. Joseph Donnor, Sanitary Corps, Commanding Officer of the 1st Division Laboratory, and attached to Field Hospital No. 2, Sanitary Train, has returned from overseas with the 1st Division of the Army, and took part in the parade on Wednesday. It is hoped that within a few weeks Lieut. Donnor will be able to take up his work again with the National Museum, as Assistant Curator, Division of Medicine.

Miss Inez A. Ensign, computer in the Astrophysical Observatory, has sent in her resignation, to take effect September 22. Miss Ensign will resume her studies in New York.

Miss Florence A. Graves of the Astrophysical Observatory, who was with the Red Cross in France during the War with Germany, returned to her desk on September 4.

The following books have been added to the Library:

Evolution of the earth and its inhabitants, Yale University lectures.

What of the city? by W.D. Moody.

Materia medica of the nosodes, by H.C. Allen.

Food saving and sharing. U.S. Food Administration.

Economy in food, by M.T. Wellman.

Decorative textiles, by G.L. Hunter.

The American Rifle, by Major T. Whelen.

The home and its management, by Mable H. Kittredge.

Chronicles of America. 10 vols. Edited by Allen Johnson.

The physiology of alimentation, by M.H. Fischer.

The cost of food, by Ellen H. Richards.

The cost of shelter, by Ellen H. Richards.

Toxins and venoms and their antibodies, by E. Pozii-Escot.

Immune sera, by C.F. Bolduan.

Food and its preparation, by Mary T. Dowd.

Cotton, by George Bigwood.

Wool, by F. Orumerod.

Dictionary of the world's commercial products, by J.A. Slater.

Code of law for the District of Columbia. Edited by W.S. Toshert.

LOCAL NOTES

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, October 2, 1919.

The Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution have announced a special exhibit of photographs, drawings, and paintings of famous bell towers of the world, adjoining the foyer of the Natural History Building of the National Museum, Tenth and B Streets, N.W., October 2-8, inclusive, from 9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M., under the auspices of the National Peace Carillon Committee of the Arts Club of Washington.

A telegram from Secretary Walcott states that his party leaves October third for New York.

The following note is attached by the Treasury Department to interest checks on Liberty Bonds:

"The United States Government appreciates your unselfish patriotism in lending the money which helped win the war.

Upwards of 20,000,000 Americans shared this honor, and are receiving during 1919 more than \$700,000,000 interest.

Both good citizenship and your own profit will be served by the reinvestment of your share of this great sum in War Savings Stamps.

The Government will be saved this immediate outlay in cash.

You will profit by the quick reinvestment of your earnings, which is the high road to prosperity and comfort!"

Carter Glass.

Secretary of the Treasury.

In the death of Mr. Charles L. Freer of Detroit last week, the Institution has lost one of its greatest benefactors since its origin. Mr. Freer gave to the Institution his wonderful collection of American and Oriental art, numbering over 5000 items, brought together with the special purpose of showing the relation of ancient to modern art. He then presented the Institution with over a million dollars in cash for the erection of a suitable building in which to exhibit the collection. This building, located just southwest of the Smithsonian building, is now nearly completed, and will be ready in a few months for the installation of the art collection.

Dr. Abbot represented the Institution at Mr. Freer's funeral in Kingston, N.Y., on Monday, September 29.

Dr. E.O. Ulrich and Mr. R.D. Mesler of the Department of Paleontology have just returned from their summer's field work, spent mainly in the Appalachian and Mississippi valleys. Large and important fossil collections resulted from their work which were of particular interest because they contained faunas from horizons and localities hitherto unrepresented in the Museum series. The trilobites are especially abundant in these collections, as Dr. Ulrich found many new species in the Upper Cambrian rocks of Wisconsin and Mr. Mesler discovered many Silurian species in Arkansas.

Mr. B.H. Swales, Honorary Curator of the Section of Birds' Eggs, returned September 10 from an outing trip through Colorado and the Glacier National Park.

Dr. Mary J. Rathbun, Associate in Zoology, has returned from her vacation in the North and has resumed her research work on the North American Crabs.

Dr. Carlos de la Torre, of Havana, Cuba, spent the past week studying the West Indian mollusk collections of the U.S. National Museum.

Dr. Willard G. Van Name, of the American Museum of Natural

History, New York City, spent the week examining our collections of East American Ascidiæ preparatory to a monographic report on this group, which he has undertaken.

Mr. Austin H. Clark, Assistant Curator, has returned from Cambridge where he spent the past six weeks studying the Crinoid collections of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Among recent official visitors to the Division of American Archeology are Captain George E. Hyde, of the General Staff, U.S.A., a resident of Mexico for 20 years and a keen student of ethnic conditions there; Mr. F.W. Hodge, formerly Ethnologist-in-Charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and now with the Museum of the American Indian (Heye Foundation); Mr. D.I. Bushnell, Jr., who has been closely associated with the Bureau of American Ethnology for many years, and Mr. Lamon Crawford, of New York City. During the past few months a decided re-awakening of interest in anthropology has been noted, and the number of visiting scholars, together with inquiries received from all parts of the country, has been not inconsiderable.

Exhibits and Accessions.

The collection of historical theatrical costumes worn by Richard Mansfield in his various roles and presented to the Museum by Mrs. Mansfield, has been re-installed and pictures added showing Mr. Mansfield in the various roles. The changes effected have greatly improved the character of the installation of this collection and rendered it more accessible for study.

A collection of nearly five hundred original drawings and water colors made by the official artists of the American Expeditionary Forces in France have been received by the Division of History from the General Staff for exhibition with the War Collection. The interest of the public in this collection is attested by the fact that already many requests for photographs of these pictures have been received.

The first carload of material for the War Collection collected by the War Department in France by direction of the Secretary of War and under the supervision of Major General Harry L. Rogers, Quartermaster General of the Army, has arrived in the Museum and is awaiting unpacking.

Henry Troemner of Philadelphia contributed to the Museum, for the pharmacy collections of the Division of Medicine, three pharmaceutical balances with a set each of troy, avoirdupois, and metric weights. One of the balances is an old column prescription scale manufactured about 1840. The purpose of this collection is to show by comparison of old and modern equipment the advances which have been made in the methods of preparing and dispensing medicine.

The invoice of the mounted collection of birds in the main exhibition hall has been completed as a basis for a card catalogue.

The extensive archeological collection gathered by Mr. Gerard Fowke, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, in Miller Cave, Pulas-ki County, Missouri, has recently been unpacked and examined in the Division of American Archeology. The accession numbers 750 specimens and forms the only complete and comprehensive collection known to have been taken from a single cave in the Osark Mountains. It is also noteworthy in that a number of excellent skeletons were recovered.

A large number of prehistoric objects collected by Mr. Neil M. Judd in 1917 at Betatakin ruin, Navaho National Monument, has just been received and unpacked. Betatakin is one of the largest

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and most picturesque cliff dwellings in northern Arizona, and was partially restored by Mr. Judd two years ago, while working in the interest of the National Park Service and under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1908, Mr. Judd had been a member of the expedition which discovered the ruin.

ZOO NOTES.

A pair of Magellan Geese has been received through a New York dealer from South America.

The herd of Yaks has been increased by the birth of a calf on September 23.

A California Lynx, which had been in the Zoo since October 19, 1905, died September 23, 1919. It was an adult animal when received and although showing its age was in good condition at the time of its death, after nearly 14 years in the collection. Many zoos find the lynx a difficult animal to keep alive for any length of time.

Mr. W.J. La Varra, Jr., of Washington, who is with an expedition exploring the upper Amazon, sent a collection of animals from Manaus, Brazil, to the National Zoological Park. A Margay Cat-- the first ever exhibited in this Zoo--and three large Egrets have arrived at the Park, but two pet deer which were included in the shipment were refused admission to the country by the Department of Agriculture. These valuable and interesting animals must now be killed or returned to Brazil.

Personnel.

Mr. Chester G. Gilbert has resigned from the position of Curator in charge of the Division of Mineral Technology to go with the engineering firm of Little and Company of Cambridge. His resignation will take effect as soon as his position in the Museum can be filled.

Dr. Joseph E. Pogue, Curator in the Division of Mineral Technology, has resigned to accept a position with the Sinclair Oil interests of New York and Chicago.

Mr. W.M.N. Watkins, Assistant Curator, Section of Wood Technology, has resumed his duties after an absence of over a year on military duty.

Miss Louise McGovern, of Atlanta, Georgia, has been appointed cataloguer in the Museum Library to succeed Miss Sherman, who resigned to take a position in the Department of Agriculture.

Miss Margaret Windom, of the Smithsonian Library, sails October 8 to spend a year with her mother in France and Italy. Miss Windom expects eventually to return to the Institution.

Miss Dorothy L. Dalby has resigned as typist in the Division of History and her place has been filled by Miss Anna Clifton.

Mr. Ralph W. Shoemaker has been reappointed Temporary Cataloguer in the Division of Marine Invertebrates.

Miss Ruth A. Howell has been reappointed Temporary Cataloguer in the Division of Birds.

Mrs. Nida M. Brown has been reappointed as Temporary Preparator in the Division of Textiles.

Interesting new books in the Library include:

Air navigation, notes and examples, by S.F. Card.
Chemistry and manufacture of hydrogen, by P. Litherland Teed.

Metals of the rare earths, by J.F.Spencer.

Recent mails have brought a number of German scientific periodicals, which were held up during the war.

The following books have recently been accessioned in the Bureau Library:

Indian Painting, by P. Brown.

The Path on the rainbow. The book of Indian poems, by G.W. Cronyn.

Recent finds of the Stone Age in Africa. In MAN, Vol. 19, No. 7, 1919. By R.A. Smith.

Ancient civilizations of Mexico and Central America. (American Museum of Natural History, Handbook No. 3). By H.J. Spinden.

The book of National Parks. New York, 1919. By R.S. Yard.

LOCAL NOTES.

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, October 16, 1919.

The Secretary and Mrs. Charles D. Walcott returned to Washington on October 7, after a three months' absence in the Canadian Rockies. They brought with them part of the collections made during the season, the rest having been sent in August. These include many new and interesting fossil forms which will be described and illustrated in forthcoming publications; among them are some unusually fine fossil sponges, collected from the Burgess shale at the old fossil quarry at Burgess Pass, near Field, British Columbia.

Of his trip the Secretary says, "We had a great summer, bringing in much material from a geological standpoint. Mrs. Walcott and I were nearly drowned out last year, and this year, owing to the extreme dryness, forest fires were numerous, and we were greatly hampered in July and August by the smoke. I found a beautifully preserved section of Upper Cambrian rocks far to the north of Lake Louise for which we have been looking the past ten years. It will take another season's work to work it up thoroughly!"

The new section includes more than 6400 feet of Cambrian strata, all of which was measured by Dr. Walcott. Mrs. Walcott made collections of Canadian wild-flowers, also sketches and photographs. A pleasant part of the trip was on the headwaters of the Saskatchewan River, amid some of the most picturesque scenery of Alberta.

Large forest fires north and east of Mt. Wilson endangered the observatory stations there so much that preparations were made for removing as much as possible of the valuable equipment. Ashes fell like snow, and the sky was so much darkened that observations, at least for the Smithsonian station, were altogether out of the question. But on September 30, Mr. Aldrich writes: "After two weeks of forest fires, last Friday it clouded over and by night began to rain. Since then till this morning, Tuesday, we have had continual rain and dense fog. Over 4 inches of rain fell and all the forest fires are out!" This great rainfall is very exceptional at this season of the year in Southern California.

Mr. Aldrich completed his observations at Mt. Wilson on September 30. Cards have been received announcing his marriage on October 4 to Miss Elizabeth Stanley. He is expected to return to the Institution about November 1.

The observers at Calama, Chile, obtained 30 out of 31 days results in August, mostly by the new method of observing which was perfected during Dr. Abbot's stay in Calama in June. It is now usual to obtain two, and sometimes three or four, independent observations of the solar radiation per day. Notable advance has been made by the application of the new method, both as regards the number of days suitable for observing, and as regards the accuracy of the final result obtained.

The excavation and repair of Square Tower House in the Mesa Verde National Park, under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Ethnology in cooperation with the Department of the Interior, was completed on September 20. The rooms have been cleared of debris, the roofs of the kivas and their walls repaired and wherever exposed to rain protected with Portland cement. Square Tower House, one of the most picturesque cliff houses of the Mesa Verde National Park, has now been made easy to visit and its characteristic structure can be readily understood by visitors. As

presenting several new architectural features, owing to the facility with which it can now be visited by thousands of tourists, Square Tower House will take its place with Spruce Tree House, Cliff Palace, Sun Temple and Far View House as a most important factor in the diffusion of knowledge of the characteristics of prehistoric American culture. Since Spruce Tree House was excavated and repaired in 1908 ten thousand intelligent people have examined it and it is not too much to say that its educational importance has been worth more to our people than all the appropriations that have been made for the maintenance of the Park.

The field work on the Mesa Verde last summer has been important in the advancement as well as diffusion of knowledge.

An examination of the small sites of ruins on top of the Mesa revealed the fact that there is hardly a square half mile of area near Cliff Palace, Sun Temple or Square Tower House in which surface evidences of rooms do not occur. Mr. Ralph Linton, under direction of Dr. Fewkes, discovered among these a room whose walls and pottery show it to be the most ancient in the Park. We have in this building a close similarity to those of nomadic Indians as well as a prototype of the cliff house kiva, and in the series between it and Sun Temple is the whole evolution of horizontal masonry in the Park. There is abundant material awaiting investigation among the dedars to fill out the series. A shed was built over this archaic room to preserve it from the elements.

Dr. Fewkes returned to Washington on October 6.

The great importance to the Museum of Dr. W.L. Abbott's generosity in sending Mr. Charles M. Hoy to Australia to collect the fast disappearing native mammals and birds is shown by the following extracts from a report by Mr. Hoy dated Wandandian, N.S.W., August 17, 1919.

"The extermination of the native mammals has apparently gone much farther than is generally thought. Many species that were plentiful only a few years ago are now almost, if not altogether extinct. The greatest agent working toward the extermination of the native animals is the fox; next comes the cattle and sheep men who distribute poison by the cartload in the effort to reduce the rabbits. This has also caused or helped to cause the extermination of some of the ground inhabiting birds. Another great agent is the bush fires which sweep over the country. These are often lit intentionally in order to clear out the undergrowth and thus increase the grass. Owing to the great increase in the price of rabbit skins and the consequent increase in trappers the rabbits are fast ceasing to be a pest, and in some sections have become quite scarce. The foxes, which are everywhere, after killing off the native mammals, are now turning to the rabbits, which also helps in their reduction.

Disease has also played a great part in the extermination. The native bear died in thousands from a disease which produced a great bony growth on their heads. A mysterious disease also spread through the ranks of the native cat, Dasyurus Viverrinus; the domestic cat also played a great part in their extermination. Even adult specimens of Dasyurus were often dragged in by the family cat."

Early in October the Aviation Service, through Captain Otho Cushing, installed a very interesting exhibit of paintings, drawings, and engravings of aviation subjects in the northwest range, ground floor, of the National Museum. It is a live subject and the public is very greatly interested. The exhibit will probably close on Saturday, October 18.

Mr. Ralph Cross Johnson, whose munificent gift of paintings are now installed in the National Gallery, has returned to the city from his summer outing, and is planning to lend to the Gallery certain other of the masterpieces collected by him after a lifetime's devotion to the collection of art works.

Dr. Harrison G. Dyar, Custodian of Lepidoptera, Division of Insects, has returned from the summer spent in western British Columbia, southeastern Alaska, and the upper Yukon Valley, having given special attention to mosquitoes, of which he brought back over 10,000 specimens.

Dr. I.M. Casanowicz, who spent his annual leave in Boston, Mass., returned to his duties on Monday, October 13. While in Boston, he visited the Museum of Fine Arts, and also did some research work in the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Ralph Linton, of Harvard University, Dr. Fewkes' assistant during this season's excavations in Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, was a recent visitor to the division of American Archeology. Mr. Linton called to examine the several collections made by Neil M. Judd in western Utah and to gain information that will enable him to compare a newly discovered adobe ruin in Mesa Verde with others of similar construction uncovered by Mr. Judd.

Mr. J.P. Harrington, of the Bureau of Ethnology, has returned from the field after four months' absence in Santa Fe pursuing his linguistic studies.

In January, 1881, the National Museum sent a series of 358 alleged duplicate mounted birds to the Chicago Academy of Sciences, where they were exhibited for some years and finally stored in a cellar. In the meantime it was discovered that a number of type specimens had been included in the shipment, and an effort was made to recover them. A few were returned to the National Museum in 1903, but the others appeared to be hopelessly lost. Learning that the Academy's collections were being renovated the past summer, the National Museum made another request for the return of the material, and recently over 250 birds were received, including 7 types, two possible types, and a number of specimens of interest, all covered with a heavy deposit of Chicago soot that is being slowly removed by the taxidermist.

The American Ethnological Society has just issued the second part of Jones' Ojibwa Texts, pp.x; 777; two plates. The part, pp. xx1, 501, was issued in 1917. Both parts were edited by Dr. Michelson of the Bureau of American Ethnology; for Dr. Jones was murdered by natives in the Philippines before he could complete his work. These volumes will form the basis for a sketch of Ojibwa folk tales and myths thus far published. It may not be inappropriate to add that Longfellow's "Hiawatha" is founded on Ojibwa mythology.

Dr. Michelson is Dr. Jones' successor in the work among the Algonquin Indians.

Dr. Michelson has published in the last number of the Journal of the Washington Academy of Science an article entitled, "Some General Notes on the Fox Indians," Part 1.

The two halls on the ground floor of the Natural History building which have been assigned for the installation of war material, the first installment of which has recently been received from France in a carload lot, have been furnished with cases for the exhibition of these relics. The material already received con-

sists of objects captured by the American Expeditionary Forces and outfits of the uniforms and other paraphernalia used by the allies during the recent conflict. This collection will be installed as soon as possible. Some little delay will be necessary on account of the fact that many of the cases are at present incomplete and the east end of the main hall to be utilized for this purpose is at present occupied by a temporary exhibit of air service photographs and water colors.

The Division of History has received from the Toy Manufacturers of the U.S.A., Inc., a collection of American toys manufactured in the United States during the war with Germany. These include dolls, tanks, cannons, guns, dreadnaughts, submarines and chasers, games, motor vehicles of every description, and miscellaneous pieces of interest to the American child. This collection will also shortly be placed on exhibition.

The Division of Medicine announces the completion of the permanent installation of the X-Ray Section of the Army Medical Department exhibit in Room No. 37, Natural History Building. This exhibit comprises all the important pieces of X-Ray apparatus used in both base and evacuation hospitals; and therefore includes both the fixed and portable types of equipment. The wiring and setting up of the X-Ray machines has been done by Captain Mooradian, the installation expert of the Surgeon General's Office, according to the very latest and improved system, and will compare most favorably with that to be found in the best hospitals in the country. The current has only to be turned on to make every machine ready for work. Among the more important pieces of apparatus included in the exhibit, the following may be mentioned:

A stationary X-Ray machine, interrupterless type, containing a high-tension transformer capable of delivering a current of at least 100,000 volts, a synchronous motor, rectifier and controlling rheostat, a milliammeter for measuring the volume of the X-Ray current, and an automatic time switch for timing exposures; a base hospital X-Ray table; standard X-Ray tube stand for use with base hospital table; a vertical Roentgenoscope for the examination of patients in the standing position; a Wheatstone stereoscope for the study of the X-Ray plate by the surgeon before operating; a vertical stereoscopic plate changer; and a complete set of localization apparatus for locating the position of bullets or shrapnel in wounded men. Also a complete portable X-Ray outfit, with gasoline electric generator and portable X-Ray table for an evacuation hospital; and a bedside unit for X-Ray treatment in hospital wards.

