

No. 4,
LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, August 18, 1921.

With this issue, publication of "LOCAL NOTES" will be suspended until October 6.

The following notes were received from Mrs. Walcott:

"Our last camp we named "Wild Flower Camp." Our tents were pitched beside a small lake and the ground sloped rapidly up the mountain side to some dark evergreens, except in the center where the snow slides had mowed everything down. Here was the wild flower paradise, and I have never seen anything equal to it anywhere in the mountains. Dr. Walcott suggested that I count them and I noted 52 species in perfection within two hundred yards of the tent. A dozen painters' brushes of various hues, from white to pink and red and the various shades between, counted but one; there were two sorts of forget-me-nots, wild heliotrope, arnica, larkspur, in a wonderful color combination. No garden planting could have been more effective. A little higher up in the trees, the various heathers, Labrador tea, asters, saxifrages, and wood betony and an anemone here and there, while on the other side of the tent where a limestone drift came down, were the plants delighting in a lime soil - aquilegia, white thistles, three or four peas, pharcelia, etc. The next day going to the pass and over it, I counted twenty-seven other species of the Alpine type; altogether seventy-nine flowers in full bloom at the same time, that could have been gathered in a few hours time.

Two days before, I had gone down Baker Creek to get some trout. We found the fishing hole at the end of a series of chutes and rapids in a small canon, where, standing on a rock ledge, you could look into the deep green pool and see the great trout, when the bubbles settled away, feeding in the cool water. The hole was about 40 feet across and very deep, but the water was so clear that it was a wonderful sight in the sunshine. Just at the far side, on a ledge three feet above the rushing stream, as it left the pool, a water ouzel had made her globular nest of moss, so sheltered by the overhanging rocks that no storm could reach it. In the small opening four wide open mouths could be seen whenever the parents approached. This they did every few minutes with dancing motion from stone to stone, and finally wetting the mouthful of insects and uttering sundry short calls, would rapidly dart towards the nest, and without lighting, one or more of the little mouths would receive its portion. Two days later we visited the hole a second time, but the little birds had left the nest and the parents were feeding them along the shore. Eighteen large trout were our reward, in addition to the interesting observations we had made on the birds and trout."

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been elected a member of the Indiana Archeological Society.

Mr. W. E. Myer, voluntary collaborator in the Bureau of American Ethnology, after a short vacation in Maine has returned to Washington.

In a letter from Dr. Hitchcock, written from Kyoto, he says that he made a 3-day trip to Hokone and Mt. Fuji, accompanied by Mr. Nakayuma of the Plant Quarantine Station, Yokohama: "I collected grasses and took three dozen 5x7 pictures. Fuji was cloudy and I did not get a picture of it. I ascended as far as there was any vegetation, but not to the top.

"We went by rail and electric line to Kawakudari, through marvelous mountain scenery. The road in the mountains passed through numerous tunnels and ascended by switchbacks to 1700 feet. We then walked

sonian Institution Expedition to Africa, were recently received at the Museum. They contained 235 birds and a few other miscellaneous specimens. This is a very important collection, coming as it does from the Lake Tanganyika region, a locality from which the Museum has had no collections, in birds at least.

The birds collected on the Yale University-National Geographic Society's Expedition to Peru were recently received in the Division of Birds. They were originally shipped to the American Museum of Natural History, as under an arrangement between the National Geographic Society and Dr. Frank M. Chapman they were to be worked up and published upon by him. This he has now done in Bulletin No. 117, U. S. National Museum: "The Distribution* in the Urubamba Valley of Peru." The collection comprises about 700 skins and contains ten types of birds described by Dr. Chapman from the collection. This is a welcome addition to the bird collection of the National Museum as they are from a region but poorly represented hitherto and from a country with one of the richest avifaunas in the world.
" *of Bird Life"

A collection of very beautiful autocromes of the San Francisco Exposition were received by the photographic division for their exhibit this week. They are the gift of Mrs. Murray Warner of Eugene, Oregon, in memory of her husband, Major Murray Warner, who made them.

The following papers have just been published by the National Museum:
Some Notes on Wasps of the Subfamily Nyssoninae, with Descriptions of New Species, by S. A. Rohwer, Custodian of Hymenoptera, United States National Museum.
The North American Semiparasitic Copepods of the Genus Clausidium, by Charles Branch Wilson, of the Department of Biology, State Normal School, Westfield, Massachusetts.
The Crystallography and Chemical Composition of Creedite, by William F. Foshag, Assistant Curator, Division of Mineralogy, United States National Museum.
Crustacea from Lake Valencia, Venezuela, by A. S. Pearse, of the University of Wisconsin.
New Species of Lepidoptera in the United States National Museum, by William Shaus, Assistant Curator of Insects of the United States National Museum.
Foraminifera of the Philippine and Adjacent Seas, by Joseph A. Cushman, of the Boston Society of Natural History, 480 pages, 100 plates.

When we read of the use of charms, amulets, incantations, invocations, etc., in the olden days for the cure of ailments of all kinds, we realize the close association of magic and medicine in those days. But probably if Prometheus, the first pharmacist, who, according to mythologists, stole fire from heaven for the benefit of mankind and taught men to prepare healing medicine for the cure of all maladies, could witness the automatic operations of the tablet machine just installed in the Division of Medicine he would think medicine making as magical today as it was in his time.

This automatic tablet machine, which is a product of the Authur Colton Company of Detroit, Michigan, had been connected electrically, and the simple turning of the electric switch causes the machine to begin operating. By changing the punches, medicated tablets of all kinds and sizes can be made. From one to three hundred tablets are produced per minute. Demonstrations are given upon request.

PERSONNEL.

Miss Rose Busam has been appointed temporarily as stenographer in the National Gallery of Art.

about five miles to Hakone, where we spent the night at a Japanese hotel. This was my first experience at a strictly Japanese-style hotel. Mr. Nakayuma conducted the negotiations, of course, as the hotel people understood no English. The verandah of the hotel is raised two feet above the ground. We sat on this and took off our shoes. We were given sandals but I was not expert enough to wear them and soon discarded them, going about in my stocking feet. A maid appeared and kneeling on the floor, her hands also on the floor, bowed low. She then conducted us to our rooms. These were adjoining. We ate our meals in Mr. Nakayuma's room. (There is no dining room, all the meals are served in the guests' rooms.) This room now contained a table 2 by 3 feet, and about a foot high. Two rather thin cushions were placed at the table for our seats. We sat cross-legged on them. There was no other furniture in the room. Tea was served immediately. The tea was in a little pot and hot water from a heavy kettle was poured on. The small cups, without handles, were set in metal saucers. Nothing is served with the tea and no spoons are given. It is green tea. Each time the maid came in she bowed low as before, and she served the tea kneeling. Tea is served on arrival regardless of the time of day. As this was evening, supper soon followed. This consisted of the following: broiled beef or steak; fried fish; boiled rice, dry, supplied from a large dish; a bowl of liquid in which were mushrooms and some sort of cake, the liquid being flavored with a peculiar sauce made from soya beans; a small dish of pungent sauce for flavoring everything else. (This, says Mr. Nakayuma, is made from barley or other grain, soya beans and some other things, and fermented. The flavor was not to my liking, but I might learn to like it.) Altogether, there was not a thing that I liked except the beef, which was normal. The fish had been flavored. But I ate the meal, nevertheless.

"July 24 to 26 we went to Nikko, in the mountains Japan is disappointing as a grass country, but I have got a lot of data on bamboos.

"Yesterday we came from Yokohama to Kyoto and shall probably leave for Nagasaki Saturday, and sail for Shanghai about August 3 to 5 Japan is awfully costly. Hotel here is 20 yen a day for two, more proportionately for one."

Mr. William F. Foshag, Assistant Curator of Mineralogy, has been granted a furlough for ten months to accept a graduate fellowship at the University of California.

Mr. Norman H. Boss, of the section of Vertebrate Paleontology, spent the week beginning August 8 in the vicinity of Chesapeake Beach for the purpose of collecting vertebrate fossils from the cliffs along the bay. From a prospect located a few days previously by Dr. C. E. Resser, he obtained an almost complete skull and lower jaws associated with numerous sections of backbone, ribs, and paddles of an extinct porpoise-like animal, which will be an important addition to our collection of fossil cetacean remains.

A letter to Mr. Bean of the Division of Fishes from Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby, who has collected much valuable natural history material for the Museum, reads in part as follows:

"I need hardly say how much I enjoyed my visit to the Smithsonian Institution, and deeply regret that I could not put in more time with you all. There is so much to go over that I feel several months would not be any too long. At the moment I am in North China, at a seaside place, and I hope to make a collection of marine fish in the course of the next few weeks. It was impossible to start work on the Yangtzu right away owing to the excessive heat. I shall probably begin operations there in September.

Two boxes, long given up for lost, from the Universal Film-Smith-

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Miss Hilda Levy has accepted a temporary appointment as typist in the Department of Anthropology.

Mr. Carl Somdal has been appointed as Junior Preparator in the Department of Biology.

ZOO NOTES

The young Philippine water-buffalo, born in the park in June, 1920, was sent in exchange last week to Weber's Buffalo Farm, Grenloch N. J.

A female aoudad has been received in exchange from the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens.

Mr. Vernon Bailey, of the Biological Survey, has sent to the Park four young beavers from northern Wisconsin.

Three yellow-footed rock wallabies from South Australia are now on exhibition. This handsome and strikingly-marked Kangaroo has never before been shown in the collection.

Work on the grading operations in the West-central part of the Park is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that the steam-shovel work will be completed about the first of October.

LIBRARY.

Among the books added recently to the Library are the following:

- American art annual, v. 17, 1920. Office, Museum, National Gallery.
- Bryan. Dictionary of painters and engravers. Museum.
- Chalmers, T. W. Paper making and its machinery.
- Clement, C. E. Artists of the nineteenth century and their works. Museum.
- Crowell, Benedict. How America went to war.
- Davis, William. Hosiery manufacture.
- Encyclopedia Americana corp. Article on relativity. A. P. O.
- Fuller, H. C. The chemistry and analysis of drugs and medicines.
- Ganswindt, A. Dying silk, mixed silk fabrics and artificial silks. Museum.
- Gilbreth, Frank B. Applied motion study. Fatigue study.
- Hale, Arthur J. The applications of electrolysis in chemical industry.
- Hand book of the upholstery and allied trades, 1921.
- Harrow, Benjamin. From Newton to Einstein. Museum.
- Laut, A. C. The fur trade of America. Museum.
- Lowie, R. H. Primitive society. Museum.
- Mackenzie, John E. The sugars and their simple derivatives.
- Matthews, J. Merritt. Application of dyestuffs to textiles, paper, leather and other materials.
- Oberg, Erik, comp. Machinery's encyclopedia.
- Pöschl, Victor. An introduction to the chemistry of colloids.
- Shields, G. O. The blanket Indian of the Northwest.
- Thomas. The powering of ships.
- Turck, J. V. Origin of modern calculating machines.
- Victoria and Albert museum. Notes on printing and bookbinding.
- Wright, C. R. A. Animal and vegetable fixed oils, fats, butters and waxes.
- Zorn, Anders. Zorn's engraved work. National Gallery.

No. 5.

LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, October 6, 1921.