It is planned to open this room to the public just as soon as a way is found to protect these valuable instruments from damage by careless handling.

The Museum's collection of trilobites is continuing to receive valuable accessions. The latest is a gift of the largest known entire trilobite so far discovered in America. It was found near Dayton, Ohio, where R.S. Bassler prepared it for shipment to Washington.

The division of American Archeology has received two additional boxes of specimens from Mr. Gerard Fowke who is conducting researches for the Bureau of Ethnology, supplementing a larger collection from Missouri, reported in a recent issue of Local Notes. Mr. Fowke expects to visit Washington this fall for the purpose of studying carefully his recent collections.

ZOO NOTES/

A specimen of the white-backed trumpeter has been deposited

in the Park by Mr/ Edward B. Kirk, U.S. Consular Agent at Manaus, Brazil. This is the first trumpeter ever exhibited in the Park and is a very attractive addition to the collection of birds.

It is now expected that the series of new outdoor cages along the hill north of the bird house will be occupied by the animals during this week. These cages replace the old wooden cages of obsolete design and are a decided improvement to the appearance of this part of the Park. The chacuma baboon, lynxes, wild cats, and some of the wolves and foxes will occupy these new quarters for the present. The largest of the cages will be used for the Mexican pumas.

Work has been commenced on a new public comfort station near the Harvard Street entrance.

An Indian antelope was born at the Park October 12.

Personnel.

Mr. J. Carson Robinson, who was stenographer in the Department of Anthropology when called into the military service in 1917, returned to Washington the first of October and resumed his former duties. He was Company Clerk of Company "K", 317th Infantry, 80th Division, during the twenty months he was in the Army, one year of this time being spent with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

During the past fortnight there has been published the 33rd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, containing "Administrative Report" of Mr. F.W. Hodge, formerly Ethnologist-in-Charge, and the accompanying papers: "Use of plants by the Indians of the Missouri River Region," by Melvin Randolph Gilmore; "Preliminary Account of the Antiquities of the Region between the Mancos and La Plata Rivers in Southwestern Colorado", by Earl H. Morris; "Designs on Prehistoric Pottery", by Jesse Walter Fewkes; "The Hawaiian Romance of Laieikawai", by Martha Warren Beckwith.

There has also appeared from the same bureau, Part 1 of Bulletin 60, entitled "Handbook of Aboriginal American Antiquities; Introduction, the Lithic Industries," by W.H. Holmes, Head Curator of Anthropology in the Museum.

The Institution has recently received from the printer the Fourth Revised Edition of the Smithsonian Meteorological Tables.

The following books have been received in the Library:

Marketing and homemade manual, by Agnes S. Donham.
Introductory meteorology, prepared by the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council.
Farmers' Dictionary and household cyclopedia, by G.T. Surface.
Genera Insectorum. Fasc. 164-173 A. Edited by P. Wytsman.
Flowering plants and ferns, by J.C. Willis.

LOCAL NOTES.

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, October 30, 1919.

Secretary Walcott is leaving this week for Detroit in connection with the settlement of the Freer estate. From Detroit the Secretary will go to New Haven to attend the Fall meeting of the National Academy of Sciences beginning November 10. Mrs. Walcott will accompany the Secretary.

The annual Red Cross drive for new members and renewals of membership will begin November 1. Blanket will be distributed to employees of the Institution and branches for their convenience.

It is expected to start the series of popular lectures and employees' meetings again this year, beginning about the middle of November.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been elected to the Executive Committee of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council.

Dr. John R. Swanton left Washington October 22 for Oklahoma to pursue his linguistic researches.

On October 27, Dr. Hrdlicka gave an address on the "Balkan Peoples" before the Victory Chapter of the D.A.R. in this city.

Dr. Paul Bartsch delivered a lecture on the Physical Basis of Heredity and Helpful Hints in Nature Studies at the Scoutmasters' Meeting, Boy Scouts of America, in the auditorium of the local Y.M.C.A. He also gave a talk before the Biological Society of Washington on the results of his Cerion breeding experiments.

Dr. Joseph A. Cushman, of Boston, visited the Division of Marine Invertebrates in connection with his monographic reports of the Foraminifera.

Dr. Edward E. Prince, of Ottawa, and Dr. A.G. Huntsman, of Toronto, Canada, inspected the collections of the Division of Marine Invertebrates during the past week. Dr. Huntsman devoted several days to examination of Decapod Crustacea.

Capt. Gilbert Archey, a line officer of the New Zealand Artillery, visited the Division of Marine Invertebrates and spent some time discussing Carcinology with the staff. He is en route for his home where he will resume his research work at the Canterbury Museum, New Zealand.

A picture of San Lorenzo Quistiniano, attributed to Gentile Bellini, has been loaned to the National Gallery of Art by the American Red Cross, to whom it was presented by the City of Venice in token of its gratitude for the work of the American Red Cross.

Lieutenant Richard C. Reed, U.S.N., recently received instructions in preparing bird skins in the Division of Birds before sailing for his new post in Samoa, where he hopes to secure some rare birds for the Museum. Miss Frances Moore, who was formerly employed as a cataloguer in the Division of Birds, was married to Lieutenant Reed October 9, and will accompany her husband to his post.

Colonel John W. Wright, General Staff, War College, was a recent visitor to the Division of American Archeology. During the punitive expedition in Mexico, Colonel Wright, with Major Alexander T. Cooper, made extensive archeological collections which were later presented to the U.S. National Museum.

Dr. J.W. Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of Ethnology, has transferred to the National Museum the archeological collections recently gathered by him in Texas, together with several sculptured stones from Mexico which had been presented to him by friends in the southern republic.

A large stone figure, weighing about 4 tons, from Easter Island, formerly exhibited in the Old Museum, was placed in the hall of North American Archeology during the past week. This is one of the few images made by the prehistoric inhabitants of Easter Island which have been brought to America.

The Third Deficiency Appropriation Bill includes an item authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer the temporary metal structure erected in the Smithsonian grounds for the War Department to the Smithsonian Institution for the exhibition of aircraft and accessories produced by the United States since the declaration of war. Pending the approval of this Act the Secretary of War has informally turned the building over to the Institution, and as soon as the bill is passed, the necessary repairs and improvements will be made to render the building suitable for exhibition purposes. In the meantime, three of the five modern planes in the process of construction by the Government when the armistice was signed have been received, namely:

DeH-4
Lusac-11 (LePere)
Martin Bomber,

and are being fitted up by a detail of men from Bolling Field.

The LePere or Lusac-11 is a small compact battle plane with a speed of 165 miles. The Martin Bomber, the largest battle plane perfected by the Government, is 46' long and has a stretch of wings of 75' with a height of 24' and carries about a ton and a half of bombs. Instructions have been issued to the manufacturers to deliver to the Museum one U.S.D.-9 and one V.E.-7, and examples of both types of the Navy Department's battle planes will also be shown.

The Aviation Corps has indicated its intention to ship us a German Fokker which was captured in first-class condition, and it is also expected to secure for exhibition in this building one of the French Spads.

In addition to the planes there will be exhibited every type of engine manufactured by the United States Government, all accessories, such as machine guns, cameras, bombs, oxygen apparatus, and innumerable pieces of equipment.

The improvements to the building will take from six weeks to two months so that it is doubtful whether it will be opened to the public before the first of the year.

The historical series of flying machines are on exhibition in the Arts and Industries Building.

After a careful study, the valuable collection of objects relating to the telephone exhibition in the Division of Mechanical Technology is being arranged to tell more clearly the story of the telephone, the invention of which is characterized as "the most valuable single patent ever issued."

With the exception of a few watches chosen to illustrate the development of the art of watch making, the collection of watches in the division of Mechanical Technology, numbering over 400 specimens has been withdrawn from exhibition to be arranged for study purposes and kept on file in the division offices.

Over 400 specimens in heating and illumination, pewter and silver, minor arts, religion and ethnology have been received from the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Stevens by bequest. This is one of the most important bequests which the Museum has received.

An interesting set of tools comprising the complete outfit of a Chinese carpenter has been given the Museum by Dr. W.H. Dobson, surgeon in charge of Foreman Memorial Hospital, Yeung Kong, China.

There has been prepared for exhibition by the Division of Medicine a series of specimens and photographs illustrating the program of Physical Reconstruction and Rehabilitation, for American soldiers disabled in the Great War, as carried on in military hospitals by the Surgeon General, U.S. Army.

The curative work shown is of two kinds: (a) Occupational Therapy, and (b) Physio Therapy.

Before the crippled soldier is able to leave his bed, depressive thoughts are dispelled by handicraft work, weaving, knitting, beadwork, basketry, etc., and his convalescence immeasurably hastened. The class room and shop then give the wounded veterans tasks that bring stiffened joints and muscles into action again, occupy their minds and open new vocational fields.

Physio Therapy is treatment by other than medical methods, and is subdivided into Hydro-therapy, Electro-therapy, Massage, Medical Exercises, and Mechano-therapy.

As early as possible these treatments are applied by Reconstruction aids in Physio Therapy for the relief of pain, the limbering of stiff joints, and the restoration of certain types of paralyzed extremities.

The specimens of handiwork done by crippled men under this program include examples of weaving, knitting, wood carving, jewelry, metal working, pottery, basketry and toys.

The exhibit showing the X-ray apparatus used in Army hospitals described in the last issue of these Notes is now open and may be seen by anyone interested in Room No. 37, Natural History Building, U.S. National Museum.

ZOO NOTES.

A specimen of the Brazilian Brocket, one of the smallest of American deer, has been deposited in the Park by Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, of New York City. This attractive little animal is on exhibition in the Antelope house.

A fine young male Zebu and a Burmese stag were received in exchange from the Zoological Society of Philadelphia. The Burmese Deer, sometimes known as Eld's Deer, is new to the collection.

A cow American Buffalo and a Barasingha deer were sent in exchange to the St. Louis Zoo, October 20; and a young male Guanaco was sent to the Philadelphia Zoo, October 21. These animals were all reared in the Park.

A specimen of the Lesser White-fronted Parrot, new to the collection, has been presented by Mr. Alexander Gregory of Washington, D.C.

The old Philippine deer, presented to the Park in October 1904, by Admiral Evans, died on October 22 of old age. This deer was an adult animal when received and was probably about 20 years of age at the time of death. He had been kept in perfect health in the Park for 15 years, but for the past two years had shown extreme old age.

Mr. Frank N. Blanchard, aid in the Division of Reptiles, will leave the service at the end of the month in order to accept an appointment with the Michigan University.

Mrs. Mabel W. Galloway, stenographer and typist in the Division of Mineral Technology, has resigned to take effect October 31.

The following books have been received in the Library:

Sailing ships and their story, by E.K.Chatterton.
Art Prices Current, Vols. 1-7.
Flora of South Africa, by R. Marloth. Vols. 1 and 4.
Economic woods of the United States, by S.J.Record.
American Art Annual, 1918.
Method of least squares, by D.P.Bartlett.
Art and the Great War, by A.E.Gallatin.
Great Artists and their works by great authors. Compiled
by A.M.Brooks.
The American Legion Weekly, July to October, 1919.

LOCAL NOTES.

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, November 13, 1919.

The Smithsonian Institution has enrolled 125 persons in the Red Cross for the year 1920, a falling off of 31 members from last year's enrollment, when 156 persons joined through the Institution. While the campaign has closed, if anyone who intended to join but through oversight failed to do so while the campaign was in progress will send their membership fee of one dollar to the office of the Chief Clerk, Smithsonian Institution, it will be forwarded to Red Cross headquarters.

The first deficiency Act for 1920, recently signed by the President, contained, in addition to the item for the building to exhibit aircraft as reported in the last issue of Local Notes, an item appropriating \$14,715 for heating and lighting the Freer Building; and reappropriated the unexpended balances of appropriations for the International Exchanges for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918. Another item of interest to the Institution in this Act is the appropriation of \$5,640 to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for payment to the National Museum an account of repairs and other expenses made necessary by the occupancy of the Museum building by the Bureau.

The Institution was represented at the Fall meeting of the National Academy of Sciences at New Haven on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, by Secretary Walcott and Assistant Secretary Abbot.

Dr. Hrdlicka has received an invitation from the St. Louis Medical Society to address the same, December 23, on the subject of "Relation of Anthropology and Medicine".

The Auk for October contains a very favorable review of Bent's "Life Histories of North American Diving Birds" recently issued by the Museum as Bulletin 107.

The same number of the Auk also reviews Ridgway's "The Birds of North and Middle America," Part VIII, which the Museum issued last summer.

The anthropological journal "Man" for October, 1919, contains an article by Dr. Fewkes, chief of the Bureau of Ethnology, entitled: "A Carved Wooden Object from Santo Domingo".

Comments on "Starfishes of the Philippine Seas and Adjacent Waters," by Walter K. Fisher, Bulletin 100, Vol. 3, of the Museum appeared in Science for October 10.

Two letters have been received from Professor A. S. Hitchcock enroute to British Guiana. He had had opportunity to land for part of a day at St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloup, and to make collections of grasses, getting 25 to 30 species on each island.

The Universal Film Manufacturing Company has received a letter from Edmund Heller, in charge of the Smithsonian African Expedition, dated Sept. 23, in which he says:

"At present our expedition is widely scattered over the Union of South Africa. . . . Raven is near Port Elizabeth, hunting elephants with Major Pretorius in the Addo Bush. Thierry and Shontz are with me at Kimberley (the diamond mine region). They have recently joined me after making a trip to the lower Orange River, and Bushmen and Hottentots and Livingstone survivors.

Within a fortnight we intend to all meet at the port of Durban in Natal and then go north to Bulowaya, where we will spend a month on native tribes".

Dr. C. W. Richmond, Associate Curator of Birds, left for New York last Sunday to attend the annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union that convened Monday for a three days' session. As this is the first general meeting that has been held in two years a large attendance of ornithologists from all parts of the country was expected.

Dr. W.L. Abbott, in a recent letter to Dr. Richmond, says that he was threatened with an attack of the trouble that drove him back to this country on his previous trip to Santo Domingo, and that he hurriedly returned to recuperate. In a later letter he states that he has fully recovered and regretted very much his hasty action, as he had just reached a very interesting and unworked part of the island. On arriving in this country he turned over to the Brooklyn Custom House a box to be forwarded to the Museum, but this has not been received to date, and Dr. Abbott did not mention the contents.

The East hall of the old building is to be devoted exclusively to exhibiting objects relative to land transportation. With this end in view the case containing the Haynes and Old's automobiles has been moved during the past week from the Southeast range to the East Hall. The Southeast range in turn is to be used for the exhibition of objects bearing on the subjects of "Means of Communication," "Mechanical Measurement," and scientific instruments of all kinds.

It has long been known that the mountains, valleys, and canyons of Southwestern Colorado, and adjacent regions of New Mexico and Utah contain great numbers of prehistoric buildings. Many of these have been described and illustrated by archeologists. On account of an ever-increasing interest in the inhabitants of the cliff dwellings of the Mesa Verde National Park, the antiquities of which, now under government protection, are annually visited by hundreds of tourists, there is a demand for more information about these remains. In order to meet this demand the Bureau of American Ethnology has just issued a bulletin entitled "Prehistoric Villages, Castles and Towers of Southwestern Colorado," by J. Walter Fewkes.

To one not familiar with the variety of forms of prehistoric Southwestern ruins a glance through the illustrations in this bulletin is a revelation, and increases one's respect for the accomplishments of the Indian as a stone mason. Independently of all outside help, and as a product of their surroundings, man evolved in this region a culture unlike that of other Indians, which rose and disappeared before the written history of America began, leaving these monuments as evidences of its character. History is silent as to who the people were, when they lived, and what became of them, but through archeological researches their lives and customs are being slowly revealed by continued studies of these remains.

Zoo Notes.

A fine specimen of the one-wattled cassowary, the first bird of this group of cassowaries to be shown in the park, was received last week. It belongs apparently to a rare species known as Sclater's Cassowary, which inhabits German New Guinea, and forms an important addition to the fine collection of ostrich-like birds now on exhibition in the park.

A collection of tropical American birds recently received as a gift from Rear Admiral Benjamin Tappan, U.S.N., (Retired) includes two species of macaws and a cardinal.

Necessary repairs to the buffalo enclosure, camel yards, and other paddock fences, to make them secure for the winter, are delaying construction work on the Public Comfort station at the Harvard Street gate. It is expected, however, that this building will be finished before spring.

An unusually valuable accession consisting of part of the William F. Clapp collection of New England land and fresh water mollusks, embracing 61 species, 293 lots, approximately 10,000 specimens, was purchased by Mr. John B. Henderson and donated to our Museum.

Personnel.

Mr. Alan H. Pottinger, aid in the Division of Insects, who recently returned from a furlough for military service, has resigned to accept an appointment in the Bureau of Public Health Service.

Miss Doris M. Cochran has been appointed as aid in the Division of Reptiles of the National Museum.

Among the books recently received in the Library are the following:

Illustrated flora of the United States and Canada, by Britton and Brown.
Aviation pocket-book for 1918, by R. Borlase Matthews.
The law of the air, by H. D. Hazeltine.
Flora of the South Eastern United States, by J. K. Small.
Timber: Its strength, seasoning and grading, by H. S. Betts.
Gray's new manual of botany.
The future of medicine, by Sir James Mackenzie.
Mineral Industry, Vol. 27, 1918.
Bibliographie generale des travaux palethnologiques et archeologiques. France. Compiled by R. Montandon.

LOCAL NOTES.

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Friday, November 28, 1919.

The French Academy of Sciences on November 24 unanimously elected Secretary Walcott a foreign associate of the Academy to take the place of the late Prof. Elie Metchnikoff. Secretary Walcott was previously a corresponding member.

Dr. James M. Flint, medical director U. S. Navy, and formerly curator of the division of medicine of the Museum, died in this city on Friday, November 21. The following passage from the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Smithsonian Relief Association shows the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him here:

"RESOLVED by the Smithsonian Relief Association this twenty-second day of November, nineteen hundred and nineteen, That in the death of Admiral Flint, the Association has lost one of its most valued members and one whose place cannot be filled in the hearts and affections of those who knew him best; a man of the truest and highest traits of character."

Dr. Merrill represented the University of Maine at the recent inauguration of the new President of Howard University, and Dr. Stejneger the Royal Frederik's University, Kristiania.

Astrophysical Observatory.

Mr. Kramer is making a slide rule computing machine for use in reducing the solar observations. A similar machine has been in use with the South American Expedition and is very highly prized. The instrument was devised at the Astrophysical Observatory, and these are the only two examples of it in the world.

Some excellent stellite castings have been obtained and are being prepared as mirrors for use at Mt. Wilson and South America. Stellite is an alloy, said to be composed of Chromium, cobalt, and tungsten. Its advantage is that it does not tarnish at all, so that a mirror surface stays bright for years without any apparent change whatever.