Secretary Walcott is expected to return to the Institution within the next few days. Under date of September 26, he writes: "Here we are a day's march from the railroad and waiting for the snow to stop sifting down. This has been the coldest and most disagreeable field season we have known. It has stormed 34 days, -cold and cloudy 24, with 36 clear days, some of which were windy and cold. The hot weather of the east was balanced by cold out here. Our northern trip was almost useless on account of mist, clouds, snow-squalls and cold winds. I have secured some important data on the Upper Cambrian and can now work up a report on it. The search for fossils was greatly hindered by the presence of snow on the exposed slopes above timber line. If health and conditions permit, we will get many next season as we now know of a new and very good section for them about 100 miles to the southwest. It was discovered by a railroad engineer when looking for rock ballast. . . . Mrs. Walcott has sketched 24 flowers and fruit new to her collection, some of which are fine. Tomorrow we have seven or eight hours ride over a snowy trail and unless the wind abates, it will be cold too. However, all this will soon be forgotten when we pass out into the prairies en route home."

A wireless telephone has been constructed in Los Angeles for the use of the observers on Mt. Harqua Hala in communicating to and fro with Wenden, Arizona, a distance of approximately 12 miles. The apparatus is being set up but is not yet quite ready for use.

Questions have been asked as to whether the observations of the sun during the past summer have indicated unusual solar conditions corresponding to the unusual climatic conditions. Reports from both observatories seem to indicate that the solar radiation for a large part of the month of July was decidedly above the normal. In other respects no extraordinary phenomena have been observed.

Mr. B. S. Guha, a native of Calcutta, India, now Holder of the Hemenway Fellowship at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, stopped at Washington October 1st. From here he will go to Cambridge to continue his studies for Doctor of Philosophy.

Mr. Guha has been engaged during the last two months in field work for the Bureau of American Ethnology at Ship Rock, Towaac and Mesa Verde National Park, collecting Navaho and Ute legends and place names of cliff dwellers. His work has yielded important new material.

Mr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist on the staff of the Bureau of American Ethnology, is now in California studying the languages of the Mission and other Indians of that State. As much valuable ethnological material about these stocks, known only to a few old men and women, will be lost unless immediately studied, intensive field work is very urgent.

Dr. Truman Michelson, ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has returned from a three and a half months' field work among the Fox Indians of Iowa. He spent most of his time acquiring data on Fox mortuary customs and observances, as well as checking up previous data on the same topics; he also obtained a translation of a text appertaining to a sacred pack. The Fox Indians are among the most conservative Indians in the United States and still keep up their ancient ceremonies and life with full vigor.

Dr. John R. Swanton, ethnologist of the Bureau of Ethnology, has returned from a vacation in Maine.

Dr. A. Hrdlicka spent ten days in New York installing seven cases of exhibits from the Division of Physical Anthropology for the II International Congress of Eugenics. These exhibits, which relate to man's variation and inheritance of acquired characters, aroused considerable interest and by special request were left at the American Museum of Natural History for a month longer. At the Congress itself Dr. Hrdlicka presented his final results on the studies of "Old Americans".

Dr. Dall of the Division of Mollusks, returned to the Museum Monday, October 3, from his summer quarters at Monadnock, New Hampshire.

Dr. Bartsch has spent part of his vacation in building a dam for the Woodrow Wilson Boy Scout Reservation at Burnt Mills, which was donated to the Washington scouts by Mr. Brookings, one of the Regents of the Institution. The swimming hole now is about 155 feet long by 60 wide with a depth ranging from 3 1/2 to about 11 feet, and every one of the hundreds of scouts who have visited the reservation has said "the water's fine".

The long expected Herbert Ward collection of African ethnologica was received from Paris and is now being catalogued by the Division of Ethnology. It contains 9 major pieces of sculpture and 10 minor works by Mr. Ward and about 2600 specimens of the arms and implements of the Africans of the Congo. The collection is the most important yet received from this region. The sculptures are in bronze and are of high excellence. They were executed by Mr. Ward for the purpose of illustrating the primitive life of the Central Africans and together with the ethnological specimens form an unique exhibit.

Two letters have been received from Dr. Hitchcock. The first, written from Nanking, China, August 12, states that he reached Shanghai August 5. With the help of a Chinese interpreter he succeeded in getting his baggage through the Custom House, his money changed, the tickets bought, and all the necessary business attended to in about two hours in order to leave for Nanking on the morning train. The interpreter's charge for this service was 95 cents gold.

At Nanking Dr. Hitchcock was met by Dr. Bowen of the University. The botanizing in the region was good. He was planning to go the next day to Kuling in the mountains. In the second letter, written at Shanghai, China, August 27, Dr. Hitchcock states that he spent six days at Kuling, having his first experience by chair, being carried up 3500 feet in chairs borne by four coolies, much of the way up stone steps. He says: "I am impressed with the universality of man labor here. Practically all the heavy hauling is done by man power. Horses are very rare. Autos are used, but mostly for persons. One sees a few trucks. But men carry immense loads on 2-wheeled carts - about 4 men pulling and one pushing - a good load for two horses. One man will carry about a half ton on a wheel barrow. I have ridden on rickshaws so much that it seems as if I had always done so.

"The water in the Yangste is very high and has flooded the rice fields. In coming down from Nanking I saw the Chinese harvesting rice from these flooded fields. Men and women wading in water up to their waist or even arm pits, cutting the rice and loading the bundles on or in big tubs. The rice was sometimes submerged. The bundles were later stacked on crossed poles to hold them out of the water."

A unique and very beautiful cut stone of Orthoclase has been added to the Isaac Lea Collection of gems. Orthoclase, or potash feldspar, is one of the commonest of minerals, but only in Madagascar has it been found of a color and transparency to fit it for gem material. We now have three stones from that locality, weighing 4.7, 17.9, and 61 carats respectively, the last being the one recently acquired. The stone is brilliantly cut, and of a yellow color, slightly tinged with green.

In a small collection of birds from the Merida Region of Venezuela presented to the U. S. National Museum by Mr. B. H. Swales, two proved to be new to the collection of the Division of Birds, and one, a parrot, is of great interest as it was originally described from Venezuela and then lost sight of and even the origin of the type questioned. It was redescribed by Mr. Ridgway in 1915, from a trade skin, but his name will, of course, have to give way to the older one of the original describer.

A History of Photogravure has been installed by the Division of Graphic Arts in the Chapel of the Smithsonian Building. While there was some experimenting in this process of engraving between the years 1826-1852, it was only brought to success in the 30 years following, and the first rotary photogravures were made in England in 1894. The exhibit contains a print from the first photo-mechanical plate of which there is any record, dated 1826, examples of the work of the pioneers in the art and a fine collection of the more perfect work from 1880 to date, including rotary photogravures dating from 1894 to 1921.

Some beautiful specimens of Collotypes in colors have been received by the Division from Foster Bros., of Boston, and The Medici Society of America. They are reproductions of famous paintings and are the finest work being done in that line. The Campbell Art Co., of Elizabeth, N. J., has also sent a fine example made in this country, and are preparing a set of plates and prints showing how collotypes are made.

The section of photography has been enriched by many fine specimens of pictorial photography the past few weeks. Among the notable names of those who have sent prints of their respective work are Floyd Vail, F. R. P. S., and Louis Astrella of America; Angus Basil and Kate Smith of England; and Leonard Misonne of Gilly, Belgium. The pictures are of unusually fine quality and have been very much needed to bring the pictorial section of the exhibit up to date.

One of the most recent installations made in the East Hall of the Arts and Industries Building is the original experimental hydro-plane made by Edson F. Gallaudet, son of the founder of Gallaudet College for the Deaf, and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Gallaudet Aircraft Corporation. This plane is of great interest in that it has incorporated in it means for lateral control and wing warping.

Since the last number of LOCAL NOTES was issued a number of interesting exhibits have been received for installation in the Division of Textiles, the Section of Wood Technology, and the Division of Medicine. Owing to the vacation period not all of these have been set up and accounts of them will be reserved for later numbers of LOCAL NOTES.

On September 15, the installation of the paper exhibit contributed by the Hamermill Paper Co., of Erie, Pennsylvania, was completed. This shows the successive stages in the manufacture of fine bond paper from spruce wood. One of the series contains the exact quantities of each ingredient used in the manufacture of 100 pounds of paper, even to the proper number of nails needed to box the finished paper.

A cooperative arrangement has been made with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, whereby samples of interesting raw materials sent to the Bureau by American Consuls and Trade Commissioners in foreign countries, and which are desired by the National Museum, are to be transferred to the Museum as soon as they can be spared from the Department of Commerce. In return, Mr. Lewton is to furnish the identification of these specimens for use in the publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Already, two large cases of specimens have been received at the Arts and Industries Building, under this arrangement, which it is believed will contain valuable additions to both the exhibition and study series of commercial raw materials.

Research work and clinical observation have led to a remarkable growth in the employment of animal derivatives in medicine and surgery. The exhibits of the Division of Medicine include endocrine glandular products, organic extracts, digestive ferments and abattoir pharmaceuticals, and an interesting and instructive exhibit, the purpose of which is to show the importance of the ligature and suture industry, has just been installed.

In this exhibit the manufacture of catgut ligatures, the basic material of which is the small intestine of the sheep, is represented in detail. It is shown how the first twenty feet of the smooth part of the intestine - which is the only part used in surgery - is treated to obtain the finished ligature. The intestine is subjected to various processes of cleaning and washing to insure absolute sterility, after which it is stretched and cut into strands. Two or more of these strands are then twisted together by an ordinary spinning wheel, gauged into sizes based on the American wire gauge standard, and placed in sealed tubes ready for use. The different kinds of catgut, such as plain, chromic, pyoktannin, iodized, siverized, etc., are shown. Then follows an assortment of other kinds of ligatures, such as horsehair, kangaroo tendon, silkworm gut, twisted silk, etc.

The material for the exhibit was donated by the Wilson Laboratories, Chicago, Illinois.

The Smithsonian Annual Report for 1919 has just been published, the volume containing the Secretary's administrative report and twenty-eight interesting papers. One of these is a brief history and account of the work of the Division of Insects in the National Museum, with a number of plates, four of which are colored. Since the last issue of the LOCAL NOTES there has also been received from the printer Part I of the 35th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, which contains the work, "Ethnology of the Kwakiutl Indians," by George Hunt, edited by Dr. Franz Boas.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. Earle W. Huckel has been appointed as Aid in the Division of Graphic Arts of the National Museum.

Mr. Matthew W. Sterling, of California, has been appointed as Aid in the Division of Ethnology, National Museum.

Mr. Horace H. Chalmers has accepted the position of Library Assistant in the National Museum.

Mr. Paul S. Conger, of Wisconsin, has been appointed as Aid in the Division of Marine Invertebrates, National Museum.

Mr. R. C. Peck, Assistant Curator in the Division of Mechanical Technology, resigned September 15 to resume his duties as instructor in physics in one of the local high schools.

LIBRARY.

Among the books added recently to the Library are the following:

Art and Literature.

Bonafous, Raymond. Henri de Kleist. (L. C.)
Hayden, Arthur. Chats on old Sheffield plate.
Koop, A. J. Japanese names and how to read them.
Kroeger, Leslie. What the advertiser and artist should know about reproduction.

History and Social Sciences.

Adams, E. D. The Hoover war collection at Stamford University.
Cattell and Brimhall. American men of science, 1921.
Katz, H. L. The history of the Stars and Stripes.

Montesinos, Fernando. Memorias antiguas historiales del Peru.
The Jew and American ideals, by John Spargo.
Spears, J. R. The history of our navy from its origin to the
present day, 1897-99.

Biology.

Abel, Othenio. Die stämme der wirbeltiere.
Brauer, A. Die süßwasserfauna Deutschlands.
Brewster and Crouch. Life stories of Australian insects.
Kanehira, Ryoza. Anatomical characters and identification of Formo-
san woods.
Kanehira, Ryoza. Identification of the important Japanese woods.
Oshima, Masamitsu. Notes on the venomous snakes from the islands of
Formosa and Riu Kiu.
Victoria (British Columbia) provincial Museum of Natural History. A
preliminary catalogue of the flora of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte
Islands.

Geology and Geography.

British Antarctic Expedition. Terrestrial magnetism, by Charles Chree.
Grabau, A. W. A text book of geology.
Japan. Imperial geological survey. The oil fields of the Japanese
empire, 1918 - (L. C.)

Industries.

Boas, I. H. Wood waste. (L. C.)
British Optical Instrument Manufacturers Association. Dictionary of
British scientific instruments.
Hale, Harrison. American Chemistry.
Macbeth-Evans Company. Fifty years of glass making.
Simmons, H. E. Rubber manufacture.
Thomas, J. B. The powering of ships.

ZOO NOTES

The four Siberian tiger cubs born at the Park August 19 are now
proving a great attraction and can usually be seen by visitors. They
are a healthy, robust lot of youngsters and give promise of making
fine animals.

Twenty-seven copperhead snakes have been born to two mothers
recently at the lion house, where the snakes are on exhibition. These
young snakes make an interesting feature at present, but at this rate
of increase the Park will soon be oversupplied with copperheads.

Among the most important accessions in some time are two fine
Malay, or saddle-back, tapirs received at the Zoo September 12. It
has been many years since the species has been shown at the Park and
the Zoo is fortunate indeed to obtain such a fine pair of young animals
direct from the importer.

The large regal python, 25 feet long, which arrived last Friday,
has attracted great attention. This is one of the largest snakes ever
captured alive and the big Indian rock pythons in a nearby cage, which
formerly excited great interest, now look like rather small snakes in
comparison.

ZOO NOTES

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LOCAL NOTES.

Issued bi-weekly for the information of the employees of the
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Thursday, November 3, 1921.

Dr. C. G. Abbot, Assistant Secretary of the Institution, sailed from New York the morning of October 26 on the SS "Santa Luisa" for Antofagasta, Chile. From Antofagasta Dr. Abbot will proceed to Montezuma, Chile, where the Astrophysical Observing Station is located. He is expected to return about the first of the year.

RED CROSS AUXILIARY.

Membership blanks for the Fifth Roll Call of the American Red Cross from November 11 to November 29 will be distributed and enrollments received through the offices of the Institution and its branches as heretofore. It is hoped that the members of the Smithsonian Auxiliary will assist in every way possible to make the Roll call a success. The District of Columbia Chapter has asked for volunteers at 1414 F Street, the Headquarters for this special work.

H. Munroe, Chairman, Smithsonian Auxiliary.

Work in mounting the fossil Glyptodon obtained by Mr. Gidley in Arizona during the past summer is progressing rapidly, and promises to make one of the most interesting and striking of the exhibits in the Department.

Dr. Gustav Troedsson, Paleontologist of the University of Lunn, Sweden, and now traveling on a Fellowship in the United States, has spent the past two weeks in study in the Division of Paleontology, his special studies being upon the Cambrian collections made by Dr. Walcott, and those of the Ordovician by Dr. E. O. Ulrich.

An interesting series of public lectures on International Finance and Credit is announced by the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University, to be given in the Auditorium of the National Museum on Friday nights at 8:30 P. M. The next lecture will be November 4 on "The Public Credit of the U. S. Today", by the Hon. Oscar T. Crosby, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

A lecture by Mrs. Anna Nott-Shook on "Home Kraft Weaving", a new departure from the stereotyped style of weaving, was given in the Arts and Industries Building of the Museum on October 25 at 2:30 P. M. In connection with her talk, Mrs. Nott-Shook showed a remarkable series of articles woven directly on the loom in accordance with her system.

The Society for American Field Service Fellowships for French Universities will offer for open competition among graduates of American colleges and other suitably qualified candidates a number of fellowships, not to exceed twenty-five, for the purpose of encouraging advanced study and research in French Universities during 1922-23.

The fellowships, of the annual value of \$200 and 10,000 francs, are granted for one year and are renewable for a second year. They may be awarded in practically every field of study. Further information regarding the qualifications of applicants, documents required, etc., will be found in the circular of the Society posted on the bulletin board at the East door of the Smithsonian Building.

On October 20, Dr. Hrdlicka delivered before the Washington Society for Nervous and Mental Diseases at the St. Elizabeth's Hospital, an address on "Insanity Among the Various Races of Man; and Anthropological Research on the Insane."

Through exchanges extending over many years and just now completed, the Division of Physical Anthropology has been enriched by a most valuable collection of skeletal material. The collection consists of the skeletal remains of upwards of 1500 individuals, well identified as to nationality, sex, age, and cause of death, and representing all the important elements that are entering into the composition of the American nation. The scientific value of this basic collection is beyond computation and will steadily grow with the future.

Mr. C. A. Weatherby, of the Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, recently spent a day at the National Herbarium in examination of tropical American ferns of the genus Pteris.

Professor Walter K. Fisher, of Stanford University, California, is visiting the Museum, studying the collection of starfishes in connection with his work on the starfishes of the north Pacific.

A letter from Dr. Hitchcock written September 14 from Canton states that he had returned from a five days' trip up the North River. He was planning a month's trip to the island of Hainan and Indo-China. The Christian College at Canton was to send Mr. McClure, of the Department of Biology, and two Chinese collectors with him. They planned to visit Indo-China first, stopping at Hue in Annam, a place of botanical importance because Louriero described many plants from that region. Dr. Hitchcock has enjoyed his work in China. He writes: "People have been very good to us. We have received many favors from missionaries and from people connected with the University of Nanking and with the Canton Christian College. The collecting has been very good in China-the season is just right."

An unusually attractive and complete series of 127 specimens of essential oils and related substances has just been received by transfer from the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture. In addition to a very complete series of essential oils (true and synthetic) used in medicine and perfumery there are a number of rare and valuable specimens of aromatic substances such as ambergris, tonquin musk, artificial musk, etc. These specimens were prepared by Fritzsche Brothers of New York City, who are the American Agents of the largest European manufacturers of essential oils and aromatics, and this series, when added to the other collections in the Division of Medicine, will form one of the most complete exhibits of its kind in the United States.

Dr. F. B. Powers, Pharmaceutical Research Chemist, Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, has donated a sample of the first specimen of soluble starch; a specimen of the first pure monobromated camphor made in the United States; the specimens of hydrastine used in the first determination of the crystalline form of this alkaloid, and specimens of an alkaloid of bloodroot obtained in the early investigations to determine the active principles of this plant. These interesting substances will for the present be on exhibition in the study series of the Division of Medicine.

The collection of birds of the late William Palmer has been transferred from George Washington University to the Division of Birds. This collection numbers in the neighborhood of 4,000 skins and represents the collection of a life-time mostly in the vicinity of the District of Columbia. It is note-worthy for the number of District records and for the young and molting plumages it contains, the former owner having paid especial attention to molts; something the average collector neglects. While this collection has not formally been turned over to the National Museum, it eventually will be after a suite of about 500 skins has been selected for the University of Virginia. Young and molting specimens will fill many gaps in the Museum's series of the plumages of our commoner birds.

The Section of Wood Technology has just received from the Springfield Armory a panel on which are mounted specimens showing every step in the manufacture of the stock for the U. S. Military Rifle Model 1903. The stock is of American Walnut, and is accompanied by a description of the process, making the exhibit an interesting one both to the admirer of this beautiful wood and of the art of wood-turning.

The wall cases of the Division of Graphic Arts in the Chapel of the Smithsonian Building have been completely rearranged. They now contain fine historical examples of three methods of reproduction based on photography; photogravure, collotype, and relief processes in line and half-tone. This latter group contains specimens from 1854 to 1921. A half-tone made through a line screen in 1878 by the United States Printing Company is shown, - probably one of the very first ever made in that way. It was printed in colors.

The Section of Photography received last week from Mr. Alexander Keighley, one of the foremost pictorialists in the world, a very fine carbon.

The Smithsonian document room reports that there has been a great demand throughout the country for the recently issued 1919 Smithsonian Report, and the receipt of many letters of appreciation of this volume has been most gratifying. Employees may obtain copies of the Report for themselves or for a friend by applying to the Chief Clerk's office.

Among the publications issued recently by the National Museum are the following:

- Sexual Differences in Coloration in the Spotted Turtle, *Clemmys guttata*, by S. F. Blake, Assistant Botanist, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. September 13, 1921. 7 pp., 1 pl.
- The Troup, Texas, Meteorite, by J. A. Udden, of the University of Texas, Austin, Texas. September 15, 1921. 6 pp., 2 pls.
- Some Eocene Insects of the Family Fulgoridae, by T. D. A. Cockerell and Grace Sandhouse, of the University of Colorado, Boulder. September 15, 1921. 3 pp., 1 pl.
- On the Mineral Composition and Structure of the Troup Meteorite, by George P. Merrill, Head Curator of Geology, United States National Museum. September 15, 1921. 2 pp., 1 pl.
- A New Cretaceous Rudistid from the San Felipe Formation of Mexico, by Timothy W. Stanton, Custodian of Mesozoic Invertebrate Fossils, United States National Museum. September 14, 1921. 2 pp., 2 pls.
- A Revision of the King Snakes: Genus *Lampropeltis*, by Frank N. Blanchard, Instructor in Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. September 15, 1921. 260 pp., 78 text figures.
- New Nearctic Spider Mites of the Family Tetranychidae, by H. E. Ewing, of the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture. October 7, 1921. 8 pp., 1 pl.
- The Fauna of the Arundel Formation of Maryland, by Charles W. Gilmore, Associate Curator, Division of Paleontology, United States National Museum. October 7, 1921. 14 pp., 5 pls.
- A Crystallographic Study of the Datolite from Westfield, Massachusetts, by Earl V. Shannon, Assistant Curator, Department of Geology, United States National Museum. October 10, 1921. 61 pp., 3 pls.
- Some Interesting Dragon-Fly Naiads from Texas, by Clarence Hamilton Kennedy, of Ohio State University, Columbia. October 10, 1921. 4 pp., 1 pl.
- Descriptions of Species of Pleistocene Vertebrata, Types or Specimens of most of which are preserved in the United States National Museum, by Oliver P. Hay, Associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. October 13, 1921. 44 pp., 9 pls.

The attention of the employees of the Institution and its branches is called to a series of lectures on the subject of cancer which will be delivered by an officer of the Public Health Service in the Auditorium of the Interior Department at 18th and F. Streets, N. W., daily from November 2 to November 5 at 12:35 to 1:15 P. M. These lectures are given under the joint auspices of the Public Health Service and the Medical Society of the District of Columbia in charge of the program for National Cancer Week.

PERSONNEL.

Miss Bertha E. Tyler, clerk in the Division of History, was married on October 20 to Mr. Courtney D. Carwithen.

Miss K. M. Crowder has been appointed as clerk in the Smithsonian Library.

ZOO NOTES.