The staff is working on the preparation of Volume IV of the Annals of the Astrophysical Observatory and hopes to get it ready to print this coming winter.

The final ballot was taken Wednesday, November 26, for officers for the year of the Smithsonian Branch of the Federal Employees Union, No. 2, with the following results:

Dr. R. S. Bassler, President.
Mr. W. H. Goldsmith, Vice-President.
Mrs M. B. C. Shuman, Secretary.
Mr George C. McClain, Guardian.
Capt. J. J. Dolan, Representative.

Dr. W. L. Abbott, of Philadelphia, through whose generosity so many of the Smithsonian expeditions to foreign lands have been made possible, has recently returned from Santa Domingo, and spent the day at the Museum on November 17th.

As an aftermath of the American Ornithologist's Union meeting in New York, November 10-14 (attended by Dr. C. W. Richmond and Mr. B. H. Swales, of the Division of Birds), several of the bird men stopped in Washington to look over the collections.

Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, spent several days last week at the Museum studying South American birds.

Mr. Alfred M. Collins, of Philadelphia, visited the Division of Fishes last week and was pleased to find that among the specimens collected by the Collins-Garner Expedition to Africa were several fishes heretofore not represented in the Museum collections.

The Museum has recently issued a guide leaflet of the Natural History Building containing brief descriptions of the collections and floor plans of the building.

Whistler's famous Peacock Room from the Leyland house in London, a masterpiece of Victorian decoration and one of the most sensational feats of interior decoration achieved in that period, will be installed complete in the Freer Art Gallery. It is now packed up in Detroit and ready for shipment here.

Mr. Shannon, Assistant Curator of Geology, recently returned from a collecting trip in Connecticut where he secured a number of very interesting rocks and minerals aggregating 150 specimens.

Dr. A. H. Sturtevant, of the staff in genetics of the Carnegie Institution, spent a few days in the Division of Insects last week, studying the collection of flies in the genus *Drosophila* and allies. His headquarters are at Columbia University, New York City.

Among recent visitors to the Division of American Archeology was Sr. Maximo Soto Hall, special diplomatic representative from President Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala to the United States. Senor Hall was much interested in the Museum's collections of Central American antiquities, and offered his personal influence in assisting any archeological work the Smithsonian Institution may wish to undertake in his country.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION. EXAMINATION OF PERSONS WHO ATTAINED LIMITED ELIGIBILITY IN THE STENOGRAPHER OR TYPIST EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that an examination will be held at Washington, D.C., on December 3, 1919, to which persons who have been appointed to the service, or whose names are now on its eligible registers, as the result of an examination for Typist, Stenographer, or Stenographer-typist, which did not include the clerical subjects of spelling, letter writing and penmanship, and also such persons who took the clerical subjects but did not attain sufficiently high ratings therein to attain full eligibility, will be admitted.

The purpose of this examination is to allow the above described persons to complete their eligibility for appointment or reemployment.

The examination will include only the clerical subjects mentioned above, the ratings in which will be combined with the ratings already attained in the practical tests in determining the final rating.

Applicants must submit to the examiner on the day of the examination their photographs, taken within two years, securely pasted in the space provided on the admission cards sent them after their applications are filed. Tintypes or proofs will not be accepted.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 2237, stating the title of the examination, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.;

and should file their applications with the Commission at Washington.
ISSUED NOV. 20, 1919.

Florida as a point of contact in historic times has furnished a number of interesting objects such as gold beads, Venetian (Roman) polychrome glass beads among others. Recently two carnelian beads appertaining to the near East, found on the north shore of Lake Okachobee, were presented to the Museum by Amherst W. Barber. The resistant material of these beads shows considerable wear and they are probably quite old. They may have been brought in by the Spaniards.

A large collection of old pewter, brass, silver, glass, religious objects, ivory carvings, etc., together with seventy specimens of lamps, candlesticks and other material relating to heating and illumination was received as a bequest from Miss E. S. Stevens of Washington, D. C. This is the sixth bequest received within a short time in the branches in charge of the Curator of Ethnology.

Louis Moreau Gottschalk, in the American Consular Service, and who went down on the U.S.S. Cyclops, has bequeathed to the Museum a number of specimens of Oriental weapons and other metal work which he had collected through many years. These were bequeathed to the Museum in memory of his friend, Professor O. T. Mason. A portion of the specimens have been received and the material is excellent.

EXHIBITS AND ACCESSIONS.

The Section of Vertebrate Paleontology has nearly completed the mounting of a skeleton of one of the large Titanotheres, a relative of the rhinoceros which lived in the western part of this country during the Oligocene period. This will soon be placed on exhibition in the fossil vertebrate hall, an undertaking requiring no small amount of time, skill and expert work. The matter alone of posing the animal in life-like attitude combines a careful study of anatomical structure and the best judgment of those who have had it in charge. The mechanical structure for supporting the bones, which are heavy and easily broken, has been very skillfully done by Mr. Horn.

The Section also has under preparation a very fine skeleton of a Mosasaurus, one of the sea living reptiles of the Cretaceous time. This skeleton is being mounted as a slab or panel mount in which only one side of the animal will be shown, and when installed it will occupy one of the empty wall spaces in the exhibition hall. The skeleton measures about 35 feet in length and should make a very conspicuous and interesting addition to the exhibition collection. The work is being done principally by Mr. Norman Boss under the direction of Mr. Gilmore.

The preparation of the very large trilobite recently obtained for the Museum from the Ordovician rocks at Dayton, Ohio, has been completed and this unique specimen can now be seen on exhibition in the hall of invertebrate paleontology.

Among other important accessions of plants recently received at the National Herbarium may be mentioned 325 specimens from California, purchased from Mrs. R. S. Ferris; nearly 600 specimens from the Gobernacion de Formosa, a little known region of Argentina; and 190 specimens of Marine Algae from the Pacific Coast of North America. The last mentioned material, which was transmitted by the Bureau of Fisheries consists of specimens collected by Dr. N. L. Gardner of the University of California and includes a considerable number of cotypes of the new species.

Mrs. Murray Warner of San Francisco, Calif., presented to the Museum a collection (241 specimens) of Shinto charms and votives, collected by herself at the various Shinto shrines in Japan. A selection will soon be installed in the section of historic religions Division of Old World Archeology, on the first floor of the New Building, U.S. National Museum.

The Bureau of American Ethnology has transmitted during the past fortnight the following specimens to the U. S. National Museum: 3 fine bows; 3 wooden clubs from British Guiana and a Northwest Coast blanket. The Museum has purchased a headdress made from bear claws and quills of some large bird from the Northwest coast from Robert H. Chapman.

Twelve boxes of archeological material from Arizona and eight boxes of similar objects from the Mesa Verde, Colorado, collected for the Bureau of American Ethnology by Dr. Walter Hough and Dr. Fewkes respectively, have reached Washington during the past week and are now being unpacked and catalogued in the Division of American Archeology.

The Division of American Archeology has recently received a small collection of artifacts from shell heaps near Puerta Frances, San Domingo. The material was gathered by Dr. W. L. Abbott and includes the fragments of an earthenware jar in which shellfish had been cooked. This vessel, with its lid, is one of the very few whole specimens recovered from the West Indies.

Another valuable prehistoric object from the West Indies received by the Division of American Archeology is a stone zemi carved to represent a grotesque human head. It was found in a cave in Porto Rico and was purchased from Mrs. Janet Houston, a former school teacher on the island.

The Division of Physical Anthropology is in receipt of a large consignment of valuable skeletal material from the 1919 excavations at Hawikuh, Zuni, collected under the direction of Mr. Hodge, of the Museum of the American Indian, New York City.

An exhibit of electrical illumination confined to the development of the incandescent lamp and the arc lamp is being arranged by the Division of Mechanical Technology.

Exchanges of material are being prepared in the Division of Fishes for the University of Colorado, and Indiana University.

On Tuesday the Museum received from the Ordnance Department one 75 mm. British Field Gun of very interesting design and one French 155 mm. Field Gun - the equivalent of our 6 inch Field Gun.

ZOO NOTES.

An interesting collection of European birds, including many species famous in literature, are now on exhibition at the Park. Included in this lot are the European Raven, Jackdaw, Blackbird or Thrush, Bullfinch, Yellow Hammer, Goldfinch, Siskin and others.

Recent births include a Guanaco and a Great Red Kangaroo.

The Brown Hyena left on deposit at the Park by Mr. Ellis S. Joseph in 1917, died November 14, and was turned over to the National Museum for preservation. This is one of the rarest of mammals and was not previously represented in the Museum Collection. So far as known it was the only living brown hyena in any zoo. The species was formerly common on the coast of South Africa where it was known as the Strand Wolf, but it was rapidly killed off by the Boer settlers.

Some additions for the North American waterfowl lake, recently received from Kansas, include the female canvas-back, a pair of gadwalls, several drake, shoveller ducks, lesser scaups, and Hutchins' Goose.

PERSONNEL.

Miss M. H. Palmer, formerly of the Smithsonian files office, has been appointed Editorial Clerk, Smithsonian. Mr. Carlton Long, of the document room has been transferred to the files office, and Mr. E. C. DeAtley will be in charge of the document room.

Mr. W. W. Torbert, of Mr. Ravenel's office, who was furloughed for military service on October 10, 1917, returned to the Museum, November 17.

Among the books recently received in the Library are the following:

Crelle: Rechentafeln. Revised by O. Seeliger. 1908.
Atlas of Latin America.
Russian-English Dictionary.

LOCAL NOTES

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, December 11, 1919.

The annual meeting of the Board of Regents will be held in the Smithsonian building on Thursday, December 11. The Board of Regents consists of the Vice President and the Chief Justice of the United States, three members of the Senate, three members of the House of Representatives and six citizens of the United States, appointed by Joint Resolution of Congress. The meeting will be presided over by the Chancellor, Chief Justice White.

The Vice President, on December 2, appointed Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois, a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Annual Report of the Secretary for 1919, containing an account of the operations of the Institution during the year and the reports of the heads of the various branches, was received from the printer last week.

Red Cross Christmas seals may be purchased at the Chief Clerk's office, Smithsonian.

A letter dated December 2 from the State Department announced the receipt of a telegram from the American vice-consul at Cape Town, South Africa, stating that Armstrong and Stowell of the Smithsonian African Expedition, under the direction of Mr. Edmund Heller, in conjunction with the Universal Film Company, were killed and Mr. Horne seriously injured in a railroad wreck in Engo Forest, Belgian Congo, South Africa. These men were all connected with the Universal, the Smithsonian collector, Mr. Raven, and Dr. Shantz of the Department of Agriculture, being in Rhodesia away from the rest of the expedition at the time of the wreck.

The Washington Times of December 3 contains some details of the accident, which have been confirmed by another letter from the State Department.

The famous Peacock Room mentioned in the last issue of these Notes arrived this week and is stored in the Freer Building prior to being installed in the room designed for it in the Freer Building.

Three Gari Melchers paintings from the Freer collection in Detroit have been returned to the Smithsonian from the Copley Society in Boston, where they were recently lent for a Melchers exhibition.

Dr. Merrill will deliver a lecture on "Meteorites" at a meeting of the Philadelphia Mineralogic Society, on Thursday evening, December 11th.

Dr. Paul Bartsch delivered a lecture at the Missionary College, Takoma Park, on "Wonders of the Deep," on December 6.

The Chairman of the Smithsonian Red Cross Auxiliary has received the following communication:

1741 K Street,
Washington, D. C.,
November 28, 1919.

It gives the Committee of the American Fund for French Wounded great pleasure to announce to you that the sum of \$6,000 required for the endowment of a Washington Bed in the American Memorial Hospital at Rheims has been completed, and the money sent to the Central Committee in New York.

The Committee wishes again to thank you for your generous contribution.

ELLEN LEONARD.

Treasurer

Washington Branch of the Committee.

The Auxiliary contributed \$50.00 from its funds towards this object.

Astrophysical Observatory.

In his last letter, Mr. Moore, director of the Smithsonian observing station at Calama, states that October proved to be the most cloudy month since he has been in South America, but that owing to the availability of the new method of observing, which was devised there during Dr. Abbot's recent visit, they actually determined the solar constant of radiation on 20 days, 6 of which would have been lost had the new method not been available. He says, "All the old timers around here say that this is the most cloudy spring they have ever seen in these parts. I am wondering if some happening on Old Sol is not responsible for the extreme and long continued cloudiness. Between October 7 and 8 we have very consistent results to show that there was a rather sudden jump upward in the solar constant, and the values have averaged higher ever since than during an equal calendar day interval before October 7. During the 24 calendar days just preceding October 7 the mean of the values was 1.932. During the 24 calendar days just succeeding October 8 the mean was 1.955." This well authenticated change in the intensity of solar radiation does not look very large, being only 1 per cent in this pair of values, but when one takes into account the range of values included in the two means, they run from 1.915 to 1.971.

Mr. Moore also sends a curious plant and seed pods which he and Mr. Abbot collected high up on the barren mountain ridge west of Calama. He says of it: "It is a plant that evidently grows with about as little moisture as is possible for a plant to exist with. There has certainly been no rain up there since June 19, 1918. It was growing at least 6 miles from the lower river and about 2,000 feet higher than the river. There are no fogs in this vicinity and very seldom any dew. Where the plant was growing it was almost solid rock."

Bureau of American Ethnology.

Dr. John R. Swanton has returned from Oklahoma where he has been pursuing his linguistic studies among the Kichi, the language of which tribe is on the verge of extinction. He also obtained a considerable amount of Wichita material, including nearly 300 pages of texts.

Mr. J. H. Riley of the Division of Birds, was elected a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union at the annual meeting of the Union in November.

Mr. Edward J. Brown, Collaborator in the Division of Birds, has just sent from California his annual installment of nicely prepared specimens.

Mr. Harry S. Swarth, of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, has been spending some time at the Museum examining the collection of birds.

Mr. J. Parker Norris of Philadelphia, who has one of the largest private collections of birds' eggs in the world, spent November 28th at the Museum looking over the collection of waders. The National collection is particularly rich in eggs of the North American species, many of which are very rare and can not be duplicated very readily, as the birds are fast disappearing.

ACCESSIONS AND EXHIBITS.

A collection of American Indian baskets, rivalling any other in the country, has been given the Museum by Miss Ella G. Hubby of New York and California. The collection numbers several hundred and is especially rich in rare old examples of the work of the Mission Indian basket makers, whose products attain the summit of the basket art.

In the exhibition halls of the Division of American Archeology two cases have recently been prepared which illustrate the various types of pottery manufactured by the prehistoric Pueblo peoples of the Southwest, together with the localities in which the several types are most commonly found.

Other newly installed exhibits include a number of earthenware vessels from Mexico, made in imitation of and sold as antiquities, and a synoptic series of aboriginal sculpture gathered, chiefly, from ancient mounds and village sites within the present confines of the United States. These latter examples of primitive art oftentimes seem crude and grotesque but they really represent a considerable esthetic appreciation on the part of the early natives whose stone carvings were made entirely without the use of metal implements.

The Library has recently received, through the generosity of Dr. C. W. Richmond, a copy of Forster's colored edition of Levaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique," 1798, a very rare book. The Museum had previously secured the uncolored edition of the same work, also through Dr. Richmond, and probably equally rare. The work is so little known that Dr. Richmond has published a paper in the Auk, 36, 1919, pages 546-549, giving a short history of the book.

ZOO NOTES.

A snow leopard, or ounce, from Asia, and a ocelot from Brazil are recent additions to the collection of cat-like animals in the Zoo. The snow leopard has never before been represented in the Park collection.

Birds recently received from Tropical America include a pair of razor-billed curassows, some Yucatan jays, and some yellow-backed caciques.

The attendance at the National Zoological Park for the first five months of the year (July-November, 1919, inclusive) was 1,035,238. This exceeds all previous records for a similar period.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Among the books received recently in the Library are the following:

Practical book of interior decoration, by Eberlein,
McClure and Holloway.

Forest products, by N. C. Brown

Gaskugeln: Anwendungen der mechanischen Wärmetheorie,
by R. Emden

Atlas of Latin America.

Spanish-English Dictionary

Wireless telegraphy, by Stanley

The newer knowledge of nutrition, by E. V. McCollum

LOCAL NOTES

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Wednesday, December 24, 1919.

I take this opportunity to express to all associated with the Smithsonian and its branches in any of their activities my best wishes for a happy Christmas season and prosperity for the coming new year.

Chas. D. Walcott

At the annual meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution held on December 11, the following members were present:-

Chief Justice White, presiding; Vice President Marshall; Senator Lodge; Representative Padgett; Representative Greene; Dr. Alexander Graham Bell; Hon George Gray; Mr Charles F. Choate, jr. Mr John B. Henderson; and Secretary Charles D. Walcott.

The Secretary's Report on the activities of the Institution and its branches for the year 1919 was presented and approved by the board.

Secretary and Mrs Walcott held an informal reception to the staff of the Institution and its branches last Friday afternoon in the main hall of the Smithsonian Building.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka will leave Washington early in January for the far East, in the interests of his studies on the origin of the American Indian, and of the organization of anthropological research in China. He expects to be back in May.

Drs. Merrill, Bassler, and Resser will go to Boston December 29-31, to attend the meetings of the Geological Society of America and of the Paleontological Society.

Prof. Tamiji Kawamura, Assistant Professor of Zoology in the Imperial University, Kyoto, is visiting the Institution. Prof. Kawamura is particularly interested in the work of the Division of Physical Anthropology and also in that of the Division of Marine Invertebrates where he spent the greater part of the past week studying the jelly fish collections.

Dr. William A. Hilton, formerly Director of the Zoological Laboratory of Pomona College, Claremont, Cal., visited the Crustacea collections during the past week.

A landscape by W. H. Holmes, head curator of anthropology, is shown in the Seventh Exhibition of Contemporary American Artists now being held at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

A letter received by the division of mammals from Mr. Charles M. Hoy, who is collecting for the Museum in Australia through the generosity of Mr. W. L. Abbott, says: "All Australian mammals are getting as scarce as 'Hen's teeth' and consequently very hard to get. I consider that I came in the nick of time for a few years more will see the total extinction of many of the native mammals."

A meeting of the Government Relations Committee of the National Research Council was held Friday last week in the Smithsonian Building. Preceding the meeting, the members of the Committee were entertained at luncheon by Secretary Walcott and Mrs. Walcott.

The installation of the series of uniforms of the fighting forces of the nations participating in the World War, which were assembled by direction of Major General H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General of the Army, and under the immediate supervision of Major J. H. Spangler and Lieutenant C. W. Rawlings, both of the Quartermaster Corps, who have also been supervising the installation, has been practically completed, and the work of installing the remainder of the Quartermaster material will be resumed upon the return of these two officers from their Christmas leave.

A French Spad airplane used on the Western Front in 1918 has been received from the Air Service and will soon be installed in the Smithsonian Airplane Shed. This plane, No. 20, has seven air combat victories to its credit, having brought down, under different pilots, 5 German Fokkers, one bi-plane Rumpler, and a D. F. W. On two occasions, the plane showed on examination, over 20 bullet holes, 3 of these being in the wind shield, and one in the longeron just back of the pilot's head. The Marlin machine guns on this plane fired 1150 shots in one day without a jam, a very unusual record.