During the month of October the Park received in three shipments, nine adult ostriches from the United States Government Poultry Experiment Farm at Glendale, Arizona. These birds comprise all the adult pure-bred ostriches that the farm possessed. There is a pair of Nubians, a male Somali, and three pairs of South Africans, all exceptionally fine specimens. They are quiet and apparently good tempered, and are all being kept, for the present, in one enclosure, where they make a remarkably fine exhibit. The work with ostriches was begun by the Division of Animal Husbandry at the Glendale Farm about 1914, when ostrich farming seemed to be a promising industry. Now that this work is being discontinued, the Park is very glad to receive the fine ostriches which had been secured for the breeding experiments there.

The Park has received a very fine Alaskan eagle, the gift of Mr. M. A. Horner, of Seward, Alaska. The bird was shipped from there October 3, passed through Seattle October 11, and reached the Park on the 17th. In spite of the long journey, the eagle came out of the shipping crate in perfect feather, apparently in the best of health, totally unafraid, and ready for a fight with anybody. Although very large, the bird is young and not yet in adult plumage.

Mr. Blackburne has returned from the brief inspection tour of mid-western zoos. Mr. Hollister stopped off to spend a few days at his former home, Delavan, Wisconsin, with some hope of renewing his acquaintance with the wild ducks which frequent that region at this season.

LIBRARY.

New books added recently to the Library include:

Art.

American numismatic society. Descriptive catalogue of Greek coins selected from the cabinet of Clarence S. Bement. (Mus.)
Bolton and Coe. American samplers. (Mus.)
Budge, Sir E. A. Wallis. An Egyptian hieroglyphic dictionary. (Mus.)
Rodin and Coomaraswamy. Ars Asiatica. (Mus.)
Comparette. Catalogue of Greek coins. (Mus.)

Ethnology and Geography.

Clark, H. S. Through Shen-kan. (Mus.)
Harrington, M. R. Religion and ceremonies of the Lenape. (Mus.)
Skinner, Alanson. Notes on Indian archeology. (Mus.)
Pittard. Les peuples des Balkans. (Mus.)
Sowerby, A. de C. Sport and science on the Sino-Mongolian frontier. (Mus.)

22.9.

LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, December 1, 1921.

Secretary Walcott has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Société Géologique de Belgique of Liege, Belgium.

The following cablegram has been received from Dr. Abbot dated Calama, Chile, November 19: "All is well. Cloudless daily. Observing station superb."

The amount contributed by the employees of the Institution and its branches during the recent Red Cross Roll Call totaled \$144, as follows:

National Museum:	
Natural History Building -----	\$47.00
Arts and Industries Building -----	36.00
Smithsonian Institution -----	25.00
Freer Gallery of Art -----	10.00
International Exchange Service -----	7.00
Bureau of American Ethnology -----	5.00
National Zoological Park -----	5.00
International Catalogue -----	3.00
Astrophysical Observatory -----	3.00
National Gallery of Art -----	3.00

This amount compares very favorably with former years as will be seen from the table printed below:

Year	Amount.
1916	\$20.00
1917	151.00
1918	986.35*
1919	156.00
1920	131.00
1921	114.00
1922	144.00

(*This was the year of the war and pledge cards were given for payments extending over several months.)

The response of our employees is very gratifying this year in view of the fact that the District of Columbia taken as a whole has fallen far below its allotted quota. As a continued and earnest effort will be made to attain the quota assigned, the District Chapter will receive enrollments at its headquarters, 16 Jackson Place. Anyone in the Institution or its branches who has not yet enrolled can do so through Miss Munroe, Chairman, Smithsonian Red Cross Auxiliary.

Dr. Hiroshi Ohshima, of the Kyushiu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Japan, visited the Museum last week. Dr. Ohshima is especially interested in the echinoderms and has been working on the larval stages of these animals in England and at Woods Hole.

Mr. F. W. Hodge, formerly ethnologist-in-charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology, visited the Bureau last week.

Mr. H. Kirke Swann, of London, England, who is writing a synopsis of the diurnal birds of prey to be published in four parts, has been spending some time in the division of birds studying the hawks.

Mr. Dard Hunter, of Chillicothe, Ohio, probably the best authority on the history of paper in the world, and also a practical maker of high class hand made paper, spent the afternoon of November 16 in the division of Graphic Arts, pronouncing it the largest exhibit of its kind in the world, "and," he said, "I have seen them all."

Mr. William Schaus recently purchased and donated to the Division of Insects an important collection of Lepidoptera (butterflies) from Cameroon, Africa, consisting of 2600 specimens.

Dr. J. M. Aldrich, of the Division of Insects, spent most of the summer collecting in the interior of Alaska, bringing back about ten thousand insects for the collection. He reports a complete absence of the house fly in the region visited by him. He recently addressed the Entomological Society of Washington and the Biological Society on his expedition.

Dr. William Mann writes from Western Brazil, where he is exploring as a member of the Melford Biological Expedition, that the party safely passed the upper waters of the Bolivian river Beni, through a succession of beautiful canyons, into the edge of the Amazon forest. With the approach of the summer season it was anticipated that insect collecting would greatly improve. One discovery mentioned is a small bee which makes its nest in the middle of a large paper nest constructed and inhabited by an ant colony.

At the invitation of the Society of Orthodontists meeting in Washington, Dr. Hrdlicka gave Saturday, November 26, an address on the subject of "Heredity and Other Causes of Malocclusion." The whole evening was given to the communication and its discussion. A number of the dentists from outside of Washington visited also the collections of the Division of Anthropology.

Dr. Bartsch gave a lecture at the University of Delaware on "Wonders of the Deep" on November 16.

He also spoke on "The Home Life of some of our Common Birds" before the Audubon Society of Baltimore at the Baltimore Academy of Sciences on November 17.

Several members of the Research Committee of the National Geographic Society called at the Division of American Archeology last week to inspect the collections gathered during the first year of the Society's expedition at Pueblo Bonito, New Mexico.

An unusually fine collection (25) of shell adz or hoe blades from the Barbados was received by the Division of American Archeology as a gift from Dr. John Dixwell, Boston.

The Division of History has recently received a number of very important additions to the historical collections which have been transferred to the Museum from the Department of State. Of the greatest interest in this connection is the identical portable writing desk upon which Thomas Jefferson wrote his rough draft of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia in 1776. This desk bears the following inscription in Jefferson's own hand, "Th. Jefferson gives this writing Desk to Joseph Coolidge, junr. as a memorial of affection. It was made from a drawing of his own, by Ben Randall, cabinet maker of Philadelphia, with whom he first lodged on his arrival in that city in May 1776, and is the identical one on which he wrote the Declaration of Independence. Politics as well as Religion has its superstitions, these, gaining strength with time, may, one day, give imaginary value to this relic, for its association with the birth of the Great Charter of our Independence. Monticello, November 18, 1825."

A second relic of much importance is the polished wooden stem of a calumet smoked by Washington with an Indian Chief in 1748 when surveying lands for Lord Fairfax in the western part of Virginia. This stem is thirty-six inches long and large enough to fill very comfortably the mouth of the average individual. Another Washington relic in the collection is a pair of eyeglasses with an ivory handle into which the glasses fold when not in use and carried in the pocket.

The glasses in question were given by Washington to Lafayette and in 1892 presented to the United States government by a great grandson of Lafayette, the Count Octave d'Assailly. The collection also includes three buttons from the court dress worn by Benjamin Franklin at the Court of Louis XVI in 1777.

The most recent relic in the collection is a gold medallion set with diamonds presented to the President of the United States by the Sultan of Turkey in 1892 on the occasion of the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, in honor of the friendship between the United States and Turkey. The medallion is four inches in diameter and bears in the center an exquisite cameo representing Columbus on board the Santa Maria. The cameo is surrounded by gold plate inscribed in the Turkish language and the whole is encircled by a laurel wreath of gold plate set with diamonds.

A number of members of the foreign commissions attending the Conference on Limitation of Armaments have called at the Museum the past few days to examine certain parts of the collections.

Mons. Jean L. Duplan, a member of the French Commission, who is also president of the Duplan Silk Corporation, called with a letter of introduction to the Curator, Division of Textiles. Mons. Duplan expressed himself as highly pleased with the exhibits in this division praising particularly the installation of silk fabrics in the South Hall.

Dr. Henry S. Wellcome of London, a member of the firm of Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co., which played an important part in the medical care of the British Army during the World War, visited the Division of Medicine on Saturday. Dr. Wellcome organized and endowed the famous Historical Medical Museum which was opened during the 17th International Congress of Medicine in London, in 1913, but he is perhaps better known for his generous gift to the Soudan Government of the Research Laboratories at Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, Egyptian Soudan. Dr. Wellcome was extremely pleased in the development of the medicinal and pharmaceutical collections of the National Museum, and the way in which these serve to supplement instead of duplicate the work of the Army Medical Museum nearby. He announced his intention of studying the collections further during his stay in Washington of a month.

Dr. Carroll Dunham Smith, of New York City, has contributed some interesting historical material relating to Homeopathy which will soon be placed on exhibition in the Division of Medicine. The following are some of the items of this accession:

Letter from Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the "Founder of Homeopathy" in his own handwriting.

Bronze medallion of Hahnemann.

A vial of pellets medicated with Bryonia 400th dilution made from Bryonia 30th dilution of Dr. Hahnemann's personal stock. This medicine having been owned by the "Founder of Homeopathy," and having passed to the ownership of the following eminent American Homeopaths in the order named, Boenninghausen, Hering, Lippe, Winterburn and H. M. Smith, is of exceptional historical interest.

Envelope addressed by Dr. Constantine Hering, the "Father of Homeopathy in America."

Two sets of cards for the study of characteristics prepared by Dr. Hering.

Two medical cases made for and displayed at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.

An old medicine case used prior to 1850 by Dr. John A. Gray, one of the first American Homeopaths.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. Paul M. Frank, having fulfilled the requirements of the Civil Service Commission, has been permanently appointed as Assistant Curator in the Division of Mineral Technology.

Mr. Ralph C. Smith was appointed Aid in the Division of Graphic Arts November 16, having successfully passed the Civil Service examination on November 2.

Mrs. A. C. Willis has been appointed a clerk in the Bureau of Entomology, and assigned to work in the Division of Insects of the Museum.

The following named articles in the 1919 Smithsonian Report have just been received in the form of separates:

- No. 2591. Modern Theories of the Spiral Nebulae, by Heber D. Curtis.
- No. 2592. A Determination of the Deflection of Light by the Sun's Gravitational Field from Observations made at the Total Solar Eclipse of May 29, 1919, by Sir F. W. Dyson and others.
- No. 2593. Wireless Telephony, by M. H. Slaughter.
- No. 2594. Radium and the Electron, by Sir Ernest Rutherford.
- No. 2595. The "HD-4", by William Washburn Nutting.
- No. 2596. Natural Resources in Their Relation to Military Supplies, by Arthur D. Little.
- No. 2597. Glass and Some of its Problems, by Sir Herbert Jackson.
- No. 2598. The Functions and Ideals of a National Geological Survey, by F. L. Ransome.
- No. 2599. The Influence of Cold in Stimulating the Growth of Plants, by F. V. Coville.

ZOO NOTES.

The rare Hawaiian Goose is now represented in the Park collection for the first time, a pair of the birds having recently been obtained. This goose inhabits the high water meadows of the Hawaiian Islands, and is now almost extinct.

The fine specimen of Przewalskii's Horse, the wild horse of the Gobi Desert, Mongolia, which has lived in the Park for the past seven years, died on Sunday morning. Messrs. Mirguet, Brown, and Aschemeier of the Museum taxidermist force, spent the day at the Park preparing the skin and skeleton of this rare animal for exhibition.

The ostrich house at the Zoo is being greatly enlarged to accommodate the nine new ostriches recently received from the Department of Agriculture experiment farm in Arizona.

LIBRARY.

New books added recently to the Library include:
Annuaire generale de la France et de l'Etranger, 1919.
Bennett: Animal proteids.
Barrett-Hamilton: History of British mammals, pt. 21.
Buckman: Type ammonites, pt. 28.
Bowley: Prices and wages in the United Kingdom, 1914-1920.
Cram's atlas of the world.
Davis: History of the New York Times, 1851-1921.
Dander: Aitman's international dictionary.
Lind: Chemical effects of alpha particles and electrons.
Mineral industry, vol. 29.
Mathews: Birds of Australia, vols. 1-9:3
Paris city directory, 1921.
Ross: A history of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 1920.
Special libraries directory.
Taschenberg: Bibliotheca zoologica II, vols. 1-7.
Wytzman: Genera insectorum, 173B, 174A, 175.

no. 11.
LOCAL NOTES.

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

Friday, January 6, 1922.

The Institute for Research in Tropical America has elected the Executive Committee. The members are: Thomas Barbour, Harvard University; H. E. Crampton, American Museum of Natural History; A. S. Hitchcock, Smithsonian Institution; A. G. Ruthven, University of Michigan; Witmer Stone, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Dr. A. S. Hitchcock returned December 24th from his botanical trip to the Orient. His collections, field-books, and negatives arrived safely.

Mr. B. H. Swales, Honorary Assistant Curator of Birds, who was seriously injured by falling over a truck in the hall just before Christmas, is slowly recovering from his mishap and expects to return to the office in a few days.

Mr. James Mooney, ethnologist, who has been connected with the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution since 1885, died December 22, at his residence, 2550 University Place, after a long illness.

For years Mr. Mooney has conducted for the Bureau extended field investigations among the Cherokee and the tribes of the Great Plains, and was probably better informed on the history of the North American Indian than any other man.

Mr. Mooney was a member and a past president of the Anthropological Association of Washington; member of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association; first president of the Gaelic Society of Washington. He was author of "Sacred Formulas of the Cherokee"; "Siouan Tribes of the East"; "The Ghost Dance"; "Calendar History of the Kiowa Indians"; "Myths of the Cherokee" and many smaller articles, also of "Holiday Customs of Ireland", and "Funeral Customs of Ireland."

A memorial meeting in honor of Mr. Mooney was held in the Smithsonian Building on December 25.

Neil M. Judd, curator of American archeology, addressed the American Anthropological Association on December 29 in Brooklyn and the Association of American Geographers on December 31 in Washington on the Pueblo Bonito Expedition of the National Geographic Society.

On the afternoon of January 17th, Mr. Wilson Poponoe, agricultural explorer of the Department of Agriculture, is to speak before the Anthropological Society of Washington in Room 42, Natural History Building, on the Characteristic Weavings of Guatemalan Natives. Through Mr. Poponoe it is hoped soon to add to the national collections a complete series of the unique embroidered guipiles by which inhabitants of any mountain settlement in Guatemala may be identified. These regional designs are now rapidly becoming extinct.

Dr. John R. Swanton, ethnologist and editor of the American Anthropologist, attended the meeting of the Anthropological Association in Brooklyn. Mr. W. E. Myer also attended the meeting.

Mr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist, reports from the field that his work has been successful and that he has among other data collected a unique account of the origin of the Chumashan tribe. He has some 3,500 pages of manuscript on the material culture, history, mythology and religion of these Indians, also several dozen phonographic records of very old ceremonial songs.

Dr. A. Hrdlicka attended the meetings of Section H, A.A.A.S. and of the American Anthropological Association which were held in Brooklyn, December 27-29 inclusive.

Mr. J. H. Lohman, representative of one of the large sugar companies, with holdings in Chiriqui, Panama, spent parts of two days of last week studying literature and specimens in the Division of Textiles and the Section of Wood Technology.

A pending contract in connection with one of the ranches in the region mentioned above makes it advantageous that Mr. Lohman know in advance concerning the natural products of their property. His interest, therefore, was largely centered around coconut fiber, Cohune palm nuts (an important source of palm oil) and the woods of Panama.

The Christmas number of "The Hammermill Bond", house organ of the Hammermill Paper Company of Erie, Pa., contains an interesting photograph and article under the heading, "Our Exhibit Placed in the National Museum", and reads as follows, in part:

"To Hammermill has been given the honor of placing a pulp and paper exhibit in the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. . . . Our space was allotted in the Section of Wood Technology and consists of three sections of a wall case. . . . From the picture one might think that the casing of the doors interferes with the view, but being four feet from the specimens on the shelves it forms no obstruction to persons viewing the display. The court is well lighted by natural light and the case has a series of concealed lights along the upper front which are always lighted and show up the display to best advantage, at the same time drawing the attention of the people." The article then goes on to describe the exhibit in detail.

The Entomological Society of Washington will hold a meeting in Room 42-3 on Thursday evening, January 5.

There will be a lecture in the auditorium of the National Museum under the auspices of the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University on the evening of January 6 by Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, entitled "Public and Private Financial Problems of the Far East."

The Smithsonian has just published a new paper in the Cambrian Geology and Paleontology series by Secretary Walcott entitled "Notes on the Structure of Neolenus". (Publication 2584, 92 pp., 15 pls.)

Another paper just issued in the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections is "A Study of the Body Temperatures of Birds", by Dr. Alexander Wetmore of the Biological Survey.

The following separates from the 1919 Smithsonian Report have also been issued recently, so that all articles contained in the General Appendix to the Report are now available in pamphlet form:

- 2607. The Seventeen-Year Locust, by R. E. Snodgrass.
- 2608. Entomology and the War, by L. O. Howard.
- 2609. Two Types of Southwestern Cliff Houses, by J. Walter Fewkes.
- 2610. On the Race History and Facial Characteristics of the Aboriginal Americans, by W. H. Holmes.
- 2611. The Opportunity for American Archeological Research in Palestine, by James A. Montgomery.
- 2612. The Differentiation of Mankind into Racial Types, by Arthur Keith.
- 2613. The Exploration of Manchuria, by Arthur de C. Soverby.
- 2614. The Origin and Beginnings of the Czecho-Slovak People, by Jindrich Matiegka.
- 2615. Geographical Education in America, by Albert Perry Brigham.
- 2616. Progress in National Land Reclamation in the United States, by C. A. Bissell.
- 2617. Richard Rathbun, by Marcus Benjamin.
- 2618. A Great Chemist: Sir William Ramsey, by Ch. Moureu.

The National Museum has recently issued as Bulletin 82 the second part of the first volume of "A Monograph of the Existing Crinoids", by Austin Hobart Clark. The volume contains 795 pages and is illustrated with 57 plates and 949 text figures.

The division of Mechanical Technology has received and placed on exhibition in the East Hall, a model locomotive of the "American" type -- the high speed passenger locomotive used on all railroads about 20 years ago. The model is made of brass and steel to a scale of 1/2 inch to the foot and is operative. It is the most perfect example of mechanical craftsmanship that the division has ever seen. The builder is a tool maker in the employ of the Autocar Company who donated it to his employer, Mr. John Clarke, who in turn has loaned it to the National Museum. Seven years were required to complete the model. It is a most valuable addition to the division's series of exhibits visualizing the developments in the locomotive.

"John Bull" was aroused from a 20 year sleep and moved from his bed in the East Hall. The surprising thing about the operation was that not a joint creaked.

The division of American Archeology has recently received a collection of more than 400 pieces of prehistoric pottery from the Casas Grandes district of northern Mexico. This material has been purchased by the Washington branch of the Archaeological Institute of America and is soon to be presented to the National Museum; it meets a long-standing need of the division which previously has had only a few specimens from the important region represented. Among prehistoric American ceramics, Casas Grandes ware ranks very high on account of its great beauty and perfection of form.

The case of surgical instruments used by Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of Osteopathy, while a medical officer in the United States Army during the Civil War, was recently contributed to the Museum by Dr. George A. Still of Kirksville, Missouri. This case will become a part of the Osteopathy exhibit of the Division of Medicine.

Dr. John Uri Lloyd, of the Lloyd Library and Museum, Cincinnati, and since 1875, leader of the Eclectic Medical movement, has written that he is sending the National Museum for the Division of Medicine, a collection of specimens and publications bearing on the history of the Eclectic School in America.

This movement was directed first: To resistance to harmful, heroic medication (especially to the use of mercury), where enormous doses of remedial agents were given indiscriminately; Second: To administer single medicines for their direct or specific action; and Third: The evolution of an American Materia Medica, using native medicinal plants as opposed to the dominating power of Europe in the direction of medicine.

Dr. Lloyd's contribution is to include crude specimens of all the botanical drugs used by the American school, a complete set of the Eclectic resinoids and alkaloids so popular years ago, a cabinet of "fine and rare chemicals" that took the highest award in the Cincinnati Exposition of 1875, specimens of scientific interest from the office of Dr. John King (author of the American Dispensatory), and a complete set of the National Eclectic Medical Proceedings and the Eclectic Medical Journal from 1845 to date.

The section of photography is in receipt of four very remarkable bromoils from Egypt, the work of J. H. Coatsworth of Alexandria, who is a master of this difficult process as well as a pictorialist of note.

The Division of Graphic Arts has just received a very interesting and instructive exhibit showing the Collotype Process from the Campbell Art Company of Elizabeth, N.J. This exhibit consists of an original water color, "The Ducal Palace, Venice" by Frank Wasley, the

four Collotype plates and a set of progressive proofs from these. The separate color plates and proofs illustrate very clearly how the colors of the original are reproduced through several printings. The fact that the finished print is placed next the original water color makes a very careful comparison possible.

These Collotype plates are entirely different from other printing surfaces. The glass or metal plate is covered with a coating of gelatine made sensitive to light by the addition of bichromate salts. This plate is exposed under the photographic negative, then placed in water which causes the gelatine to swell. In the darkest parts which have been most hardened by the light the gelatine film takes the ink in its full strength and takes more or less in the intermediate greys but in the high lights where it is unaltered it refuses the ink. The principle is much like that of lithography and in fact the printing is done on a slightly modified lithographic press.

Poitevin discovered the principle and patented it in 1855 but made no practical use of it. MM. Tessieu du Motay and Marchel were first to use it commercially in 1868. Herr Albert was next, but Earnest Edwards was the one to perfect it, he being allowed a patent in 1872. This work has been done under many different trade names such as Albertype, Autotype, Artotype, Phototype, Heliotype, Indotint, Lichtdruck, and Photo-collotype. Photo-gelatine is the common term in use today.

Personnel.

Mr. Paul C. Van Natta, for sometime past a temporary Aid in the Division of Physical Anthropology, has successfully met all Civil Service conditions, and has received a probational appointment as Scientific Aid in that Division.

Miss Theresa Blumenthal has been appointed as Stenographer and Typist in the Department of Geology.

Mrs. Catherine L. Manning has succeeded the late Mr. J. B. Leavy as Philatelist in the Division of History.