The National Gallery of Art has received through the Department of State, a model in plaster of the work by Branko Dechkovitch, the Yogo-Slav sculptor, entitled "The Victory of Liberty" accepted by the President at Paris, France, as a gift on behalf of the United States. The sculptor hopes soon to replace this cast with the original work in marble.

Another addition to the Gallery was received as a bequest from Miss Viola Walden Myer. This is a portrait in oil by George P. A. Healy, of her father, General Albert J. Myer, First Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army and founder of the United States Weather Bureau.

Neil M. Judd, Curator of American Archeology, expects to attend the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association to be held in Cambridge, December 29-31.

Mr. John Mirguet, of the Division of Marine Invertebrates, detailed to the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries' steamer Albatross to care for biological material secured, has returned to the Museum. He reports a very interesting trip along the southern Atlantic coast down to the Yucatan Channel, during which much valuable and interesting material was secured, the bulk of which will be eventually deposited in the National Museum.

Mr. William L. Sclater of the British Museum, called at the Division of Birds on the 13th and 15th inst. to discuss nomenclature questions and examine some of the unique types of birds. He is the son of the late Dr. Philip Lutley Sclater, the celebrated English ornithologist and for many years Secretary of the Zoological Society of London and Editor of the "Ibis", whose specialty was neotropical

3.
birds. W. L. Sclater is now Editor of the "Ibis", one of the oldest and best known ornithological magazines in the world. From the United States, Mr. Sclater is proceeding to Japan and China on a visit.

ACCESSIONS AND EXHIBITS.

The Section of Vertebrate Paleontology has recently acquired through exchange with the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, Pa., a complete articulated skeleton of the small extinct camel, Stenomylus gracilis. This specimen comes to the Museum ready for exhibition, being mounted in half relief with the bones lying in practically the same positions as found in the ground. It is one of more than 40 articulated skeletons that have been collected from this one deposit of fossils near Agate, Sioux County, Nebraska. The positions of these skeletons as found indicate that the carcasses probably floated down stream and were stranded on a sand bar, where they were subsequently covered by the accumulating sediments of fine sand. Stenomylus is about the size of a large sheep with the slender, graceful limbs of an antelope. The abundance of their remains would appear to indicate that they flourished in great numbers during the Miocene geological period, estimated to have been about 1,500, 000 years ago. The Museum is very fortunate in obtaining so perfect an example of this animal hitherto unrepresented in the collections. It is now on exhibition in the extreme east end of the Paleontological exhibition hall.

There has recently been received in the division of Medicine a bronze medallion of Dr. Hahnemann, "the founder of Homeopathy". This medallion was executed by the famous French sculptor, Pierre Jean David D'Angers, between 1836 and 1838, and is said to be "the most lifelike representation of the celebrated man." Only a few of these medallions reached America. One is on exhibition in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and Dr. E. A. Clark of Ann Arbor, Michigan, owns one.

The medallion now in the Museum was brought to this country by Dr. Adolf Ferdinand Haynel, a personal student of Hahnemann and an inmate of Hahnemann's family for ten years. He was one of the pioneer Homeopaths of Baltimore, Maryland. When he returned to Germany in 1868 he presented the medallion to Dr. Henry N. Guernsey of Philadelphia who had been a coworker with him in the pioneer field of Homeopathy. After the death of Dr. H. N. Guernsey the medallion passed into the possession of his son, Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, now a resident of Bryn Mawr, Pa., by whom it was generously donated to this Institution to become a part of the collections arranged to show the history and principles of the Homeopathic School of medicine.

An exhibit has been installed in the Division of Medicine to show the types of balances used in weighing medicines and the progress which has been made in the style of these balances. The first of this series is an old single beam, double arm, prescription balance made about 1840. Contrasted with this are the most modern prescription scales, sensitive to 1/32 of a grain, and also the latest types of counter balances.

An unusually valuable accession, consisting of 240 specimens of Philippine Annelids, including types of several new species, and comprising the remainder of the collection reported on by Dr. Aaron L. Treadwell and Ruth Hoagland, has been received from the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

An interesting collection of mollusks, consisting of 33 species about 200 specimens, of Sphaeridae from the United States and Naiades from North America, was donated to the Museum collections by Mr. John B. Henderson, a Regent of the Smithsonian.

A small but valuable collection, consisting of 18 species, 97 specimens of mollusks collected on the beach at Lagos, Southern Nigeria, by Miss Emily A. Clark, of the Sudan Interior Mission.

Mechanical -----

The Division of Technology has just received as a gift from the Lincoln Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan, a 12 cylinder Liberty Aircraft Motor so built as to disclose the parts in operative relation. The engine will be placed on exhibition after the Holidays in the East Hall of the Arts and Industries Building.

Two gold watches of very interesting and antique design, which were used by Major General George B. McClellan, U.S. Army, during the Civil War, have been added to the large collection relating to General McClellan already in the possession of the Division of History by George B. McClellan of Princeton University.

Mr. Ralph Linton of Harvard University, has been engaged during the week with the unpacking and preparation of the Bureau of American Ethnology archeological collections gathered on Mesa Verde last summer. Mr. Linton was assistant to Dr. J. Walter Fewkes in his recent excavations, and the collections have been held in the Division of American Archeology in order that Mr. Linton might assist in their classification.

In the Division of Old World Archeology a collection of ancient Oriental seals, chiefly Babylonian and Assyrian, was recently put on exhibition in the north pavilion on the second floor of the Natural History Building, while a selection of Shinto charms was installed among the objects of religious ceremonial on the first floor.

ZOO NOTES.

Lord GREY, Ambassador from Great Britain, spent about two hours looking at the waterfowl in the Park on December 13. He is particularly interested in this group of birds.

Mr. W. L. Sclater, one of the prominent English zoologists, visited the Park on Sunday, December 14. Mr. Sclater expressed the opinion that the mammal collection in the National Zoological Park is now one of the finest in the world.

The old Grevy's Zebra, presented to President Roosevelt by Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia, and deposited in the Park November 24, 1904, died on December 14, 1919. The animal had therefore been in the Park over 15 years; and at the time of his death was estimated to be 22 years or more old. The specimen has been preserved by the National Museum.

Animals recently sent away in exchange include 3 Red Deer, 1 Barasingha Deer, 2 Japanese Deer, 2 Gray Wolves, and 2 Llamas.

Among the books received in the Library are the following:

- Flora of Southern British Columbia and Vancouver Island,
by J. K. Henry
- Outlines of Chinese Art, by J. C. Ferguson
- Antike Porträts, by Richard Delbruck
- Shore Processes and Shoreline Development.

S. C. K.

L O C A L N O T E S

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, January 8, 1920.

The bi-weekly meetings of the members of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches will be resumed on Thursday afternoon, January 8, at 3:45 o'clock in the main hall of the Smithsonian Building. All employees are invited to be present.

NOTE THE CHANGE IN DAY FROM SATURDAY TO THURSDAY.

Secretary Walcott recently received a letter from Mr. J. B. Harkin, Commissioner Dominion Parks Branch, stating that the herd of elk in the Rocky Mountains Park, near Banff, Alberta, Canada, was badly depleted, and inquiring whether it would be possible to secure some of these animals from one of the Parks in this country. Secretary Walcott at once took up the matter with the Interior Department with the result that 200 elk will be transferred immediately from the Yellowstone Park to the Canadian Park. The request came at a very fortunate time as the Acting Director of the National Parks Service says:

"We are very glad indeed to cooperate with the Dominion Parks Branch in this enterprise. In fact, we are exceedingly anxious to ship elk to any public park or zoo that may call for these animals at this time."

At the meeting of the Geological Society of America in Boston, December 28-31, Dr. Merrill was elected 1st Vice President of the Society.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, attended the meetings of the Anthropological Association and the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council in Boston last week.

At a meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington held on January 6, Dr. Fewkes read a paper on "The Genesis of Cliff Dwellings".

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

Steady progress is being made on the text and computing for Vol. IV of the Annals of the Astrophysical Observatory. It will contain the work of the Observatory from 1912 to date. It includes several new proofs of the variability of the sun. A most remarkable one of these is furnished by results of Clayton about to be published in the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. He shows that variations of the sun of 5 per cent as observed by our station at Mt. Wilson, California, produced about 7° Fahrenheit changes in the mean temperature of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Mr. Kramer has just completed a graphical computing machine containing eight slide rules. This machine, invented at the Observatory, saves about half of the labor of reducing solar radiation observations at Calama, Chile.

Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Kramer are working on an improved nocturnal radiation instrument, whose fundamental feature is a "honey comb" of very special construction, not for containing sweets, but for catching and absorbing radiation.

Major J. McLaren has been detailed by the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, to assist in the preparation, installation and labeling of the large collection of ordnance material received at the Museum during the past two years.

During his stay at St. Louis, Dr. Hrdlicka has been instrumental in organizing the St. Louis Anthropological Society. The latter starts auspiciously with about twenty members, almost all of whom are prominent medical men and investigators.

Lately a rumor spread that the Cahokia Mounds near St. Louis were in danger of destruction. This, according to reliable information obtained on the spot by Dr. Hrdlicka, is not correct; nevertheless it is true that the ground with the mounds remains in private possession and is not safely secured.

The following notice appeared in a recent number of the African World "The world-famed Congo Caves have been cinematographed by the members of the Smithsonian mission, who are carrying out a scientific survey in South Africa. By means of wonderfully powerful flares, the unsurpassed beauties of the caves were revealed, adequately, probably, for the first time. It required four or five men to convey the necessary accoutrements to the chambers to be filmed, and the three dozen or so magnesia flares took some little strength to convey up and down the winding path which leads into the bowels of the hill which will become more world-famous than it has been in the past.

Mr. Neil M. Judd attended the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association at Cambridge, Mass., December 29-31. Opportunities were offered to inspect the collections of the Peabody Museum at Harvard University, Salem, and Andover. The Association has been invited to hold its next meeting in Washington.

Prof. R. W. Sayles of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., is at present in Washington engaged in the study of the Museum's collection of slates with a view to a determination of their origin.

Prof. James S. Hine, of the Ohio State University, is working on the insect collections for a few days.

Mr. James P. Chapin, of the American Museum of Natural History, spent December 29 to 31, 1919, in the Division of Birds examining African birds. Mr. Chapin spent four or five years in the Belgian Congo and formed a very large collection of birds which he hopes to work out and publish a report upon in the course of time.

Mr. Barton A. Bean, of the Division of Fishes, spent a week in December at the Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia, in connection with Museum work. On the 4th of this month, Dr. Bean started his fortieth year in continuous service building up and caring for what may be considered one of the most difficult classes of animals to properly preserve, -the fishes. The Government collections of objects in Natural History are in this division, as in many others, among the largest and most important of any in the world. During his term of service Mr. Bean has lost through death many of his

intimate associates in the work upon fishes: Professor Baird, Dr. Gill, G. Brown Goode, Tarleton H. Bean, and Seth E. Meek.

ACCESSIONS AND EXHIBITS.

Pursuant to the request of the late Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Lady Allan Johnstone sent to the Museum a large series of costumes coming down in the family to 1880. These, Mrs. Pinchot said, "should be stored away for fifty years, at the end of which time they will become interesting." The collection, however, contains children's garments of the Colonial and Revolutionary period, several European folk costumes, and rich costumes worn by Mrs. Pinchot herself. Some of the material, therefore, is available for exhibit in the Period Costume Collection.

Important additions have been made to the Art Textiles collection by Lady Allan Johnstone, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Pinchot. These consist of a series of laces loaned by Mrs. Pinchot, her valuable collection of fans, and many pieces of embroidery, jewelry, ivory, etc., now exhibited in the Art Textile Hall. In addition, the collection of laces lent by Mrs. Pinchot to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, is to be transferred to the National Museum.

Dr. Hough has arranged in four cases on the third Rotunda gallery, new building, a collection of the types of illuminating devices. The exhibit treats more fully of the development of illumination as illustrated in the synoptic series displayed in Ethnology (first floor, east end).

A model restoration (about 12th natural size) of the American Mastodon has been acquired by the Section of Vertebrate Paleontology, for use with the exhibit of mastodon remains to illustrate the probable appearance in life of this gigantic mammal of the Pleistocene geological period. The original of the model was made by the well known animal sculptor, Mr. Charles R. Knight, being based on the famous Warren mastodon skeleton now exhibited in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. It has been placed in one of the wall cases near the large Indiana skeleton in the main paleontological hall, and makes a most attractive and instructive addition to the series of mastodon materials now on exhibition.

The Bureau of American Ethnology has received from Mr. O. T. Mallery a part of the instruction collection of pueblo antiquities made by Mr. J. A. Jeancon in the Chama District, New Mexico, last summer. Mr. Jeancon intends later to spend sometime in Washington preparing a report.

The collection will later be transferred to the National Museum.

The walls of the northern alcove of the Art Gallery, in which the Pell collection of art works is being installed, have been repainted in appropriate colors; and it is expected that in the near future Mr. Pell will forward the final installments of the collection, which consists largely of French furniture and minor art works, and that the exhibit will then be opened to the public.

Dr. W. L. Abbott's delayed shipment from Santo Domingo was recently received by the division of birds. Though it contained only thirty-five birds, there are three or four species that are new additions to the known avifauna of the Island; all well-known migrants from the North American Continent, however.

The division of birds has recently received as a gift 1298 birds from the A. H. Jennings estate. This collection contains a skin of the Passenger Pigeon (now extinct), six skins of the rare Kirtland Warbler, a series of Bahaman birds, and the remainder mostly eastern United States' species.

ZOO NOTES.

Skating is now the most popular amusement at the Zoo. The duck ponds are still partly open but the ice on the creek is in excellent condition. Over 800 skaters were on the creek near the bridge on Sunday.

Recent important accessions at the Zoo include a collared peccary from Texas, two Steller's sea-lions from the Pacific Coast, and a collection of birds from California.

Attendance for the first half of the present fiscal year (July - December, 1919) was 1,109,399, breaking all previous records for a similar period.

LIBRARY.

Among the books recently received in the Library are the following:

Die Bildnisse der Römischen Kaiser und ihrer Angehörigen,
by E. A. Stückerberg.

Geology of the British Isles, edited by J. W. Evans.

LOCAL NOTES.

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, January 22, 1920.

The regular bi-weekly meeting of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches will be held on Thursday, January 22, at 3.45 o'clock in the main hall of the Smithsonian Building. All employees interested in hearing popular talks on the work of the Institution and its branches are invited to be present. At the last meeting Dr. Hrdlicka spoke on the origin of the American Indian and the antiquity of man, Mr. Belote gave a brief address on the war collections of the Museum, and Secretary Walcott described Mr. Freer's gifts to the nation of his collection of oriental and modern art objects and the Freer Art Gallery, which will be its permanent home.

Speaker Gillett on January 9 appointed Representatives Frank L. Greene and Lemuel P. Padgett to succeed themselves as House of Representatives members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and Representative John A. Elston to succeed the Honorable Scott Ferris. Their terms as Regents will expire, unless reappointed, on December 28, 1921.

The 1920 issue of War Savings stamps is now on sale by Mr. W. I. Adams, Disbursing Office, Smithsonian Institution; Mr. F. L. Lewton, Arts and Industries Building; Miss A. L. Bennett, Natural History Building; and Mr. D. L. DuPre, National Zoological Park. The initial price for the month of January is \$4.12.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

Letters from Mr. Clayton, of Argentina, whose paper "Variation in Solar Radiation and the Weather" has just been published by the Smithsonian Institution, state that he now has data more convincing than the old on the importance of solar radiation on weather forecasting, and in a letter to Mr. Moore, at Calama, he writes:

"I am continuing the comparisons here and elsewhere and have almost enough data for a new paper, the new results being more convincing than those shown you at La Quiaca. If other people were as convinced as I am there would be millions for extending the work."

Dr. W. L. Abbott, to whom the U. S. National Museum is indebted for so much valuable material from eastern Asia, called on the Division of Birds, January 13. Dr. Abbott expects to sail for Haiti the latter part of this month to resume his explorations of the island. Mr. Leonard, of the Division of Plants, will accompany him to collect plants and take photographs.

The Institution's lease on the Cinchona Botanical Station, Jamaica, terminated some time ago on account of war conditions, has just been renewed for a period of eighteen months beginning January 1, 1920. The privileges of this station are secured by contributions

from certain institutions and individuals for the benefit of American botanists desiring to study the flora of that region.

Announcement has been received at the Institution of the receipt at San Francisco of 5 cases of zoological specimens from Mr. Hoy, who is collecting for the Smithsonian in Australia, under the auspices of Dr. W. L. Abbott.

Mr. William R. Maxon and Mr. Ellsworth P. Killip, of the Division of Plants, leave New York February 3, to spend about two months in botanical exploration in Jamaica. The trip is made possible through the cooperation of several botanical institutions.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Curator of Physical Anthropology, has been detailed by the Smithsonian Institution, for a period of three and one-half or four months, for a visit to China for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures at the Union Medical College, Peking. It is planned that, aside from the lecture work, collections will be made and exchanges arranged for in the various countries through which he may pass; and it is hoped also that he may have the opportunity of making limited archeological researches at certain points which have particular interest due to their bearing upon the origin of the American race.

Mr. Frank Hess of the U. S. Geological Survey and Custodian of Rare Earths and Metals in the Dept. of Geology, has gone under leave of absence, into private work and is now in Bolivia.

The Department of Geology has finished the preparation for distribution to schools and colleges of 100 sets of 85 specimens each of ores and minerals.

Mr. William T. Davis, of New Brighton, New York, is spending several days here studying the Museum Collection of Cicadas.

Mr. Gerard Fowke of St. Louis, Missouri, is in Washington at work on a report on the collection made by him for the Bureau of American Ethnology. He read a paper entitled "The Exploration of Caves in the Ozark Region, Missouri" before the Anthropological Society of Washington which met in the National Museum Tuesday afternoon, January 20.

Major Harry S. Bryan and his son, residents of Mexico for many years, were visitors at the Division of American Archeology on Monday. Major Bryan has been an indefatigable collector and has loaned three small collections of Mexican Antiquities to the Museum.

Mr. O. T. Mallery of Germantown, Pa., called at the Division of American Archeology last week to arrange for the receipt of a large collection of antiquities which he is presenting to the Museum. The material was gathered in New Mexico during the past summer by an expedition financed by Mr. Mallery; it is now being packed in Santa Fe and should reach Washington within the next month.

An interesting series of lectures by eminent specialists on Maryland's Water Resources is being offered by the Department of Economic Zoology of the Maryland State College. There is no charge for the course which will be given in the College Auditorium on Wednesday nights at 8 o'clock, and the lectures will cover the following subjects:

1. January 14th, Maryland's Water Resources, Dr. A. F. Woods.
2. January 21st, The Oyster, T. C. Nelson, Ph. D.
3. January 28th, The Oyster, T. C. Nelson, Ph. D.
4. February 4th, Chesapeake's Oyster Industry and its Potentialities, R. V. Truitt, B. S.
5. February 11th, The Blue Crab, E. P. Churchill, Ph. D.
7. February 25th, Fresh Water Fish-Propagation for Food and Sport, ----Mr. J. P. Snyder.
6. February 18th, The Crab Industry, Dr. E. P. Churchill.
8. March 3rd, The State's Anadromous Fishes, Mr. J. P. Snyder.
9. March 10th, The Diamond-Back Terrapin, R. E. Coker, Ph. D.
10. March 17th, The Biologic and Hydrographic Survey of the Chesapeake Bay, R. P. Cowles, Ph. D.
11. March 24th, Conservation of Sea Foods, Mr. W. H. Killian.