Miss Grace D. Guest has been appointed as Assistant Curator of Freer Gallery of Art.

Zoo Notes.

A male bison was exchanged to the Milwaukee Public Museum last week. The animal will be used in an ethnological exhibition group. A number of Japanese deer and European red deer, surplus animals, have also been recently exchanged.

The usual lot of hawks, eagles, and owls have been received at the park from nearby localities this winter, but among them is a very fine specimen of the Golden Eagle from Garrett County, Maryland, an unusual bird in this vicinity.

Mr. J. B. Harkin, Canadian Commissioner of Parks, visited the Zoo last week. Mr. Harkin was much pleased to find the Rocky Mountain Sheep and Goats from Banff, Alberta - which were presented through his office to the Smithsonian Institution - in such excellent condition in their strange environment. Young animals of each kind have been reared this year in the Park.

Among the books received in the Library are the following:

- Clements, F. E. Aeration and air content.
- Report of the Aeronautical Research Committee, Great Britain, 1920-21.
- Pennell: The life of Whistler.
- Pennell: The Whistler journal.
- Vogel: Tile mosaics of the Lahore fort.
- Vasari society: Reproductions from old masters.
- Connolly, Louise. Tibet: The country, climate, people, customs, religion, resources.
- Grove, Ernesto. Sobre el estado de progreso de la nautica a la epoca del descubrimiento del Estrecho de Magallanes. (L.C.)
- Mendes-Correa, A. A. Homo.

No. 12,
LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, January 19, 1922.

Speaker Gillett on January 4 appointed Representative Albert Johnson as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution and reappointed as Regents Representatives Lemuel P. Padgett and Frank L. Greene.

Assistant Secretary C. G. Abbot returned on January 4 from a trip of inspection to the Institution's solar radiation station at Montezuma, near Calama, Chile. Dr. Abbot carried with him a silver disk pyrheliometer in order to compare the scale of radiation in use at Montezuma with the standardizing instruments in Washington and later with the scale in use at Marqua Hala, Arizona. He also carried a newly designed instrument, constructed at the Smithsonian instrument shop, for the measurement of the large 8 x 24 inch glass plates on which are photographed the bolographic curves, usually 6 in number, obtained each day of observation. He also took with him a special pyranometer for measuring the brightness around the sun, to be used in connection with the so-called "short method" of solar constant determinations. All of these instruments and all of the other instruments in use at the station were adjusted and put into the very highest condition of fitness, and employed with great success.

During Dr. Abbot's stay at the station, from November 15 to December 14, the solar constant of radiation was observed on 26 days and with especially satisfactory results.

The station is ideally located for the work. The observers' quarters are at the head of a little canyon about 10 miles from Calama, reached by an automobile which is the means of transportation employed to furnish the station with water and food. The morning hours are almost completely calm, but high winds prevail in the afternoon. These, however, pass high over the observers' quarters which are protected by the mountain to the west.

The observing station is a cave close to the top of the mountain, at some 10 minutes walk from the quarters. The entire region is barren of all life, both vegetable and animal, but, curiously, the wind does not carry much dust, even when very high.

Dr. Abbot was convinced that the station was in very fine shape, and that it would turn out observations of the very highest value.

In connection with the plan of operation adopted by the Bureau of the Budget, several committees for the co-ordination of the various activities of the Government have been formed.

The following are the representatives of the Smithsonian Institution on these committees:

BUDGET OFFICER: Mr. W. deC. Ravenel.

CONTRACT FORMS: Messrs. J. S. Goldsmith, Chairman; A. B. Baker, and J. H. Hill.

LIQUIDATION BOARD: Mr. A. B. Baker.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION: No representative.—

PERSONNEL: Mr. James G. Traylor.

PRINTING: Mr. W. P. True.

PURCHASES AND SUPPLIES: Mr. W. A. Knowles.

PURCHASING BOARD: Mr. A. B. Baker.

SPECIFICATIONS BOARD: No representative.—

TELEPHONES: Mr. C. R. Denmark.

TRAFFIC BOARD: Mr. W. H. Kimball.

At the request of the Bureau of Efficiency a Committee on Efficiency Ratings has also been formed, consisting of Mr. W. deC. Ravenel, Chairman; Mr. H. W. Dorsey, Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Mr. Ned Hollister, and Dr. Leonhard Stejneger.

The Executive Committee of the Institute for Research in Tropical America held its first meeting Saturday, January 14, at the rooms of the National Research Council, for the purpose of organizing. Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, representing the Smithsonian Institution, was elected Chairman; Mr. H. E. Crampton, of the American Museum of Natural History, Vice-Chairman; and Mr. A. G. Ruthven, University of Michigan, Secretary-Treasurer. The Institute now includes 19 members

Mr. Paul C. Standley, who sailed from New Orleans on December 10 to spend several months in botanical exploration in El Salvador and Guatemala, arrived*shortly before Christmas, after a pleasant and uneventful trip, and has made his headquarters in that city. He writes very appreciatively of the assistance rendered him by the United Fruit Company, the railway management, and many officials in Guatemala, as well as of courtesies extended at every hand by private individuals and Government officials in El Salvador. Suitable quarters, with every possible facility and convenience for work, have been placed at his disposal by the Salvadorean Department of Agriculture, and excellent collections of plants have already been made. Mr. Standley expects to remain in Salvador until April, returning to Guatemala for three or four weeks work in the eastern part of that country, before leaving for the United States. *in San Salvador

On January 9, Dr. Bartsch delivered a lecture on "The Work of the 'Albatross' in the Philippines", before the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. This was the first lecture of the Academy's popular lecture series for the 1922 season.

Last Saturday the Arts and Industries Building was visited by the Minister of Finance of the Republic of China, Chow Tsuchi, who accompanied Madame Chow and three other ladies. Minister Chow is in Washington as the superior advisor to the Chinese Delegation to the Arms Conference, and is popularly known as "The John D. Rockefeller of China." The party was officially escorted by Mr. Bolling of the State Department Secret Service, and was shown the collections by the Curator of Textiles. Minister Chow, who spoke excellent English, translated to the ladies the explanations given of the educational work of the Museum. The enthusiasm of the Minister and the ladies was evidenced by the spending of nearly the entire day in going over the collections in detail, and it was not until the hour of closing the building that the party left with expressions of appreciation for the courtesy shown them.

Mr. Austin H. Clark spent Thursday, January 5, in New York attending a meeting of the Committee on Marine Borers of the National Research Council.

Professor H. B. Hungerford of the University of Texas, is spending three weeks at the Division of Insects, arranging the collection of Aquatic Hemiptera.

August Busck recently returned from an extended trip in the West Indies, where he was scouting for the pink boll worm of cotton for the Bureau of Entomology. He has now resumed his work on the small moths in the Division of Insects.

Important additions to the insect collection have recently been received from D. C. Graham, Suifu, China.

Dr. S. K. Lothrop of Cambridge, Mass., visited the division of American Archeology last week en route to Yucatan where he is to supervise the excavation of an ancient Maya city, in cooperation with Sylvanus G. Morley of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

There will be a meeting of the Smithsonian Branch of the Federal Employees Union in rooms 42 and 43, Arts and Industries Building, on Monday, January 23, at 12:30 o'clock for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other business. All employees are invited to be present whether members or not.

W. H. Goldsmith,
Vice-President.

One of the most recent accessions in American Archeology is an interesting series of artifacts from prehistoric camp sites in Tennessee, collected by Mr. W. E. Myer and transferred by the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Mr. Neil M. Judd will describe some of his first summer's results as director of the National Geographic Society's Pueblo Bonito Expedition at a special meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington in Room 42, Natural History Building, January 31, at 4:45 P. M.

A collection of Japanese paintings of especial interest has been installed in the lobby of the Natural History building and will remain on view until January 27. These paintings, some of which are mounted as kakemonos, are the work of Shunko Sugiura, one of the few remaining adherents of the distinctive and charming style of the old masters of Japan.

Professor Holmes paid a brief visit to New York City during last week, visiting art galleries and special exhibits of art works. His attention while there was called to a collection of remarkable portraits by Walter Beck of participants in our Civil War, which includes leaders on both sides. These portraits are of great historical interest, the artist having been favored with sittings by some of the most important personages. A movement to have the collection added to the National Portrait Gallery is in contemplation.

Among recent accessions by the Division of Plants may be mentioned the following: 692 specimens of West Indian plants, chiefly from Trinidad, received as an exchange from the New York Botanical Garden; 836 specimens from Brazil, received as an exchange from the British Museum; 593 Panama ferns presented by Mrs. L. R. Corman, San Diego, California; 400 specimens from the French Congo, received as an exchange from the Jardin Botanique de l'Etat, Brussels; 277 African grasses collected by Dr. H. L. Shantz, received as a transfer from the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; 300 Panama plants presented by Brother Heriberto, Panama City; 167 Cuban ferns, received as an exchange from the New York Botanical Garden; and 126 Philippine orchids, largely cotypes, received as an exchange from Mr. Oakes Ames, Boston, Massachusetts.

The natural history books and pamphlets of the late William Palmer are now arranged for inspection and bids in the Range of the Division of Birds. About three weeks will be allowed prospective purchasers to record their bids before the sale will be closed. All who are desirous of adding to their libraries are urged to look over the exhibit. As the sale is for the benefit of the widow, the right is reserved to reject any bids that are considered abnormally low.

In answer to a request for a series of specimens showing the complete working of the "Manul" Process of Reprinting which is now being practiced in Switzerland, the Polygraphic Company of Laupen-Berne has just sent such an exhibit to the Division of Graphic Arts. A Smithsonian Institution pamphlet had been enclosed in a previous letter and from this a page had been removed and reprinted by this new process which eliminates all resetting of type or the use of a camera. The

page is placed in contact with a sensitized transparent film and exposed to the light. The light reflecting from the white parts of the original affects the sensitized film while no reflection of light from the blacks leaves the film unaltered. This film is used as a negative after being treated with coloring matter and transfers the image to the zinc or aluminum plate which is printed on a lithographic press in the customary manner.

In this process any work, written, drawn or printed, can be reproduced at an obvious saving over older methods involving resetting all type matter or making photographic negatives by the use of a lens and camera. The exhibit includes the original pamphlet, the "Manul" film, the zinc lithographic plate and a finished print.

Mr. W. H. Goldsmith, Arts and Industries Building of the Museum, is actively engaged in relief work at the convict camp near Fairfax, Va., and is anxious to receive for this work contributions of magazines no longer in use from employees of the Institution and its branches. If it is not convenient to bring magazines to the Museum, Mr. Goldsmith will call for them if notified.

The Smithsonian library is now receiving regularly, through the Chairman of the Smithsonian Red Cross Auxiliary, "The Red Cross Courier", the new official organ of the American Red Cross, which is to be published every week. No. 1 of Volume 1 was dated January 7, 1922, and both that issue and No. 2 of January 14 are interesting numbers, containing illustrations and full of up-to-date news of all sorts, in regard to the general work of the Red Cross and that of its 3462 Chapters now actively at work. The subscription price of the Courier is \$1.00 per year, but the copies in the Smithsonian library are furnished free to the Smithsonian Auxiliary.

The Bureau of American Ethnology is now distributing its 36th Annual Report, containing the work by Mr. Francis LaFlesche, "The Osage Tribe. Rite of the Chiefs; Sayings of the Ancient Men." This paper is one of over 500 pages, and is illustrated with 23 plates and 15 text figures.