The College is situated on the Baltimore Pike at College Park, Md., and is readily accessible by automobile, by the Laurel and Berwyn cars on G. Street or by the B. & O. Railroad.

ACCESSIONS AND EXHIBITS.

The latest ethnologic group to be placed on exhibit in the Natural History Building is entitled "Kiowa Children at Play". It belongs to the series of family groups designed by Prof. Holmes that have been productive of pleasure and profit to visitors and have added to the renown of this branch of the Smithsonian. The figures were modeled by Mr. W. H. Egberts, who also carried forward the many details connected with the assembling of the group.

The Section of Vertebrate Paleontology has recently received as a deposit from the Maryland Geological Survey, all of the type and figured specimens of fossil vertebrates in their possession. Their deposit here was brought about by a policy of the Section inaugurated some years back, whereby an attempt has been made to assemble in the National Museum all of those types now widely scattered and often uncared for throughout the small institutions of this country. The successful accomplishment of this plan has a two-fold purpose. 1st, the insuring of their preservation. 2nd, their concentration in a single institution renders them more readily available

to all students of the subject.

The Museum's collection of ancient seals has been recently enriched by the addition of 32 casts made in the Anthropological laboratory from the originals owned by Mrs. Talcott Williams of New York.

Captain Clarence Weiner's last gift to the Museum included a collection of ancient coins and some confederate notes.

The bequest of Miss Elizabeth S. Stevens included a considerable number of objects of religious ceremonial.

The war collections in the Rotunda of the Arts and Industries Building have been reinstalled in such a way as to make it possible to compare the most recent artillery with the guns of the earlier wars.

A most interesting collection of Allied and Enemy military uniforms is about ready to open in the Natural History Building. This includes specimens from England, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Germany, Austria, and Turkey. Among the most interesting single uniforms are those worn by Marshall Foch, Field Marshall Haig, King Albert of Belgium and General Diaz of Italy, with the numerous decorations awarded to these celebrities.

An automatic basket machine, invented and patented by Emmet Horton in 1894, has recently been transferred from the Division of Mechanical Technology to the Section of Wood Technology. The machine automatically assembles and adjusts around the form the parts composing the bottom, sides and bands of the basket; makes and drives the staples which unite the assembled parts. The capacity of the machine is 2,000 baskets a day. The old Kensington case which housed the exhibit has been replaced by one of more recent type, and the display will soon be enhanced by a complete series showing the evolution of the grape basket which is produced by the machine.

A comprehensive series, gift of the Armstrong Cork Company, has been put in shape for exhibition in the Wood Court. The series shows many of the uses of virgin cork and cork composition from cigarette tips to floor tiling, etc. This display will probably be placed on exhibition within the week.

A finished, fancy wood billiard cue has been added to the Section of Wood Technology as a completion of the gift from The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. The first part of the gift shows a cue in the rough with inlaid parts ready for turning. The finished cue is a beautiful piece of workmanship, having for the basis of its make-up a butt of highly polished Baywood, (Mexican Mahogany) and top of plain maple, natural finish. The cue is inlaid with mother-of-pearl

and eight different woods, some of the more rare of which are, rosewood, sabicu, ebony and pyrpleheart (amaranth). To complete the cue, it has a white bone ferrule, leather tip, and a rubber bumper or noise subduer.

With a view to adding attractiveness to the exhibition series of the Division of Medecine a departure has been made from the former method of showing only the part of the plant or tree from which official vegetable drugs are obtained. An interesting exhibit has recently been installed of Cascara Sagrada (Sacred Bark) which is so named because the wood of the tree is supposed to be identical with the "Chittim" wood used in the building of the Ark of the Covenant. The first botanical description of the tree was written by Frederick Pursh who obtained specimens of it from members of the Lewis and Clark trans-continental exploring expedition, who found it in Montana in 1805 or 1806. DeCandolle named the tree Rhamnus Purshiana in his honor. The exhibit shows by means of pictures the tree in the forest; how the bark is peeled and carried by pack horses to the wagon road; the process drying the bark; the machinery used to cut it into small pieces, etc. The specimens which go to make up the display consist of a three foot length of a Cascara Sagrada tree, the whole and powdered bark as it occurs in commerce and finally the official medicines of the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary which contain this drug.

Following the same plan a display of Nux Vomica, the drug from which strychnine is obtained, has also been installed, and exhibits are being planned of quinine and other well-known representatives of the vegetable kingdom. Medicines containing the drugs selected are used to some extent by all, and it is believed that their medicinal history, source, etc., will prove of interest to most Museum visitors.

ZOO NOTES.

Animals sent away in exchange during the past two weeks include 1 barasingha deer, 3 buffaloes, and some surplus Canada geese.

The Bureau of American Ethnology has just published Bulletin No. 49, on "Native Village Sites East of the Mississippi" by David I. Bushnell, Jr.

LIBRARY.

The library has received recently a consignment of 84 volumes of publications from the University of Lund, Sweden. The collection includes, in addition to the Swedish titles, the following dissertations in English and French:

Joel Pahlsson: The recluse.

Carl F. Lundahl: On some properties of the stars of spectral type F.

Gunnar Bjurman: Edgar Allan Poe.

S. B. Liljegren: Studies in Milton.

T. Hilding Svartengren: Intensifying similes in English.

Ivan Pauli: Enfant, Garcon, Fille dans les langues romanes.

Throild Dahlgren: Sur le theoreme de condensation de Cauchy.

Sigurd Ståhler: Sur les systemes d'equations aux differences fines
lineaires et homogenes.

Marianne Mörner: Etude sur le developpement de sens du suffixe -ata.

LOCAL NOTES.

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, February 5, 1920.

The bi-weekly meeting of the staff of the Smithsonian and its branches will be held in the main hall of the Smithsonian Building on Thursday afternoon, February 5, at 3.45 o'clock. At the last meeting Dr. Barton Evermann, Director of the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences, described the arrangement of the collections of the Museum and the great aquarium also to be constructed at Golden Gate Park at a cost of \$250,000, Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt spoke on "The Myth" as developed by the American Indian, and Dr. Abbot gave an interesting account of the war work done by himself and his associates of the Astrophysical Observatory.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

Dr. Abbot got wide publicity for the Institution by his interview communicated by the Editor to the Associated Press on the relative habitability of Mars and Venus, and has been asked to prepare a further article on this subject for a magazine.

Dr. Abbot addressed the Washington Academy of Sciences on Thursday, January 29, on the subject "The Use of Solar Radiation Measurements for Weather Forecasting in Argentina". The subject was discussed by Prof. Marvin, Prof. Humphreys and Dr. Brooks of the United States Weather Bureau.

Dr. Paul Bartsch delivered a lecture before the Audubon Society on "The Birds of the Tortugas". He also delivered a lecture before the Boston Malacological Society on "Cerion Breeding Experiments".

Dr. John R. Swanton and Dr. Truman Michelson have recently been made corresponding secretaries of the Societe des Americanistes de Paris.

Mr. Sylvanus G. Morley, Associate in Archeology, Carnegie Institution of Washington, gave an illustrated lecture before the Anthropological Society of Washington in the Natural History Building Tuesday afternoon. With the subject, "The Foremost Civilization of Ancient America", he traced the rise and fall of the Maya empire and by means of charcoal drawings clearly explained the calendar systems of these ancient Yucatecans.

Among recent professional visitors to the Division of American Archeology are Director George Byron Gordon and Dr. W. C. Farnbee of the University Museum, Philadelphia; Mr. S. K. Lothrop, Harvard University; Mr. William Gates, Point Loma, California; and Col. Wirt Robinson, of West Point, New York.

Mr. George H. Clapp and Mr. John Slack of Pittsburgh visited

the mollusk collections during the past week.

Dr. Juan Iturbe of Venezuela, examined various groups of invertebrates during his sojourn here the past week.

Dr. John C. Phillips, of Wenham, Mass., is now spending some time in the Division of Birds examining the ducks and their relatives of the collection of the U. S. National Museum. Dr. Phillips has spent many years studying these birds and intends to monograph this order in the course of time.

Miss M. V. Schiffer, Aid, Division of History, has resigned to accept a position in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has determined to give \$5,000,000 for the use of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council. A portion of the money will be used to erect in Washington a home of suitable architectural dignity for the two great organizations. The remainder will be placed in the hands of the Academy, which enjoys a federal charter, to be used as a permanent endowment for the National Research Council.

The Council is a democratic organization based upon some forty of the great scientific and engineering societies of the country, which elect delegates to its constituent Divisions. It is not supported by or controlled by the Government and its object is to stimulate and promote scientific research in agriculture, medicine, and industry, and in every field of pure science.

Mr Edmund Heller gives an interesting account of the activities of the Smithsonian African Expedition in a letter written from Beira November 30, 1919, to Mr. Austin Clark of the National Museum. Mr. Heller says: "After leaving Cape Town we explored the Addo Bush and Kengsua Forest where a few elephants still exist. Then I spent a whole week at Kimberley exploring the DeBeers Diamond mines. The mines with their volcanic pipes are interesting and the native labor they employ and their method of keeping some 10,000 men in closely guarded high walled compounds is unique. We took a good many feet and perhaps some day you will see a diamond mine on the screen as we saw it at Kimberley. After we had explored the place where all the diamonds of today come from, we journeyed to the Rand Gold mines at Johannesburg where annually one third of the gold of the world is mined. Africa is certainly burdened with wealth. We spent a week filming the gold mines. Then we took a few tribes in Bechuanaland; at Bulawayo we took the ruins of Zimbabwe said to be of Arabic construction and the source of the gold of Ophir and King Solomon's court. This is mere conjecture however. At present we are down at Beira taking a seaport and the tropics."

Recent publications of the Smithsonian Institution are Middle Cambrian Algae by Charles D. Walcott, A Method of Reaching Extreme Altitudes by Robert H. Goddard, Variation in Solar Radiation and the Weather by H. Helm Clayton, The Brightness of the Skies by A. F. Moore and L. H. Abbot, Observations of the Total Eclipse of May 28, 1919, by C. G. Abbot and A. F. Moore, Two New African Primates by N. Hollister, and the Smithsonian Report for 1917 with separates of all articles contained in the General Appendix.

ZOO NOTES.

The ice storms of January were particularly hard on the deer and other animals in open yards on the hillsides. In spite of everything that could be done for them, three deer were lost from injuries on the ice. These included a Virginia deer, a mule deer, and an Indian Spotted Deer. The wild quail and other birds in the Park were fed while the ice and snow lasted and did not suffer.

3.

Sickness has greatly interfered with work at the Park since the first of the year; every department of the service has been short of help. Work has now been resumed on the public comfort station at the Harvard Street gate and it is hoped that the structure will be completed early in the spring.

The ice in Rock Creek, which has provided an unusual amount of skating this winter, suddenly went out the last week in January, carrying with it a portion of the dam which provides water for the American duck pond. The large pond itself has curiously enough not been completely frozen over as yet this winter.

LIBRARY.

The Library announces the addition of the following new periodicals:

- London: Abstracts of Papers in Scientific Transactions and Periodicals. Institution of Civil Engineers. Review of the Foreign Press.
- Calcutta: Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society.
- Sydney: Sunday News. (Formerly Town and Country Journal.)
- Tokyo: Researches of the Electrotechnical Laboratory.
- Akita: Journal of the Akita Mining College.
- Stockholm: Geografiska Annaler. Svenska Sällskapet för Anthropologi och Geografi.
- Oporto: Trabalhos da Sociedade Portuguesa d'Anthropologia e Etnologia.
- Munich: Merkbuch und Literarischer Anzeiger.

The following periodicals, discontinued during the war, are beginning to come in again:

- London: Journal of the Rontgen Society.
- Bologna: Rendiconti. Accademia delle Scienze dell'Istituto. Memorie. Accademia delle Scienze dell'Istituto.
- Vienna: Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift. Gesellschaft der Aerzte.
- Berlin: Zeitschrift des Vereins deutscher Ingenieure.
- Leipzig: Der Geologe.
- Rovereto: (now Italy, formerly Austria): Pubblicazione. Museo Civico di Rovereto.
-

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

- Rupert Stanley: Textbook on wireless telegraphy.
- Australia Unlimited.
- Statemen's Yearbook, 1919.
- Whitaker's Almanac, 1920.
- World Almanac, 1920.
- Record of war activities.
- F. Broili: Palaeologie von Timor.
- Jaarboek der Rijks-Universiteit te Leiden, 1977 to 1919.
- Buletinul, Societatii Regale Romane de Geografie.

LOCAL NOTES.

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, February 19, 1920.

Secretary Walcott was recently elected a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science. There have been only twelve American members of the Academy.

The regular bi-weekly meeting of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches will be held in the main hall of the Smithsonian Building on Thursday, February 19, at 3.45 o'clock. At the last meeting Dr. Fewkes spoke on the evidences of aboriginal civilization in Texas as disclosed by his ethnological and archeological reconnaissance of that state two years ago and the archeological work being done there now under the supervision of Prof. Pearce of the University of Austin, Mr. Mitman gave an interesting talk on his duties as Curator of the Department of Mechanical Technology under the caption, "Trials of a Green Curator", and Mr. Neil M. Judd spoke on the development and scope of the work of the Division of Archeology of the National Museum.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

Mr. Aldrich has been testing the new instrument for measuring nocturnal radiation, which may be called a "honeycomb pyranometer". The instrument has about 200 triangular cells, each about a tenth of an inch on a side and half an inch deep. All of the 200 corners had to be insulated one from the other by little bits of tissue paper, so that the construction of the apparatus was very tedious and difficult. Mr. Aldrich has compared it with the ordinary pyranometer which presents a flat surface, instead of this honeycombed surface, to radiation. The objection to the ordinary pyranometer is that for very long wave lengths, such as the earth sends out, the lampblack paint which is its radiating surface is neither fully absorbing nor perfectly radiating. The deep cells of the new apparatus avoid this difficulty by the many reflections which the rays meet with in glancing down toward the bottom of the cells. Comparisons show that for the rays such as ordinary electric light emits, or such as the sun sends to the earth, the two instruments are in complete accord. There is no reason to doubt that the new instrument will act as well for long wave rays as for short ones. We may therefore assume that it is satisfactory for the work desired. Comparisons of the two instruments, made by exposing them to a cold body, show that for long wave lengths the honeycomb pyranometer reads nearly 10 per cent higher, as was expected.

Dr. Bartsch delivered an illustrated lecture on February 7 before the Biological Society of Washington on "The Poison Gas Detector and what lead to its discovery".

He also delivered an illustrated lecture before the Nature Study Section of the Twentieth Century Club on "The Ferns of the District and How to Know Them".

In the interest of the Y. M. C. A. educational extension campaign the following lectures have been prepared by members of the staff of the Institution

The Sun, by Dr. C. G. Abbot.

The Primeval Life of North America, by Dr. R. S. Bassler.

A Visit to the Races of Man, by Dr. Walter Hough.

In the Land of the Great Natural Bridges, by Mr. Neil M. Judd.

The Progress in Land Transportation, by Mr. Carl Mitman.

Antiquities of the Bible, by Dr. I. M. Casanowicz.

Cave Dwellings of the New and Old Worlds, by Dr. J. Walter Fewkes.

The nomenclature committee of the American Ornithologist's Union, consisting of Dr. Witmer Stone, Chairman, Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Dr. Charles W. Richmond, and Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, held a meeting in the Division of Birds, February 11 and 12, to consider questions of changes of names and a revision of the present A. O. U. Check-list of North American Birds and bring it up to date.

Dr. Witmer Stone is in charge of the Department of Zoology, Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia, and editor of *The Auk*, the leading American Journal devoted to birds; while Dr. Jonathan Dwight is connected with the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, and has amassed, probably, the largest private collection of North American birds in existence.

An interesting device for the protection of vessels from moored mines is exhibited in the Rotunda of the Natural History Building. This is the Paravane, originated by the British and adopted by the United States Navy upon entering the World War, and it meets the concealed danger in the following manner: Paravanes are towed from a skag, fitted on the forefoot of the vessel, about on a level with the keel, and are run 30 or 40 yards out from the center line, being held away from the ships sides by the action of the water on a plane set at a slight angle with the body of the paravane. The depth at which the paravane travels is governed by a rudder in the tail, controlled by a hydrostatic valve and spring. The mine mooring, when caught by the paravane towing-rope, is dragged into the saw-toothed cutter on the head of the paravane, where it is severed almost instantly. The mine then rises to the surface of the water, where it is destroyed by gunfire.

During the winter months, while stream and lake are covered with ice, the fishing in the Division of Fishes is at its best. Old collections are overhauled and many new and otherwise interesting specimens are discovered, the latest example being a fine six-inch specimen of the rather rare Psenes cyanophrys; collected by Vinal N. Edwards at Nomans Land and received from the Bureau of Fisheries labelled Brama raii, the "Pomfret". Psenes is closely related to the Portuguese Man-of-war-fish, so-called by reason of its habit of finding shelter amidst the tentacles of its host.

Mr. Emory C. Leonard of the Division of Plants sailed from New York February 14 for Haiti, where he will spend two or more months collecting plants, in company with Dr. W. L. Abbott. The collections obtained should be of great interest, for practically no botanical material has been brought from Haiti in the last hundred years, and very little is known of the flora.

Dr. W. T. Schaller of the U. S. Geological Survey, who has been acting Associate-Curator in charge of the Collection of Gems and Precious Stones, has resigned his position to go into professional work in Texas. Incidental to this, he has turned over to the Museum the entire collection of minerals made by him in his official capacity. This comprises very desirable specimens for exhibition as well as for study.

Dr. Hough has begun the preparation of a handbook on the synoptic series of the history of inventions exhibited in the Natural History Building. This instructive series has proven an educational factor of importance.

ACCESSIONS AND EXHIBITS.

The series showing Cork Bark and its products, mentioned in the Notes on January 22nd, was put on exhibition in the Wood Court very soon afterward, but was not mentioned in the Notes of February 5th. A colored transparency picturing "A Monarch of the Cork Forest" has just been added, finally completing the display.

To the majority, Cork may seem to be a relatively unimportant forest product, but there are few other articles of commercial importance in the world today that enjoy the distinction of having been used in much the same capacity for 2000 years. New materials and new processes have come into use, so that even where demand for a certain element to perform a special function has continued through centuries, modern ingenuity has usually found some substitute cheaper and as well or better adapted for the purpose in question.

However, this is not so with Cork. It was recognized by the ancients as particularly suited for certain uses, and time has not only served to strengthen those uses, but has added a multitude to them as well. For decades before the time of Horace, Cork was used for stoppers for wine vessels. He mentions it explicitly about 25 B. C. The elder Pliny, in his wonderful work on natural history, written in the first century of the Christian era, describes the Cork Oak Tree, the method of removal of the bark, and states its use for ship's buoys, for fishermen's nets, and for winter shoes of women. Cork jackets -- life preservers -- are mentioned by Plutarch. Thus five of the functions which cork performs in the world to-day were recognized 2000 years ago.

Spain and Portugal divide honors among the nations of the world so far as yield of raw material is concerned, with the advantage probably leaning slightly toward the latter. Some conception of its importance today may be gathered from the fact that the importations of the United States of crude and manufactured Cork now aggregate almost \$5,000,000 in value annually.