Publications issued recently by the National Museum include the following:

Centipeds of Central America, by Ralph Chamberlain.

Nereis (Ceratoneis) Alaskensis, a New Polychaetous Annelid from Alaska, by A. L. Treadwell.

North American Ichneumon-Flies of the Genera Clistopyga and Schizopyga, by R. A. Cushman.

New or Noteworthy Plants from Colombia and Central America—8, by Henry Pittier.

Mineralogy of Some Black Sands from Idaho, with a description of the methods used for their study, by Earl V. Shannon.

Notes on Nearctic Bibionid Flies, by W. L. McAtee.

An Illustrated Synopsis of the Puparia of 100 Muscoid Flies (Diptera) by Charles T. Greene.

LIBRARY.

Books added recently to the Library include the following:

Arts and Industries.

Rapid electrotpe company, Cincinnati. From xylographs to lead molds, A. D. 1440 - A. D. 1921.

Scott stamp and coin company, New York. Scott's standard postage stamp catalogue, 78th ed.

Van Rensselaer, Stephen. Check list of early American bottles and flasks.

Anthropology.

Balfour, Henry. The archer's bow in the Homeric poems.
Belmar, Francisco. Glotologia indigena mexicana.
Sanchez y Sanchez, Domingo. Un craneo humano prehistorico de Manila.

Botany.

Daul, A. Illustriertes handbuch der kakteenkunde.
Hesselbo, Aug. The bryophyta of Iceland.
Hirscht, Karl. Kakteenkulturen im hause und ihr wert.
Colmeiro, Miguel. La botanica y los botanicos de la peninsula Hispano-Lusitana.
Colmeiro, Miguel. Diccionario de los diversos nombres vulgares de muchas plantas usuales o notables del antiguo y nuevo mundo.
Pfeiffer, Ludovico. Enumeratio diagnostica cactearum hucusque cognitarum.
Thomas, F. Kurze anleitung zur zimmerkultur der kakteen.
Watson, W. Cactus culture for amateurs.

PERSONNEL.

Miss Mary D. Ashton has received a permanent appointment as Library Cataloguer, having successfully passed the Civil Service Examination.

Mr. Christopher C. Packard, of North Dakota, has been appointed a Preparator in the Division of Mechanical Technology.

Mr. Joseph N. Behan has been appointed, by transfer from the Naval service, as Electrician in the National Museum.

ZOO NOTES.

Three Kangaroos, reared in the Park, were exchanged last week to Central Park Menagerie, New York City.

The saw-mill at the Park is again in operation. Logs accumulated during the past year, including some fine oak trees, are being made into lumber for future use.

Mr. 14.
LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, February 16, 1922.

"Do things as you would if you owned the business."

Mr. A. F. Moore writes from Mt. Harqua Hala, Arizona: "It seems that the art of wireless telephony is fast progressing. Last evening I was listening in on a concert at the Fitzsimmons General Hospital in Denver; and the fellow called out to stations in Winnepeg, Canada; Washington, D. C.; Houston, Texas; and San Diego, California, who had written him that they had heard him during former concerts. Chella and I had quite a surprise about ten days ago. We listen quite frequently to the concerts from Stockton, California, and one night the fellow requested persons hearing him to write him and he would send them a copy of his list of concert and news broadcasting stations on the Coast. He also asked for names of Victrola records that should be desired. So I wrote to him and named two records for him to play. A week ago last Tuesday night, Chella and I were listening to the Stockton concert, and were surprised when the fellow called out very clearly, 'Good evening, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Moore, Mt. Harqua Hala, Wenden, Arizona. I hope you are hearing this well. We will now play one of your selections.' Later on, he played the other selection. They both came in fine and clear."

Dr. A. S. Hitchcock has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Czecho-Slovakian Botanical Society.

Mr. J. P. Harrington, ethnologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been granted a furlough for one month, to make a special investigation for the Office of Indian Affairs.

Mr. W. E. Myer, special collaborator in the Bureau of American Ethnology, has left Washington to be in Tennessee for a few weeks.

Dr. Merrill was in Philadelphia in attendance on the U. S. Assay Commission from Wednesday to Friday of last week.

On Saturday, February 4, Dr. Hrdlicka attended in New York a conference of the Board of Directors of the American School of Prehistoric Studies in France.

The following meetings will be held in the auditorium and rooms of the Natural History Building of the Museum:

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| Feb. 16. | Room 42-3. | Audubon Society of the District of Columbia,
Talk by Dr. Wetmore. - 4:30 p.m. |
| Feb. 17. | Auditorium. | School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Lecture, Foreign Investments and Public Policy, by Dr. W. S. Culbertson. - 8:30 p.m. |
| Feb. 18. | Auditorium. | Archeological Society of Washington, illustrated lecture on Japanese Sculpture, by Mr. Hamilton Bell. - 8:30 p.m. |
| Feb. 21. | Anthropological Society of Washington; | Dr. J. C. Merriam of the Carnegie Institution of Washington will be one of the speakers. - 4:45 p.m. |
| Feb. 24. | Auditorium. | School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, lecture, "International Competition and our Position as a Creditor Nation", by Dr. W. S. Culbertson. - 8:30 p.m. |
| Feb. 28. | Room 42-3. | Audubon Society of the District of Columbia.
Talk by Dr. Wetmore. 4:30 p.m. |
| Mar. 2. | Room 42-3. | Entomological Society of Washington. Evening. |

Local Notes, Thursday, February 16, 1922.

2.

Although absorbent cotton and gauze only found a place in medicine with the birth of Listerism, a form of aseptic and antiseptic surgery introduced late in the nineteenth century by Lord Joseph Lister, an English physician, its growth and development, coincident with the evolution and revolution of surgical methods, has been so great, that today entire mills and factories are engaged in carrying out the processes which transform the raw cotton fibre into surgical dressings of various sorts and kinds.

Material has just been contributed by Johnson & Johnson, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J., and an exhibit will soon be installed in the Division of Medicine for the purpose of illustrating the various processes to which cotton is subjected on its long journey from the field to the finished surgical dressing.

During the past year the grass herbarium has received specimens of exceptional interest from Dr. Lorenzo Parodi of Buenos Aires. Dr. Parodi wrote a few months ago that he intended to devote the present summer to collecting grasses, a complete set of which he would send to the U. S. grass herbarium. Forty fine specimens were recently received as the first of the harvest.

Two genera and nineteen species new to the collection of the U. S. National Museum were contained in a small lot of only twenty-three Old World birds recently presented by Mr. B. H. Swales, Honorary Assistant Curator of Birds.

The auction of the library of the late William Palmer, conducted in the range of the Division of Birds the past week, was well attended and fair prices were realized for the more desirable things. There are still some items that remain unsold and bids will be entertained for these for another week.

PERSONNEL.

Mrs. Ruth L. Walker, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Stenographer and Typist on the National Museum roll for duty in the Freer Gallery of Art.

Mr. Stuart N. King has received an appointment as Laboratory Helper, and will be assigned to duty under Mr. Maxon, Associate Curator, Division of Plants.

Mr. William H. Fairall, having successfully passed the Civil Service examination, has been probationally appointed as Bricklayer and Plasterer in the National Museum.

LIBRARY.

Books added recently to the Library include the following:

Automobile engineering. 6 vols.	(Museum)
Bauer, L. A. Land magnetic observations. 1914-1920.	(Museum)
British science guild. Catalogue of British scientific and technical books. 1921.	(Old Mus.)
Cushman, J. A. Shallow-water foraminifera of the Tortugas region.	(Museum)
Hamilton, H. & E. Legros. Dictionnaire international français-anglais.	(Museum)
Index generalis: annuaire general des universites, grandes ecoles, etc. 1921.	(Old Mus.)
Pole, William. A treatise on the Cornish pumping station.	(Mus.)

Local Notes, Thursday, February 16, 1922.

3.

Mr. H. C. Hockett and Mr. L. S. West, of Cornell University, spent ten days working in the section of Diptera, Division of Insects, returning on February 11.

Dr. Frank Psota, a practising physician of Chicago, who is interested in collecting beetles in tropical America and also in the arid southwest of the United States, visited the Division of Insects on February 14.

Mrs. Chas. Warner of Cleveland, Ohio, visited the Section of Wood Technology recently in the interest of Drake Process Incorporated, also of Cleveland. Mrs. Warner has first-hand knowledge of their process of making all sorts of liquid and dry containers direct from wood pulp, and was glad to add to our information concerning such of these products as we have in our collections.

The series showing some of the products of American walnut has been practically completed by recent additions to the collections of the Section of Wood Technology. Among them are: A large section of walnut stumpwood, polished, and a panel made from veneer cut from it, presented by Geo. W. Hartzell, Piqua, Ohio; and a panel made from veneer cut from a walnut burl, together with four extra sheets of this burl veneer, and the back board or center that was left after cutting, contributed by the Penrod Walnut and Veneer Co., Kansas City, Mo. These are both beautiful examples of what is being done to conserve as much of our walnut as possible and still present the beautiful surface attainable by this use of cabinet woods.

Petty vandals have for some time been denting and otherwise defacing the specimens of balsa wood which are on exhibition in the Wood Court, and which were purposely left without glass covering so that visitors might appraise their weight. The American Balsa Co., of New York City, upon advice as to their status, gladly sent two additional beams of balsa and a cross section of a young balsa tree to replace the damaged ones.

ZOO NOTES.

Four wild turkeys were shipped to the Duke of Bedford, in care of the London Zoological Society.

Mr. A. S. Le Souef, director of the Zoological Gardens at Sydney, Australia, was a recent visitor at the Zoological Park. Mr. Le Souef took to Europe from Australia the first shipment of live animals sent abroad by the new Zoological Control Board of Australia, which now has complete charge of the exportation of Australian animals.

Recent important additions to the collection include a Greater Vasa Parrot from Madagascar and a Hagenbeck's Mangabey from Africa. A shipment of birds received from a San Francisco dealer includes a fine lot of Gouldian finches and Mask finches.

A severe snow storm in a Zoological Park is a serious matter. The entire buildings and grounds froze and all of the Keepers have been busy digging out the collections this month. During the bad storm of two weeks ago most of the men worked all day Sunday; and many of the Keepers remained at the Park two nights, for fear that they would be unable to reach their charges in the morning. The employees are to be complimented on the cheerful and loyal way in which they have met the situation. Even on the worst morning of the deep snow the animals were all promptly cared for; and the roads and walks were open to the public in short order.

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LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, March 16, 1922.

All of the solar constant observations made by the fundamental or so called "long method" at Mount Harqua Hala, extending over the period October 1, 1920, to February 1, 1922, have been discussed at the Astrophysical Observatory in recent weeks and from these data have been prepared the atmospheric transmission curves to be used on Mount Harqua Hala hereafter for the computing of the solar constant by the short method. Mrs. Bond is now taking up the computation of the results by the short method, based on these new curves, for the whole period of observation at Mount Harqua Hala.

Mr. Fowle has made a study of the relations of the solar constant results by the long method at Mount Harqua Hala to the prevailing humidity of the atmosphere, and finds that a small correction must be applied to correct for the atmospheric water vapor, nearly the same as was necessary at Mount Wilson.