The flamingo group, renovated by Mr. Palmer, has recently been

placed on exhibition again in the bird hall of the Natural History Building.

The Department of Geology has received from Dr. J. Morgan Clements through the Department of Commerce, another valuable accession from China. The materials are of an exceptional interest as coming from little known localities. Among them is a piece of serpentine such as is worked and frequently palmed off on the unwary collector as jade.

The Department of Geology has also received from the Bolivian delegates to the Second Pan American Financial Conference, through Sr. Don Ignacio Calderon, a unique sheet of native copper resembling in outline that of the continent of South America, said to be in the exact form in which it was taken from the Viscachani mine, in the District of Corocoro, Department of La Paz, Bolivia.

The division of mechanical technology has received as a gift from the Eisemann Magneto Corporation, Brooklyn, New York, an automobile magneto equipped with an "impulse starter". This device consists simply of a spiral spring which when cranking the motor is wound up and upon reaching a certain compression is automatically released, giving the armature of the magneto a sharp twist and thus generating a hot spark at the proper moment to ignite the gas. A magneto so equipped can be used to advantage on heavy trucks, marine engines, tractors, and in fact any automobile cranked by hand, in that it eliminates the necessity of an auxiliary battery system of ignition. The only reason for having a battery system in addition to the magneto is that with the ordinary hand cranking of heavy motors the armature of the magneto cannot be revolved at a speed sufficient to generate an electric spark. This device does not have to be set by hand and automatically drops out of action above a motor speed of 180 revolutions per minute.

Mrs. J. Stanley Brown has contributed to the collection of Period Costumes lace worn by her mother, Mrs. Garfield, and has assisted in placing it on the lay figure representing Mrs. Garfield in the exhibit.

Over 400 archeological specimens collected by Neil M. Judd in 1917 during the excavation and repair of Betatakin ruin, Navaho National Monument, Arizona, are now being catalogued in the Division of American Archeology.

The Hon. Anthony G. Griffin, M. C., of New York City, recently loaned the National Museum a very interesting little stone image from Chiriqui Province, Panama. A cast of this image, made in the Anthropological Laboratories, is now on exhibition in the hall of American Archeology.

ZOO NOTES.

Six specimens of the Red-crowned Parrot of Northeastern Mexico were received recently from Laredo, Texas. This species had not hitherto been shown in the collection.

Additions to the collection of European birds, received last week, include several specimens each of the Green Finch or Linnet; the Bramblefinch; and the old-world Robin Redbreast.

Several European Starlings, all captured near the city, have been presented to the Zoo collection in the past few days. This imported bird is becoming very common around Washington, and has been especially conspicuous this winter.

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton photographed animals in the Park on Saturday last.

L A R.

LOCAL NOTES.

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, March 4, 1920.

The "family gathering" of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches will be held in the main hall of the Smithsonian Building on Thursday, March 4, at 3.45 o'clock. The last meeting was addressed by Dr. Stejneger on the work of the Department of Biology of the National Museum, Dr. Benedict spoke on taxidermy and methods of preservation of natural history specimens in the Museum, and Dr. Abbot presented an impartial resume of the two lectures recently given in this city by Sir. Oliver Lodge on the subject of spiritualism.

The President on January 29 appointed Mr. Orville Wright a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, to succeed Dr. Freeman. Secretary Walcott, Chairman of the Committee, on February 8, formally welcomed Mr. Wright as a member.

A remarkable record has been established by subscribers for VICTORY LOAN bonds through the Smithsonian Liberty Loan Committee. Everyone of the subscribers to these bonds on the deferred payment plan has made payments promptly and fully. The total subscription to this issue amounted to \$60,950.00.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Smithsonian branch of the Federal Employees Union, No. 2, will be held in room 42-43, Natural History Building, on Friday, March 5, at 4.30 o'clock.

Professor A. S. Hitchcock of the Division of Plants, returned from British Guiana February 17. He left Washington October 1 and arrived at Georgetown October 22. The steamer called at St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Barbados, and at each island collections of grasses were made. He left Georgetown February 2, calling at Trinidad and Grenada on the returning trip. Collections of all the flowering plants and ferns were made though special attention was given to the grasses. Trips to the interior were made, wherever regular transportation could be utilized. Over 1100 numbers were obtained, including 108 sets of grasses, 30 in each set, and 724 sets of other flowering plants, 4 in each set.

The Second Deficiency Appropriation Act for 1920, just passed by Congress, contains an appropriation of \$13,252.21 to refund to the estate of Charles L. Freer the amount of income tax paid by him on profits from the sale of Parke, Davis & Co.'s stock, \$1,000,000 of which was given to the Smithsonian Institution for the erection of a building to house the art collections presented to the Nation by Mr. Freer and the remainder having been expended by him in the purchase of additions to the collections above mentioned.

Mr. A. C. Bent of Taunton, Mass., visited the Division of Birds on February 25-27, for the purpose of picking out eggs to illustrate the second volume of his work on the life histories of North American birds. The manuscript of this part is completed and in the hands of the committee on publications. It will include the skuas, gulls, terns, and skimmers.

Mr. L. H. Taylor, Graduate Student of Harvard University, is spending a few days studying wasps in the Museum Collection.

Mr. Ray Webber of the Gypsy Moth Laboratory, Melrose Highlands, Mass., is spending some time studying the Muscoid Flies.

Mr. S. E. Cassino, of Boston, Mass., visited the Division of Insects on February 21 and 22 to study some Lepidoptera.

Prof. W. H. Shiedler of Miami University, will spend the next three months in the study of the fossil bryozoa of the Division of Paleontology.

Dr. Alfred G. Mayor, Director of the Marine Biological Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution at the Tortugas, was a guest of the Division of Marine Invertebrates during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Webb, of Rochester, N. Y., also visited the Division, Mr. Webb spending much time examining the collections of the Phippippine land mollusks, to which he is a continuous contributor.

The Division of Mammals has received from Dr. W. L. Abbott a shipment of Australian zoological specimens collected by Mr. Charles M. Hoy, consisting of some 200 mammals and a like number of birds, a few shells and three stone implements. This material is of unusual interest because of the small number of Australian specimens in the collection and because of the rapidity with which the mammals of that continent are being exterminated.

The Museum, more particularly the Division of Mechanical Technology, may congratulate itself upon obtaining the services of Mr. George W. Spier, an expert in horology, in the capacity of Honorary Custodian of Watches. Mr. Spier will have complete charge of the Division's collection of watches and plans to arrange, first of all, an exhibit showing the developments in the watch making art in the United States and incidentally showing the development of the individual mechanisms which enter into a watch movement. Mr. Spier is well fitted to carry out this work for he has really grown up with the industry. He also plans to arrange for study purposes the four hundred and fifty odd watches which the Division now possesses.

An article of intense interest entitled "Shoes from the Sea" is published in the Ladies Home Journal for the present month. It cites the fact that shoes of sharks' leather are being manufactured undistinguishable from those made of calf and kid, and of greater lasting quality. Suede leathers are wrought from the softer tissues of sharks, black-fish and porpoise. The stomach of the shark yields a strong soft leather comparable to the best grade of kid, while from the skin of the baby shark pocket books, brief and cardcases, are prepared.

It is predicted that shoes of the finest lasting leathers will be manufactured so as to be sold with reasonable profit for less than five dollars (\$5.00) the pair.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

In cooperation with Dr. C. E. Mendenhall, of the National Research Council, the Astrophysical Observatory is undertaking a new determination of the constant "sigma" which defines the quantity of radiation which a perfect radiator at any given absolute temperature will emit. Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Kramer are making excellent progress in the preparation of the special apparatus required for this research.

In a historical review of the recent improvements in searchlights prepared by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, a remarkably appreciative mention is made of the work of Dr. Abbot in helping to lay out the program of the researches and in conducting many of the experiments which have formed a basis for the extraordinary improvements which have been made in military searchlights within the past two years.

ACCESSIONS AND EXHIBITS.

A unique addition to the exhibit of vertebrate fossils has recently been made in the form of three beautifully preserved skulls of an extinct peccary, collected by Mr. J. W. Gidley from a cave near Cumberland, Maryland. These specimens are mounted on a single pedestal and represent the male, female, and young of one species. It is planned to devote one section of a wall case in the main paleontological hall to an exhibit of this cave fauna, and other specimens will be added as fast as they can be made ready.

The Museum has received as a gift from Captain Clarence Wiener, a collection of about 200 coins, mainly ancient Roman and papal, which is being prepared for installation in the Division of Old World Archeology.

Accessions to the diatom collection of the Museum are coming in rapidly from different parts of the United States and from foreign countries. The most notable is from the Lompoc California deposit, sent by Dr. David Starr Jordan, for a study of the physical conditions connected with the fossil remains of vast quantities of herring embedded in the diatom material of this deposit. The specimens were accompanied with two large panoramic photographs of the Lompoc diatom bed, which has an area of 12 miles and a depth of 1400 feet, and one photograph of a section where diatom earth is being mined for commercial purposes.

The exhibits in rooms 38-41, Natural History Building, were opened to the public on Monday, March 1, making another substantial addition to the War Museum. These exhibits comprise articles of equipment and apparatus used by the Medical Department of the U. S. Army in conducting the medical battles of the war, and were transferred to the Museum from medical supply depots and army camps and posts by the Surgeon General. The collection comprises over 4,000 specimens, valued at many thousands of dollars. Room 38 has been fitted up to represent a ward in a military hospital and contains examples of every kind of furniture, instrument and appliance used by the Army Nurse in caring for the sick or wounded soldier. This ward exhibit has been installed under the supervision of Miss Stimson, head

of the Army Nurse Corps.

The large room 39-41 has been divided into seven sections by means of partitions running part way across the room, indicating the separate rooms or buildings included in a military hospital. These seven sections represent a general operating room, an anesthesia room, an eye, ear and throat clinic, a fracture room, a dental clinic and laboratory, a sterilizer room, and the laboratory. Each one of these sections is complete in itself and contains examples of all the types of furniture, instruments and apparatus ordinarily used therein. The laboratory is really a combined laboratory equipped for bacteriological, Serological, pathological and chemical work, and for conducting post-mortems. The fracture room shows, in addition to a regular Hawley table for the reduction of all kinds of fractures, a collection of all types of splints used in the regular hospital practise. The X-Ray Room, which is a part of this exhibit, was opened to the public several months ago. This section of the War Museum will prove of great interest to all persons who had relatives wounded in the Great War, and for years to come our ex-soldier boy visitors will be visualizing to their friends their personal experiences in the military hospitals.

Additions are rapidly being made to the exhibit of field equipment used by the Medical Department of the U. S. Army. The last "specimen" to be received is a standard G. H. 2, Ambulance, capable of carrying four stretchers and which came down from Camp Holabird under its own power.

The collection of prehistoric gold ornaments from Chiriqui and Columbia, South America, has been temporarily removed from the exhibition halls of the division of American Archeology. Under present conditions it is considered unsafe to leave these valuable objects on public view.

Objects made in imitation of antiquities appear with surprising frequency in various parts of the country. These are usually sold to unskilled collectors as genuine and the fraudulent character of the specimens may never be suspected. The most recent fraud sent to the division of American Archeology for examination and report was a pipe carved from soft sandy clay; grease had been applied in spots to produce darker color and the specimen was subsequently burned.

ZOO NOTES.

Two rhesus monkeys, born February 20 and February 24, are attracting much attention from visitors to the Zoo. A young llama also was born on February 27.

The severe winter weather during the month of February was responsible for a greatly decreased attendance at the Park. Only 27,099 visitors were recorded for the month, which is the smallest number for any one month in several years. With the four months showing usually the largest attendance in the year (March-June) still ahead, however, the attendance for the fiscal year will probably break all records. Up to March 1, a total attendance of 1,192,045 has so far been recorded.

Surplus animals, born in the Park, to the value of \$1,975.00 have been sent away in exchange so far this fiscal year. Last year the exchanges of this kind amounted to \$3,240.00. The Park receives specimens of equal value, needed for the collection, in return for these animals.

Local Notes, Thursday, March 4, 1920.

5.

PERSONNEL.

Miss Gladys Pratt of the Smithsonian Library has resigned to accept a position in the library of the Women's College of Delaware, Newark, Delaware.

Mr. Louis Goldberg of the Museum property clerk's office resigned to take effect February 29.

LIBRARY.

Books recently added to the Library include:

Nestor Carbonell: Proceres-ensayos biograficos. Habana, 1919.

F. C. R. Jourdain: A geographical bibliography of British ornithology

Illinois State Geological Survey: Oil investigations in 1917 & 1918.

University Museum, University of Pennsylvania: Publications of the
Babylonian Section. Vol.I, No. 2; Vol. X, No. 4; Vol.XI, No. 3.

Abbe Lionel Groulx: La Naissance d'une Race. Quebec, 1919.

Ernest Chouinard: Sur Mer et sur Terre. Quebec, 1919.

Herri Bourassa: Le Canada apostolique. Quebec, 1919.

Vicente Davila: Jaculatorias. Caracas, 1919.

V. Marquez Bustillos: Semblanza del Gral. Vte. Gomez. Caracas, 1919.

25 Monographs from the University of Ghent.

New periodicals:

London-Journal of the Wild Bird Investigation Society.

Postoffice Electrical Engineers' Journal.

The Secretary.

LOCAL NOTES.

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, March 18, 1920.

The regular bi-weekly meeting of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches will be held as usual in the main hall of the Smithsonian Building on Thursday, March 18, at 3.45 o'clock. At the last meeting Mr. Tolman spoke on The Essentials of a Good Picture, Dr. Mann on The Diatom, and Dr. Abbot discussed the lecture given by Dr. Jastrow in refutation of the arguments for spiritualism as advanced by Sir Oliver Lodge and others.

Secretary and Mrs. Walcott were in New York the first half of this week.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

The past winter has been an extraordinarily severe one, at least in northeastern United States. Reports from South America indicate extraordinary cloudiness and precipitation in the Andes Mountains on the borders of Chile. The clouds have interfered uncommonly with the observing at Calama, although a large number of observations have been made by the new method. In view of these extraordinary weather conditions it is perhaps significant that the solar radiation measurements at Calama have indicated, almost without exception, extremely high values ever since October 7. In all the experience of the Astrophysical Observatory there has never been such an occasion of long-continued solar radiation values so much above the mean. At first sight it would appear extraordinary that a cold winter could be associated with high values of solar heat, but considering that the winter has been so cloudy, it will easily be seen that the increase of reflection of the solar rays by the clouds may more than compensate for the increased intensity of them above the clouds. In fact it is well known that at times of sun-spot maximum, high values of the intensity of solar heat occur and also, notwithstanding this, the temperature of the earth is in general below the normal. What occurs then may have occurred this winter also.

The observers at Calama, in an excursion to the top of a mountain range near Calama found additional specimens of the queer plant which they sent some time ago and which it has so far been impossible to identify. The plant is now in flower and has also green pods as well as dry ones. From all of the evidence it appears that it belongs to the same family as the potato, tomato and nightshade.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

Before the war shipments of international exchanges were made to Finland through the Russian Exchange Commission at Petrograd. Now that Finland has become an independent state, shipments will be forwarded directly to that country. The President of the Delegation of the Scientific Societies of Finland, Helsingfors, has offered the services of that Delegation as the Finnish Exchange Agency. This offer has been accepted and a shipment has already been made in care of that organization.

Dr. Richmond has received a letter dated February 21 from Dr. W. L. Abbott who says that he and Mr. Leonard, of the Division of Plants, arrived safely at Port au Prince, Haiti. They expect soon to go to Gonave Island and make, in the limited time at their disposal, as thorough an exploration of the island as the condition of the water supply will permit. Soon after their arrival at Port au Prince, a large warehouse adjoining the hotel caught fire and they were forced to throw their baggage out of the window and wait for the fire to burn itself out before moving back. Luckily no serious damage resulted from the incident.

An illustrated lecture course on Wild Flowers will be hold at the Wilson Normal School, 11th and Harvard Streets, N. W., under the auspices of The Wild Flower Preservation Society of America in cooperation with the Community Center Department of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia. The dates of the lectures are as follows:

March 18. Our Vanishing Wild Plants, by Albert A. Hansen, Bureau of Plant Industry.

March 21-27. Exhibition of water-color paintings of wild flowers at the Smithsonian Institution, by courtesy of Mrs. Chas. D. Walcott.

Open Sunday (21st) 2-4 P. M., week days 9A. M. to 4.30 P. M.

March 24. Our Native Orchids, by Dr. Paul Bartsch, U. S. Nat. Museum.

March 31. Why the Wild Flowers are so Wild, by Frederic V. Coville, Bureau of Plant Industry.

April 7. Our Native Ferns, by Dr. Paul Bartsch, U. S. Nat. Museum.

Mr. John B. Henderson, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, who for the past two years has devoted the major part of his time to molluscan research in the Division of Marine Invertebrates, has left for Cuba and Jamaica in order to secure certain anatomical material of West Indian operculate landshells necessary to complete a new classification of these mollusks, upon which he and Dr. Bartsch are working.

Dr. Bartsch talked at the Federal Schoolmen's Club Saturday, March 6, on "The Poison Gas Detector". He likewise addressed the Scoutmasters last Thursday on "Every Day Adventures in Nature".

Mr. Carl W. Mitman, Curator of the Division of Mechanical Technology, recently addressed the members of the Men's Club of St. Stephen's P. E. Church on the subject of Transportation Industries of the United States.

The National Gallery of Art has just received through the State Department, as a gift from the Duchess of Marlborough and other American born English friends of this country, a full length statue in white marble of Lord Chatham. It is by Francis Derwent Wood, a Royal Academician. The pedestal of gray marble is inscribed as follows: "This statue of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the British champion of American liberty, is presented by American women living in the United Kingdom as a memorial of the one hundred years peace between the two kindred nations and as an expression of their love for the land of their birth, and the land of their adoption. 1915-1915."

The Institution has received, within the last few weeks, some very pitiful letters from prominent scientific men, like Exner, in Vienna, to the effect that the families of some of the scientific men there, among them some of the world's greatest authorities in certain lines - like Dr. Hann in meteorology - are in actual want for food and near starvation. Dr. Abbot will mention this matter on Thursday afternoon at the meeting and any who would like to help to make contributions through Hoover's food agency may hand them to him.

Mr. H. E. Ewing has been provided with quarters in the Division of Insects to work on mites and has taken charge of the collection in that group.

Dr. H. C. Puckett of Seattle, Washington, spent two days last week in the laboratory of the Division of Physical Anthropology, examining the teeth in skulls of various primitive peoples. Dr. Puckett's practice is limited to children; his present trip east was made for the purpose of gathering information which will aid in determining the cause of early decay in human teeth. His observations have been that about 92 per cent of American school children have defective teeth; the health of the individual is impaired in direct proportion to the extent of these imperfections. Dr. Puckett finds but little indication of decay in the teeth of aborigines, a fact accounted for, he believes, by the coarseness of the food they consumed. White flour, soft foods and insufficient mastication is undoubtedly responsible for the relatively high proportion of defective teeth among highly civilized peoples.

ACCESSIONS AND EXHIBITS.

There has lately been brought to Washington a valuable and in many respects unique collection of Pueblo antiquities from a locality in New Mexico the archeology of which is little known. This collection consists of pottery and stone objects belonging to a little known type, objects of bone and other material including ornaments, and when described will afford a good picture of the culture of the prehistoric people of northern New Mexico. The collection was made last summer by Mr. J. A. Jeancon, whose field work was financed by Mr. Otto Mallery of Philadelphia. Mr. Jeancon is now at work on the material preparing a report which will be later published as a bulletin of the Bureau of Ethnology.

It is Mr. Mallery's intention to present these objects to the Bureau out of respect to his uncle, Col. Garrick Mallery, who was connected with the Bureau, and whose valuable reports are well known. The collection is from a village near Abiquiu, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, and it is especially valuable, in addition to the rare specimens, as it throws light on the relationship of the prehistoric pueblos of New Mexico and the cliff dwellers and other pueblos of the San Juan.

The work of grouping exhibition material in the Division of Mechanical Technology in accordance with the system outlined some time ago at the regular bi-weekly meeting of the Smithsonian staff is progressing slowly but surely.

In view of Dr. Mann's interesting talk on diatoms at the last family gathering, it may interest the Museum employees to know that a

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large mass (some 4 x 4 x 3 feet) of the Lompoc diatomaceous earth made up of untold billions of these fossil plants has been on exhibition in the Department of Geology for the past 15 years and that a slab containing the "friable" fossil herring may be seen in the exhibits of paleontology.

The exhibition series in the Department of Geology has been increased through exchanges by two samples of stony meteorites which were heretofore represented by small fragments only.

The large collection of Hawaiian marine mollusks which Mr. D. Tha anum, of Hilo, Hawaii, has so generously donated to the National Museum in order that Dr. Dall's report upon the molluscan fauna of the Hawaiian Islands may be rendered complete, is arriving in installments. The material which has so far arrived is most beautiful and perfect.

Three small but especially valuable contributions of Philippine land mollusks have been received during the past week from Mr. Walter F. Webb, Rochester, N.Y., Mr. Gilbert Perez, Lucena, Tayabas, Luzon, Philippine Islands, and Mr. C. M. Weber, Balabac, Philippine Islands. Each sending contains several interesting new species and all of them come from localities hitherto not represented in the Museum collections.

Dr. Carlos de la Torre, of the University of Havana, Cuba, recently sent seven terrestrial Isopoda from the Sierra de Cubitas. Four new species are represented, one of which is remarkably unique in its differences from hitherto recorded land crustacea, and is believed to be the first specimen of its kind to be recorded in any museum.

Secretary Walcott has received from the University of Michigan a facsimile copy of the Washington Manuscript of the Four Gospels, belonging to the Freer collection. The manuscript was edited by Professor Henry A. Sanders of the University of Michigan, and the facsimile was made by the photo-gelatine process and is a very creditable piece of work. The leaves of the manuscript were held between covers of two wooden panels painted with the portraits of the four Evangelists in the Coptic style. These paintings are reproduced in colors in the facsimile. The manuscript, together with three other Biblical manuscripts was acquired by Mr. Freer from an Arabian dealer in Gizeh, near Cairo, Egypt, in 1906. It consists of 187 parchment leaves or 374 pages, of which 372 are written in one column of 30 lines on each page, and contain the Four Gospels in the order of Matthew, John, Luke, and Mark. Professor Sanders, the editor of the manuscript, would place it in the fourth century A.D. The manuscript thus ranks with the Vatican Codex, hitherto known as the best and oldest Biblical manuscript and the most valuable treasure of the Vatican library in Rome. The paintings on the covers Professor Charles R. Morey of Princeton University is inclined to date from the seventh or eighth century.

Several years ago the Secretary received a facsimile of the Washington (Freer) Manuscript of the books of Deuteronomy and Joshua, and by his kindness both these works are now exhibited in the collection of Bibles on the second floor of the New Building of the Museum.

The holders of Third Liberty Loan Bonds can now exchange the incomplete bonds for completed bonds with all coupons attached any time between 9 and 3 o'clock at the 15th Street entrance of the Treasury.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. Paul Greeley has been appointed an assistant at the Calama, Chile, station of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. He will sail from New York about March 20.

Miss Norma Sloane, typist, is temporarily employed by the Division of Mechanical Technology assisting in the work of arranging a complete card index of the division's accessions.

ZOO NOTES.

Six specimens of the Indian ring-necked paroquet, new to the collection, and a dozen Japanese robins, were received in a recent shipment from San Francisco.

Two red kangaroos were shipped in exchange to Laredo, Texas, last week, for importation into Mexico.

"Soko" the chimpanzee, who has gained greatly in weight during the past winter, was carefully measured by Mr. Blackburne on March 10. Some of the dimensions recorded are astonishing: wrist joint to end of second finger, 12 inches; knuckle to end of second finger, 7 inches; foot, 11 inches; circumference of arm, 11 inches; chest, 34-1/2 inches.

LIBRARY.

Among the books recently received in the Library are the following:

- A. C. Seward, Fossil Plants, Volume 4.
- A. G. Webster, The Dynamics of Particles and of Rigid, Elastic and Fluid Bodies.

Heroes All.

Arthur Keith, Menders of the Maimed.

Gertrude Whiting, A Lace Guide to Makers and Collectors.

Maynard Keynes, Economic Consequences of Peace.

Marcel Martinez, Obras Completas, 12 volumes.

The following new periodicals have been added:

- Aire, Mar y Tierra - Madrid
 - Biblios - Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico
 - Journal of the British Science Guild - London
 - Journal of the Akita Mining College - Akita, Japan
 - Anglican Theological Review - New York
 - All the World - New York
 - The Family - New York
 - Northfield Schools Bulletin - East Northfield, Mass.
-

At the annual meeting of the Smithsonian Tennis Association held March 11, the following officers were reelected for the ensuing year: Mr. C. G. Abbot, President; Mr. N. W. Dorsey, Vice-President-Director; and Mr. Edward Stelle, Secretary-Treasurer. The Association maintains a good doubles court in the rear of the Smithsonian Building (dressing room and shower in the basement), and such employees of the Institution and its branches who are interested in the sport may secure information as to membership by communicating with Mr. Stelle in the Disbursing Office.

LOCAL NOTES.

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, April 1, 1920.

The regular bi-weekly meeting of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches will be held as usual in the main hall of the Smithsonian Building on Thursday, April 1, at 3.45 o'clock. At the last meeting Dr. Abbot called attention to the appeals for help directed to the Smithsonian by some of the leading Austrian scientists, Mr. Gill spoke on the Illustration of Scientific Publications, and Prof. Holmes gave some interesting recollections of the early days of the Institution.

Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, Pastor of Broadway Tabernacle, New York, will deliver the fourth Hamilton Fund Lecture under the title "The Old Order and the New", on April 13 at 8.15 P. M., in the auditorium of the New National Museum.

A hearing on the matter of the public printing and binding of the Institution and its branches was held before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives Tuesday afternoon.

The Secretary has presented to the Smithsonian Library 5800 separates, of which about 3000 relate to Geology and Paleontology, and 2800 to Minerals and Petrography. He has also presented to the Library several hundred volumes on the same subjects, which have not yet been entered in the Library catalogues.

Dr. Bartsch delivered a lecture on "Our Native Ferns" on March 24 before the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America.

Dr. Julia Gardner has returned to her researches on the Eocene Mollusca of Texas after two and a half years spent in France with the American Red Cross.

Mr. Edmund Heller, in charge of the Smithsonian African Expedition, recently gave a lecture on "Game Animals of British East Africa" before the Rhodesian Scientific Association at Bulawayo.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

Messrs. Abbot and Aldrich have continued their observations with the honeycomb pyranometer, observing the intensity of radiation of the so-called "black body" at different temperatures. The results may be looked at in two ways. If the honeycomb pyranometer is as accurate for long wave-lengths as it is for short wave-lengths then the so-called constant "sigma" must be 8.5×10^{-11} cal. per sq. cm. per minute. If, on the other hand, the constant "sigma" is regarded as known to be 8.2×10^{-11} then the honeycomb pyranometer

Local Notes, Thursday, April 1, 1920.

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is accurate to within about 3 per cent for long wave-length radiation. At all events, the instrument appears to be one of very great promise.

The observers are now determining the reflecting power of lamp-black, polished copper, polished silver, water, and other surfaces, which are of great interest in connection with studies of radiation and of the temperature of the earth.

ACCESSIONS AND EXHIBITS.

A large collection of minor objects of Oriental art, consisting of chalcedony, agate, crystal, porcelain, enamel, and glass snuff bottles, jade cups, and silver boxes from China, Siam and Burma, have been received from Mrs. H. Foster Bain, who is now in the East. This forms an important addition to the collection deposited in the Museum previous to Mrs. Bain's departure.

An important addition to the very meager sculptural possessions of the National Gallery received on March 29th, is a replica of Power's statue, "The Greek Slave", the gift of Mrs. B. H. Warder of this city. This charming work is now installed in the center of the floor space of the northwest room in the Gallery.

A portrait of Dr. W. H. Dall, recently painted by Wilford S. Conrow, is now exhibited on an easel in the large central room of the National Gallery.

A new illuminating apparatus for opaque objects under the microscope has just been installed in the division of insects, and has been examined with great interest by several members of other divisions. It is the invention of Professor A. L. Melander, Pullman, Wash. An automobile headlight reflector with its bulb set a little in advance of the focal point is the main feature of the installation.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Trees make nine-tenths of the annual height growth in less than 40 days?

Most trees start growing in April and stop growing in May or June?

Trees grow twice as much at night as during the day?

Some trees grow steadily during the growing season and others rest for days and then continue their growth?

That two rings represent sometimes only one year's growth?

Impressed by the need for having some means to bring such and many other facts of interest and instruction before the Museum visitors, the Section of Wood Technology is preparing two glass-enclosed panels, to flank the sides of the Wood Court entrance, upon which facts may be typed, forest phenomena sketched, and single forest photographs shown. In short, the so-called "Bulletin Boards" will afford an outlet for a-hundred-and-one facts of everyday forest interest, which are not "exhibitable", nor voluminous enough to be shown by themselves.

3.

Dr. William H. Dall has presented to the Museum a collection of proof impressions in plaster casts of 104 engraved gems in the Vatican Cabinet in Rome. The themes of the engravings are from classical mythology, as the battle of the gods with the giants, the rape of Ganymede, Apollo slaying the python, a. s. f. The impressions are finely mounted in a cardboard case made in form of a volume.

The Division of Birds received 228 birds from Australia recently, the first shipment of Dr. W. L. Abbott's collector, Mr. C. M. Hoy. This is the first collection of any size received by the National Museum since the Centennial, and the skins then presented were without definite localities or dates. Mr. Hoy's specimens are well prepared, with good data, and will be of great value to the National Collection for comparison.

The Genera of Grasses of the United States with special reference to the economic species, by A. S. Hitchcock, Systematic Agrostologist, has been issued as U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 772. This contains an account of the more important grasses, with keys to the genera. Each genus is described and one or more species illustrated. There are 174 text figures and 20 plates. The work can be supplied by the Superintendent of Documents (40 cents).

PERSONNEL.

Mr. B. A. Stubbs has received a temporary appointment as preparator in the Museum, to assist in working up the War Museum material. Mr. Stubbs is an ex army sergeant and was at the front over a year.

Miss Leslie Van Scoyoc, Stenographer and typewriter in the Division of Correspondence and Documents, National Museum, for about three years, has resigned.

ZOO NOTES.

Sunday, March 21, was the first day of great attendance at the Zoo for the spring months. 56,000 people visited the Park on that day. On last Sunday, March 28, the official record of attendance was 53,000.

A pair of Baikal Teal Ducks was received from eastern Asia, via San Francisco, March 24. This is a particularly handsome species not heretofore shown in the water-fowl collection.

A young llama, born March 25, is the latest addition to the collection.

Two American bison, surplus animals born in the Park, were sent in exchange to the Zoo in Salt Lake City, March 29.

LOCAL NOTES.

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, April 15, 1920.

The bi-weekly meeting of the staff of the Institution and its branches will be held Thursday afternoon at 3.45 o'clock in the main hall of the Smithsonian building. At the last meeting Dr. Hough read a paper on the subject of "Earliest Recorded Time", Mr. Mooney spoke on "Indian Symbolism", and Mr. Lewton gave an account of the origin and development of the new fabric known as "Cartridge Silk".

Secretary and Mrs. Walcott spent last week at Spring Lake Beach, New Jersey. On Friday the Secretary attended a meeting in New York City of the executive committee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The Hamilton Fund Lecture was delivered in the Auditorium of the Natural History Building of the National Museum on Tuesday evening, April 13, by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York. Under the title "The Old Order and the New", Dr. Jefferson discussed the present world-wide unrest and the means of combating it

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

The observers at Calama report that on March 11, it being cloudless all day long, they observed the solar constant of radiation 22 times-twice by the old method and 20 times by the new. The results have not yet been computed but will be awaited with the greatest interest for two reasons. In the first place, they will give a very strong evidence of the degree of accuracy to be expected from such observations. In the second place, the measurements may indicate some variation of the sun within a single day.

Messrs. Moore and Abbot also sent specimens of three rare plants collected on top of a mountain 10,000 feet high situated a little distance west of Calama in the most barren region of the earth's surface. These plants have been examined by Dr. Rose who praises the skill and zeal of our observers shown in collecting and preserving them, and regards the plants as of much interest and value for the collection here.

Mr. John B. Henderson, a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, has returned from a collecting trip in Cuba, and resumed his researches in the Museum.

Dr. Bartsch gave a lecture on "Our Native Ferns" before the Washington, D. C. Chapter of the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America at the Wilson Normal School on April 7. He also addressed the Washington Club on "Our Native Ferns and Orchids" April 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Oldroyd, of California, are visiting the Museum. They have brought with them an interesting collection of West American Mollusks which they are studying with the aid of the Museum collections.

Dr. W. L. Abbott in a letter to Dr. C. W. Richmond from St. Marc, Haiti, dated March 23, says that he and Mr. Leonard were just back from Gonave Island where they found conditions very dry, as the rains had been deficient for the past three years and the original forest practically gone and replaced by grass lands. About one

hundred bird skins were secured from the island by Dr. Abbott, and Mr. Leonard did very well with the plants. Before making a shipment, they were going up into the hills above St. Marc for ten days or so before returning to Port au Prince. Dr. Abbott states that Mr. Leonard was very much pleased with the Gonave trip.

Mr. T. T. Belote, Curator of the Division of History, National Museum, delivered an interesting address on Thursday evening last to the Men's Club of St. Stephen's P. E. Church on the subject, "The Naming of America". He also spoke on the Museum collections.

The Universal Film Manufacturing Company took some pictures recently of the early model locomotives and automobiles in the division of mechanical technology, for use in an educational film which will show important progress during the terms of each President of the United States.

Mr. W. E. Myer of Nashville, Tennessee, has been at work for the last fortnight, in the library of the Bureau of American Ethnology elaborating the field notes of many years on mounds and artifacts from that state. His studies have been devoted to a portion of Tennessee the archeology of which has not been investigated, and he has added many new facts to our knowledge of the prehistoric aborigines of the state.

A letter from Dr. Hrdlicka states in effect that his work in China has been very successful and that he has succeeded in arousing a great deal of interest and enthusiasm in anthropological matters. Dr. Hrdlicka will return next month via Italy. Considerable difficulty was encountered in securing any transportation back to this country.

Mr. Ellsworth P. Killip, of the Division of Plants, returned Friday from Jamaica, where he and Mr. Maxon have been engaged in making botanical collections.

Parts 1 and 2 of Volume 22 of the Contributions from the National Herbarium have been issued recently. The first is entitled "Revisions of North American Grasses", by A. S. Hitchcock and Agnes Chase; and the second, "A Study of Allocarya" by C. V. Piper.

Dr. W. M. Mann of the Division of Insects, has returned from a two months trip through Spanish Honduras, where he visited the principal fruit growing districts and made collections of economic insects, especially those attacking fruits.

At the request of the Bureau of Fisheries, Mr. Walter Koelz of the University of Michigan has been furnished laboratory facilities in the Division of Fishes for the purpose of making a critical study of the whitefishes.

Prof. J. E. Pearce of the University of Texas, has transmitted to the Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology a report on field work in 1919 on the archeology of Texas. The report is entitled "The Burnt Rock Kitchen Middens of Central and West Texas" and contains many new observations in this hitherto neglected area. A collection of artifacts made in this work will later be added to the National Museum.

The Bureau is cooperating with the University of Texas in this field work and the results thus far obtained are very promising

Mr. Gerard Fowke, a collaborator of the Bureau of American Ethnology, left St. Louis on April 1 for Honolulu. He will make an archeological reconnaissance of the Sandwich Islands with a view to future intensive work by the Bureau.

Mr. J. A. Jeancon of Santa Fe, N. M., Director of the O. T. Mallery archeological expedition of 1919, spoke before the Anthropological Society of Washington in the Natural History Building last Tuesday. His subject was "Antiquities of the Jemez Plateau, New Mexico" and included limited remarks on last summer's valuable collection, which is to be presented to the Bureau of American Ethnology by Mr. Mallery. Mr. Jeancon is now at work on this collection in the division of American Archeology and is also preparing a report for publication by the Bureau.

Neil M. Judd, Curator of American Archeology, will leave for northwestern Arizona May 1 to continue his archeological investigations for the Bureau of American Ethnology. The region to be explored this year is almost wholly desert; the number of ancient ruins lying within it is entirely unknown. At the present time this region is practically uninhabited.

Roosevelt

Anyone wishing to become a member of the Women's Memorial Association can do so by applying to Miss Carnahan, in the Library of the New Museum. Anyone who joins contributes a dollar and fills out a membership blank; this entitles one to a bronze pin of membership and to have his or her name in the list of donors to the fund. The object is well known, to purchase, restore and maintain Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace, New York City, as a Roosevelt Museum and center for studying the principles and ideals of American patriotism. Boys and girls under 16 become Junior Donors by giving 25 cents. Those who give any sum down to \$1.00 are donors.

The blanks and literature on the subject have been left with Miss Carnahan by members of the local committee of the Washington Branch and she will be glad to supply them to any who might be interested.

EXHIBITS AND ACCESSIONS.

The cases containing the fauna of the District of Columbia are being rearranged in the whale hall of the Natural History Building where it is intended that they shall remain until their former space or one equally good can be assigned them. This exhibit is much sought by school teachers and pupils of the public schools. It is the intention to enlarge it from time to time in order that the Museum may render all the aid possible to the people of the District in their studies of natural history. Groups are being prepared showing the birds in their natural environment as far as space will be permit. The reptiles and batrachians are arranged in three table cases on trays showing the natural environment.

Among recent accessions in the Division of Plants are 215 specimens of Central American plants, received from Prof. W. W. Rowlee; 265 specimens from Palestine, presented by the New York State Museum; and 690 plants from Louisiana, presented by Rev. Brother G. Arsene. The last collection is of special value, because the flora of the Gulf states is poorly represented in the American herbaria. Many of the species represented were not known previously from Louisiana, and two, at least, had not been reported from the United States.

An interesting collection of samples of guano, mainly fossil, from islands off the Peruvian coast, has recently been sent to Dr. Albert Mann by Dr. R. C. Murphy of the Brooklyn Museum. They are being examined for diatoms which they contain in considerable quantity.

The section of Vertebrate Paleontology has recently completed the mounting for exhibition of two remarkably fine skeletons, both of

which are new to the collection. The first of these is that of an extinct sea living reptile known as Tylosaurus proriger, which was acquired from the well known fossil collector Mr. Charles H. Sternberg by whom it was collected from the chalk deposits of western Kansas. The skeleton which is nearly 25 feet in length is unusually well preserved and has been mounted in half relief as a wall panel, the dark bone of the skeleton standing out in a strong relief against the yellow chalk of the background. Action has been given the specimen by posing the animal with the head and forward part of the body bent downward as if in the act of diving.

The second skeleton is that of Brontotherium hatcheri, a representative of that group of extinct mammals known as the Titanotheres, of which the Museum has an unrivaled collection of skulls, something over 100 in number, representing five genera and 28 species. It is particularly appropriate that this, the only mounted skeleton in any museum, should happen to pertain to the species named for Mr. J. B. Hatcher, who made the collection.

This specimen of Brontotherium was found in Sioux County, Nebraska, and although not the largest individual of its kind nevertheless is of very sizeable dimensions, measuring nearly 11 feet in length and over 7 feet in height at the shoulders. The specimen has been given a rapid walking pose with one fore foot off the ground ready to be brought forward for the next step. It is thought that putting action into these fossil specimens not only gives variety but greatly adds to the interest of the exhibits.

An interesting and attractive exhibit of materia medica specimens obtained from the mineral kingdom has recently been installed in the Division of Medicine. In medicine these substances, procured from mineral sources, are called "chemicals" in contradistinction to "galenicals," which are medicinal substances approved of by Galen, a celebrated physician and medical writer of the second century, who opposed the use of chemical drugs. The display includes samples of ores which are the principal sources of these medicines, scenes showing how the ores occur in nature, etc., and specimens of the medicinal substances.

The essential oils are very important from a medicinal standpoint which is indicated by the fact that the Pharmacopoeias of all countries contain a large number of preparations of this class. These oils exist in all odoriferous vegetable tissues, sometimes pervading the plant, sometimes confined to a single part; in some instances contained in distinct cells; in others formed upon the surface, as in many flowers, and exhaled as soon as formed. Occasionally two or more are found in different parts of the same plant. The oils are strongly odorous and are used largely, therefore, in perfumery, and to conceal nauseous tastes and odors in medicine. Therapeutically the oils differ a good deal in their activity. Several of these are employed as surgical antiseptics; oil of cloves is used in dentistry to relieve pain, the relief being due to the paralyzing action of the oil on the exposed nerve after a preliminary irritation. An exhibit has been arranged in the Division of Medicine to show some of the principal points of interest of this class of medicinal substances. Colored cuts show the parts of the plants; raw materials the parts used, and finally the oil as it is placed on the market by the manufacturer. The display is supplemented by a series of models showing how the oils are obtained by the process of distillation which is the principal method used. The Dodge & Olcott Company of New York City, contributed the raw material and oil specimens, and Mr. Charles A. Myers, Jr., of the above named company, donated a small model of a composite type still.

An interesting exhibition of Mission and other California Indian baskets has just been opened to the public in the Natural History building of the National Museum. They are the gift of Miss Ella F. Hubby of Pasadena, California, and represent the best specimens procurable of the work of many tribes now extinct or

existing as a mere handful of persons. Those of the Channel Indians are of especial interest, as giving an idea of the degree of cultivation obtaining among the tribes formerly inhabiting the coasts of southern California.

ZOO NOTES.

William M. Mann of the Bureau of Entomology brought an interesting collection of live animals from Honduras, April 7, for the park. The collection contains 6 species new to the collection, including the Central American forms of Kinkajou, paca, agouti, and squirrel; as well as two much rarer animals, the mantled howler monkey and Rosaignon's snapping turtle, neither of which has ever before been shown in the park.

An especially fine collection of animals was received on March 30 from W. J. LaVarre of Washington, who has just returned from a trip up the Amazon and its tributaries. Included are a scarlet ibis, 2 egrets, 8 parrots, an ocelot, a margay cat, 4 monkeys, and a matamata turtle. Among the parrots are three species new to the collection; and the monkeys include a specimen of the rare black-headed ouakari (*Cacajao melanocephalus*) which has never been represented in the Park. It is one of the three known species of American monkeys which have short tails. The curious matamata turtle is an especially important accession, it being a specimen of unusual size for this rare turtle.

Two fine specimens of the American green macaw, never before shown in the Park, were received via Laredo, Texas, March 31.

The inclement weather on Easter Sunday and Monday sadly interfered with the attendance at the Park on these days. Sunday, April 11, being the first real spring-like day, more than made up, however, as 95,000 people visited the Park - this being the largest attendance ever recorded for a single day.

The telephone company reports that 998 calls for Mr. Lyon, Miss Peacock, and other fictitious persons, were intercepted at the exchange on April Fools Day this year. Had the three trunk lines to the Park not been monitored on that day it would have required the constant time of two clerks at the office, and the necessary telephone business of the Park would have been entirely suspended.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. Austin H. Clark, assistant curator in the Division of Marine Invertebrates, has been made curator of the Division of Echinoderms.

Mr. Waldo L. Schmitt, assistant curator in the Division of Marine Invertebrates, has been given the title of Associate Curator in the same division.

LIBRARY.

New periodicals:

Boletin de la Jefatura de Policia de Montevideo.
Bulletin de la Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la Mer Mediterranee, Monaco.
Rivista Tecnica d'Aeronautica, Rome.
Records of the South Australian Museum, Adelaide.
The Liberian News, Monrovia, Liberia.

New publications:

Observations on the geology of the United States of America,

- by Wm. Maclure, Philadelphia, 1817.
Geological and agricultural survey of Rensselaer County,
New York, by Thomas Eaton, Albany, 1822.
New or little known crane-flies from Japan, by C. P.
Alexander.
Bedell, F.: The air propeller.
Bairstow, L.: Progress of aviation in the war period.
Boy scout organization in the Kingdom of Siam. (L. C.)
Braak, C.: Het klimaat van den Idjen. (L. C.)
Budapest. Musei Nationalis Hungarici. Annales 1919.
Böckh, H.: Mining and stone industry of Hungary.
Commissao de Linhas Telegraphicas Estrategicas de Matto-
Grosso ao Amazonas Publicacao. (L. C.)
Expedicao Scientifica Roosevelt-Rondon. (L. C.)
Eusebio Fiallos, V.: Apuntes a la flora hondurena. (L. C.)
Hungarian Territorial Integrity League, Budapest, Publica-
tions.
Shanahan, E. W. : Animal foodstuffs. (L. C.)
The Year's Art, 1919.
Hungarian Geographical Society, Budapest. Appeal of the
society to the geographical societies of the
world. (L. C.)
Revyuk, E. : Trade with Ukraine --- natural wealth, needs,
and commercial opportunities.
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LOCAL NOTES.

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

Thursday, April 29, 1920.

The usual bi-weekly meeting of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches will be held in the main hall of the Smithsonian Building Thursday afternoon at 3.45 o'clock. This will probably be the last gathering of the Smithsonian "family" for the season. At the last meeting Mr. Hollister spoke on the National Zoological Park, Mr. Austin Clark on "Echinoderms", and Dr. Abbot gave a brief account of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's latest invention, the flying boat.

The National Academy of Sciences held its annual meeting in Washington on April 26, 27, 28. Scientists associated with the Smithsonian who delivered papers at the scientific sessions held in the auditorium of the Museum were: Secretary Walcott, President of the Academy, "Explorations for Cambrian fossils in the Canadian Rockies"; Dr. Abbot, "New observations on the variability of the sun"; Mr. F. V. Coville, "The influence of cold in stimulating the growth of plants"; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, "Distribution and villages of the Indian tribes of the Klamath river region, California"; and Prof. Robert C. Goddard, "The possibilities of the rocket in weather forecasting".

From Notes on American Museums published by Dr. A.R. Crook, Director of the Illinois State Museum, is quoted the following paragraph:

"At Washington, the New National Building illustrates what a museum should be, and the collections show the height of the art of exhibition. It is a fitting institution for a great nation".

Mr. William R. Maxon, Associate Curator of the Division of Plants, returned from Jamaica April 17th, bringing the remainder of the botanical collections which he and Mr. Killip, who returned a week earlier, made in that island during their recent field work of about two months, carried on through the cooperation of several institutions. In addition to the material to be retained by the National Museum, nearly uniform sets of the entire collection will be distributed to the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University, the New York Botanical Garden, the Field Museum of Natural History, and the University of Illinois, all of which contributed equally to the expenses of the field work. Sets of the woody plants and orchids will be sent to the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University and to Mr. Oakes Ames, respectively, in return for funds contributed toward the exploration. Upwards of 1700 numbers were collected.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

The National Committee of the United States for the restoration of Belgium, the principal work of which is being conducted under the direction of Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, has collected and sent to the Institution for transmission to Belgium over 12,000 publications. These publications, which were packed in 122 boxes, measuring 767 cubic feet and weighing 25,423 pounds, were recently sent to New York for shipment. This is the largest single consignment ever forwarded through the Exchange Service to any one address at one time. It is greater than the combined bulk of the shipments sent abroad during the entire year 1871. The Institution is still receiving books for the University of Louvain, and these will be forwarded at a subsequent date.

A letter to Mr. Austin H. Clark from Mr. Edmund Heller of the Smithsonian African Expedition, dated Nairobi, British East Africa, March 14, 1920, says in part:

"Since leaving Beira we have explored and taken by storm Quilimane, Mozambique Island, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tabora, and all the railway systems in the conquered territory, also Tanga, Moshi, the great snow mountain Kilimanjaro, the Voi military railway, Mombasa and Nairobi. Now we are spending a month here developing many thousands of feet of cinema film which we have had to carry with us since leaving Rhodesia November 15th. On my arrival at Moshi January 25th I discovered that I had been lost to the world since November, and there I received the first news of the sad accident which befell our Congo section, two months after the affair had occurred! ----- All of Africa has sleeping sickness except those parts where actual death reigns. From here I expect to go through Uganda, the upper Congo forest region, and then to Abyssinia. Raven, Shantz and Kohler are at Lake Tanganyika now but I expect them here soon as I have only Scott with me".

Mr. J. A. Jeancon, of Colorado Springs, returned to Colorado last Saturday. Mr. Jeancon has been engaged during the past two months in working over the archeological collections gathered by him last summer near Abiquiu, New Mexico, for Mr. Otto T. Mallery and in preparing a report on his observations for the Bureau of American Ethnology. The collections have been presented to the Bureau by Mr. Mallery and will later be transferred to the Museum.

Neil M. Judd, Curator of American Archeology, attended a meeting in Philadelphia Saturday and Sunday at which a new research body, the Maya Society, was organized. Membership is limited to those who have done investigative work in connection with the Maya Indians of Mexico and Central America; the object of the Society is to make better known the historic and prehistoric treasures of a people whose architecture and printed records surpassed those of all other American aborigines. Prof. Holmes and Dr. Fewkes are also charter members.

The National Gallery has been further enriched by the gift from Mrs. B. H. Warder, of Washington, of a charming group in white marble, "The Sleeping Children", by William Rinehart, and the loan of two handsome Sevres vases of large size.

L. B. Woodruff, of New York City, recently spent two days studying types of Homoptera in the Division of Insects.

Mr. T. Matsumoto of the Imperial Geological Institute, Tokyo, visited the Museum this week. Mr. Matsumoto has been studying for the past year in the Geological Department of the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, and is now leaving for England to continue his studies there.

Prof. L. H. Bailey of Ithaca, and Dr. Francis W. Pennell of the New York Botanical Garden, were recent visitors at the National Herbarium.

ACCESSIONS AND EXHIBITS.

Recent accessions in the Division of Plants include a lot of about 500 specimens of Chinese plants received as a gift from the Canton Christian College, Canton, China, and about 200 plants from Florida presented by J. P. Young, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

In a collection of sixty bird skins recently presented to the U. S. National Museum by Mr. B. H. Swales, Honorary Custodian of Birds' Eggs, fifty-one species and three genera were unrepresented in the Division of Birds before. The donation is mostly made up of Old World birds and will prove of the greatest value in identifying material.

An attempt is being made in the Department of Geology to arouse an interest, or better, to cater to an interest already existing, in the history of the progress of that science and its personnel. With this end in view, photographs and engravings of the principal early workers, together with their publications, particularly text books, have been installed in two flat topped gem cases at the north end of the geological hall on the first floor in the Natural History Building. Thus far the collection, which it is hoped to be added to in the future, consists of the following portraits and publications: Portrait of Wm. Maclure, with a copy of his Observations on the Geology of the United States of America, 1817. ~~The first edition of this work was published in 1809, and was the first attempt at a systematic work and geological map of this part of America.~~ Portrait of Amos Eaton, with a copy of his "Index of the Geology of the Northern States, 1820". The first edition of this work appeared in 1818.

- Also a copy of his "Geological and Agricultural Survey of Rensselaer County, State of New York, 1822".
- Portrait of Edward Hitchcock, with a copy of the first edition of his "Elementary Geology, 1840". This constituted one of the most important text books of the period and passed through 30 editions.
- Portrait of Parker Cleveland, with a copy of the first edition of his "Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy and Geology, published 1816". This was the first systematic work on Mineralogy by an American.
- Portrait of Charles U. Shepard, with a copy of the first edition of his "Treatise on Mineralogy, 1822".
- Portrait of J. D. Dana, with a copy of the first edition of his "System of Mineralogy, 1837"; and of his "Manual of Geology, 1863".
- (1) A tablet of 8 photographs of the principal geologists and paleontologists of the U. S. Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel, 1867-1868.
Contains portraits of; R. P. Whitfield, Jas. Hall, F. B. Meek, O. C. Marsh, J. D. Hague, Arnold Hague, S. F. Emmons, and Clarence King.
 - (2) A tablet of 5 photographs of the principal geologists and paleontologists of the U. S. Geological Survey west of the 100th Meridian, 1869-78.
Contains portraits of; J. J. Stevenson, A. R. Marvin, Jules Marcou, G. K. Gilbert, and C. A. White.
 - (3) A tablet of 10 photographs of principal geologists and paleontologists of the U. S. Geological and Geographic Survey of the Territories, 1867-78.
Contains portraits of; A. C. Peale, F. N. Endlich, F. H. Bradley, A. R. Marvin, W. H. Holmes, F. B. Meek, E. D. Cope, Jos. Leidy, Leo Lesquereux, and F. V. Hayden.
 - (4) A tablet of 4 photographs of the principal geologists and paleontologists of the U. S. Geological and Geographic surveys, 1875-78.
Contains portraits of; C. E. Dutton, C. A. White, G. K. Gilbert, and J. W. Powell.

A fine photograph of the Volador, Batfish, or Flying Gurnard, (*Cephalacanthus volitans*) has been received by the Division of Fishes from Mr. H. H. Morris of Galveston, Texas. Mr. Morris writes that the mounted specimen, taken on the Campeche Banks, Gulf of Mexico,

measures 21 inches in length, 28" from tip to tip of pectorals; an unusually large fish of its kind. This fish, like the "flying-fishes" (a vastly different group of fishes) has the power of "flight," but for much shorter distances. According to Dr. Smith, U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, the Pacific form (*C. orientalis*) as observed by him in the Philippine Islands grows to a much larger size than those found in the Atlantic.

The Division of Textiles has just received for exhibition a number of specimens of silk knitted fabrics of plain and fancy construction, as a forerunner of a large series of all kinds of knitted textiles.

A diversity of raw materials, especially cotton, silk, wool and artificial silk, readily lend themselves to fabrics constructed on this principle, and these knitted cloths manifestly cover a large field. Such fabrics are by no means limited to women's wear, for long before they were introduced to the trade in the guise of novelties, they were well-known to the men's trade as staple fabrics for ties, underwear, bathing and gymnasium suits. However, the present great demand for knitted fabrics, especially of silk, is for women's garments, on account of their popularity for all classes of underwear, lingerie, blouses, sport dresses, suits, sweaters, wraps, etc. This demand has created a market which has been developed to the fullest extent, and the production of the most beautiful specimens showing unique patterns and varied colors is being carried on by American manufacturers.

Samples of "Deluxknit" have been received from H. R. Mallinson and Company, Inc.; "Midgette" and other tricolettes from Michel & Krieger; "Trico" and "Dominette" from the Haas Brothers Fabrics Corporation. These samples are made of artificial silk and are received in tubular form as they are taken from the machine.

A working-model complete in every detail showing the mining and preparation of the commercial forms of salt, made and presented by the Worcester Salt Company of New York, has been received and is being set up in the division of mineral technology.

An interesting collection of liquid, semi-liquid and dry containers, and other articles made from wood pulp has recently been received by the Section of Wood Technology from the Drake Process Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio. The process is new and differs from former ones in that instead of being pressed in a mold the wood pulp is blown into a mold and the particles seem to float to their places and are then pressed there by air or steam.

In the former processes, the main disadvantage is that the corners of square containers are weak. In the Drake Process this has been corrected, and instead of being weaker than or of the same strength as the rest of the container, the corners are reenforced by extra pulp, automatically rounded into form. The corner of one of the square containers in the series has been cut away to show this feature.

Milk bottles, powder containers, unbreakable doll's bodies, cereal, tea and coffee containers complete the display, together with samples of wood pulp, beaten and in the lap, from which the containers are made.

The Section of Wood Technology has also come into possession of a cross section of old Philadelphia cedar water pipe through the unsolicited cooperation of Mr. Charles H. LaWall, Dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

This specimen would be nothing out of the ordinary if it were not for its age and remarkable state of preservation. Data accompanying the specimen (and Dean LaWall has authenticated the same by consultation with the Philadelphia Water Bureau) states that the pipe was laid in Philadelphia, Pa., near Tenth and Chestnut Streets, about 1810, its use discontinued about 1830, and dug up in 1920. In use 20 years--in the ground 110 years--and still in a wonderful state of preservation! What more lasting testimonial could be asked with respect to the durability of one of our commercial woods?

Local Notes, Thursday, April 29, 1920.

ZOO NOTES.

A new outdoor cage for the chimpanzee is being constructed on the east side of the lion house adjoining the winter quarters of that interesting animal. This arrangement will do away with the necessity of transferring the chimpanzee twice a year, and make it possible for him to enjoy the outdoor quarters a much greater portion of the time, or whenever the weather is pleasant.

Many of the birds which have been in winter quarters were transferred to outdoor cages during the past week, and nesting activities are already conspicuous in the great flight cage. The cormorants and night herons, which remained out all winter, have nests of young.

PERSONNEL.

Mrs. Eleanor C. White, who has been temporarily employed as a preparator in the Division of Plants, has received a permanent appointment, through certification by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. George H. Sherwood has been probationally appointed as Assistant Engineer in the National Museum.

Mr. William W. Torbert, for many years attached to the office of the Administrative Assistant, has resigned to accept an appointment in the Field Service of the War Department.

Miss Mary J. S. O'Brien, stenographer to Mr. Knowles, has resigned.

Mr. R. Luther Reed, who had been continuously employed under the Institution since 1880, died at George Washington Hospital on April 28th. He was foreman of the Museum carpenter shop until the Zoological Park was established, where he served until brought back by Secretary Langley to work on his aerodromes. Mr. Langley has expressed in his publications his appreciation of Mr. Reed's skill and efficient service in that connection.

Mr. Reed leaves a record of 40 years faithful service to the Institution and his death is much regretted by all.