Messrs. Abbot and Aldrich have been making further experiments with the new sensitive galvanometer. It is intended to be employed within a magnetic shield. This shield, consisting of 16 concentric tubes of soft iron, was very obligingly prepared under the supervision of Dr. Elihu Thomson, of the General Electric Works at Lynn, Mass. The shield proves to be extraordinarily efficient, so much so that three powerful magnets made for us at the Bureau of Standards, through the kindness of Dr. Stratton, produced no appreciable influence on the position of the magnetic needle of the galvanometer when placed just outside the magnetic screen. On the other hand, the local magnetization of the screen is so slight that a single magnet suspended within by a silk fiber 8 inches long rotates exactly, angle for angle, with the rotation of the suspending fiber. Under these circumstances, some special devices are being constructed for the control of the galvanometer needle within the screen, for which the usual devices of outside control magnets are quite worthless owing to the unexpectedly high efficiency of the magnetic shield.

The Department of State has forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution, for the attention of those interested, a copy of the following note addressed to the Secretary of State by the Ambassador from Brazil:

EMBASSY OF BRAZIL

Washington, February 3, 1922.

Mr. Secretary of State:

In compliance with telegraphic instructions just received from my Government, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Twentieth International Congress of Americanists will meet at the capital of the United States of Brazil from the 20th to the 30th of August of this year.

To His Excellency

Mr. Charles E. Hughes,

Secretary of State of the
United States of America.

Dr. T. T. Waterman, lately appointed ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, left last week for field-work in Alaska, Oregon, and Washington. He will first proceed to the Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, to study the architecture, totem poles and other objects at this village and will be accompanied by a half-breed Haida related by marriage to Chief Skoul. It is expected that considerable legendary data bearing on history and sociology of the former inhabitants of Kasaan will also be collected. Should the results justify further work it is planned to continue field-work on place names and aboriginal village sites of Alaska to be followed later by work on

stratigraphic archeology in more northern latitudes in order to discover if possible traces of the oldest Indians in this supposed prehistoric gateway of the migration of man into North America.

Mrs. Agnes Chase, Assistant Agrostologist in the Grass Herbarium, sailed March 11 from Hoboken for Europe to study the types of grasses in the larger herbaria. She goes first to Vienna to select a series of duplicates from the herbarium of the well-known agrostologist, Professor Hackel, and later will visit Florence, Berlin, Geneva, Paris, Brussels, Leyden, and London. Mrs. Chase expects to return about the first of July.

Dr. A. Hrdlicka has been made an honorary member of the Association of Physicians and Surgeons of Czechoslovakia.

A meeting of the Wild Flower Preservation Society will be held in the Auditorium of the Museum on March 23, at 8 P. M.

On March 10, Dr. Bartsch addressed the Garden Club and the schools of Catonsville, Md., on "Wild Flowers and Wild Flower Preservation".

Dr. Merrill delivered a lecture on Meteorites before the Maryland Academy of Sciences in Baltimore on March 7.

Dr. W. D. Matthew of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, visited the Section of Vertebrate Paleontology, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Walcott has presented to the collection of gems several cut stones of the Ice River Valley, British Columbia, sodalite. These are especially appreciated since only one example cut from this mineral was in the collection, and none heretofore from the Ice River locality. Mrs. Walcott has also deposited, as a loan, a cut rhodonite, mounted as a charm.

Mr. L. H. Taylor, of the Bussey Institution at Harvard University, spent a day or two last week at the Museum, studying the bee collection.

The Henry Ward Ranger bequest provides for the purchase of works of art destined under certain conditions to be added to the collections of the National Gallery. Each year a few examples by American artists are selected by the Council of the National Academy of Design, which has the matter in hand, and assigned for limited periods to such galleries as the Council may select.

At the meeting of December 20, 1921, of the Council the following purchases were made:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. "Fall Round-Up" | by Carl Rungius |
| 2. "Repose of Evening" | by Ben Foster |
| 3. "Forest Primeval" | by Charles S. Chapman |
| 4. "Wilton Hills" | by Roy Brown |
| 5. "The Figurine" | by William M. Paxton |

and two are thus far assigned -- "Fall Round-Up" to the Corcoran Gallery, and "Repose of Evening" to the National Gallery of Art.

Mr. T. T. Belote, Curator of History, visited governor's Island last week for the purpose of inspecting the Museum of the Military Service Institution at that place, the contents of which have been offered the United States National Museum as a permanent loan.

The National Museum has received as an addition to the Historical Collections the sword of General Washington used by him during

the War of the Revolution, the sword of General Andrew Jackson used by him during the War of 1812-15, and a cane owned by Benjamin Franklin. These objects have been transferred to the Smithsonian Institution from the Department of State in accordance with a Joint Resolution of Congress, Approved, February 28, 1922. The sword which belonged to Washington is said to have been the favorite sword of a number owned by him and the one most frequently worn by him during the Revolution. It will rank as perhaps the most notable relic in the Historical Collections of the National Museum.

The collection of Casas Grandes (Mexico) pottery and other antiquities recently loaned to the National Museum by the Archeological Society of Washington, Inc., was installed last week in two wall cases in the Mexican hall, Division of American Archeology. The exhibit illustrates in a satisfactory manner the remarkable skill attained by these prehistoric people; the symmetry of form of their vessels and the highly artistic manner in which they were decorated is, perhaps, not surpassed elsewhere on the American continent.

Preparations are now being made to substitute a series of prehistoric earthenware vessels from the Rio Mimbres, New Mexico, for a less noteworthy collection already on exhibition in the hall of American Archeology. The Mimbres specimens were transferred to the Museum by the Bureau of American Ethnology and are remarkable for their painted representations of animals and insects or grotesque combinations of both.

Last Tuesday evening, Neil M. Judd spoke before the Men's Civic Association of Chevy Chase on the subject of the cliff-dwellers and other prehistoric peoples of the southwestern United States.

The numerous inquiries received by the Division of American Archeology concerning prehistoric ruins in Central America, where Mr. S. G. Morley of the Carnegie Institution of Washington is now at work, and in New Mexico, where the National Geographic Society is conducting extensive explorations, furnish abundant evidence of the widespread popular interest in the subject of prehistoric man. These inquiries have been prompted, no doubt, by recent illustrated articles in the National Geographic Magazine.

A series of specimens, from Drake Process Incorporated, of Cleveland, Ohio, have recently been placed on exhibition in the Wood Court, Arts and Industries Building. These show the manufacture of containers of all kinds, direct from wood-pulp, saving the expensive paper-mill operation.

The pulp is blown into a mold of the desired shape, and the moisture in the pulp passes out through the mesh walls leaving the article nearly dry.

Such articles as single service milk bottles, tea, coffee, and spice cartons, hardware boxes, unbreakable dolls, cotton mill cones, dice, etc., are already on the market, and new molds are continually being added.

Eight enlarged bromide photographs of famous doctors have been hung on the pilasters above the exhibition cases in the Division of Medicine. This completes a series of sixteen pictures, as follows: Aesculapius, (Greek) God of Medicine; Hippocrates, (Greek) Father of Medicine; Galen (Greek-Roman) sometimes called "The Father of Pharmacy"; Avicenna, a famous Arabian doctor; Paracelsus, (Swiss-German) the founder of chemical pharmacology and therapeutics; Vesalius, (Belgian) a noted anatomist; Paré, (French) a famous surgeon; Harvey, (English) the discoverer of the circulation of the blood; Jenner, (English) the originator of vaccine therapy; McDowell, (American) who performed the first ovariectomy operation; Long, (American) the first surgeon to use ether as an anaesthetic; Morton, (American) who demonstrated ether anaesthesia to the world; Pasteur, (French) the pioneer

bacteriologist; Koch, (German) who discovered the cause of tuberculosis and cholera; Reed, (American) President of the Commission which demonstrated the transmission of yellow fever by mosquitoes; and Gorgas, the American sanitarian who made possible the building of the Panama Canal.

The Division of Mechanical Technology has placed in the East Hall during the past week two objects of unusual interest to those mechanically inclined, namely, a four-cylinder automobile engine which may be operated at the will of the visitor, and which has sections cut away so that all parts are visible and in their operative relation. The exhibit forms a very instructive addition to the Division's series of models visualizing the development of the internal combustion engine. The other object is an automobile of the vintage of 1901, whose particular significance lies in the fact that it is believed to be the earliest gasoline automobile propelled by shaft drive as against chain drive. The machine was designed by Mr. Lewis S. Clarke, vice president and consulting engineer of The Autocar Company of Ardmore, Pa., and was first exhibited at the Automobile Show in New York in 1901, having been driven to New York from Ardmore near Philadelphia, a distance of 90 miles, in six hours and fifteen minutes. Both of these objects form part of an accession received as a gift of The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa.

An exhibit on the history of Lithography is now installed in the Division of Graphic Arts. The hall to the west of the main hall, which is now called the press room, contains seventeen screens on which are 222 specimens showing crayon, line, lavis, chromo, and photo-mechanical lithography.

Early specimens printed by the inventor of the process, Alois Senefelder, who discovered this very simple method of printing in 1798, are shown and other historical examples as well. The earliest examples that the Division owns date back to 1804. The first American lithograph, made in 1819, is a very crude affair. Rembrandt Peale was the maker of the first important American example in 1827.

Thirty-six years ago Mr. W. A. Bently, of Jericho, Vermont, began his study of snow crystals by making photographs of them under a microscope. As this work could only be carried on in a cold room and in the very coldest weather, it had its difficulties. It also has its rewards, for Mr. Bently today is looked upon as an authority on snow crystal photography. The section of photography purchased 75 representative prints from him and will soon have them on display.

ZOO NOTES.

The framework and wire for several large outdoor cages for birds have been prepared in the Zoo shops during the winter; and the actual work of grading and placing two of these cages, for owls and hawks, commenced this week.

Mr. William Hunter, Gardener at the National Zoological Park, retired from the service on March 9. Mr. Hunter is one of the oldest employees of the Park and has been continually in the service since September, 1890. He will be greatly missed from the organization as his knowledge of the flora of the Park is unique. Many of the trees and other plants in the Park were gathered by Mr. Hunter from the surrounding territory, and some of the rare oaks were raised by him from acorns collected from type or otherwise historical trees. A revised manuscript list of the flora of the Park, native and introduced, giving much definite information regarding the origin of specimens, has been prepared by Mr. Hunter during the past five years and will be of great value in the future.

Outside of his services at the Park, Mr. Hunter is best known to the older botanists for his early work on the plants of the District.

In his younger days he was an active collector and aided greatly in the preparation of Ward's lists of the flora of Washington and vicinity, 1881-1884. Mr. Hunter, during his long period of faithful and efficient service, rarely was absent from the Park for a single working day; his keen interest in his work brought him to the Park on almost every Sunday or holiday as well. His retirement, because of ill health, in his 75th year, is a source of genuine regret to all connected with the Park.

Mr. Walter King, since 1896 Mr. Hunter's first assistant, assumes his duties as chief gardener.

Visitors to the number of 56,000 took advantage of the first spring-like Sunday, March 12, for an outing at the Zoological Park.

LIBRARY.

Books added recently to the Library include the following:

Reference.

Index generalis, 1921.
Whitaker's Almanac, 1922.
Who's Who, 1922. (British)
Yearbook of learned societies, 1921.

Biology.

Chubb, Charles: The birds of British Guiana.
Cook county, Illinois. Forest preserves of Cook county.
Witherby, H. F. Practical handbook of British birds.

Arts and Industries.

Crookshank, C. de W. Prints of British military operations.
Forrester, R. B. The cotton industry in France.
Higgins, S. H. Bleaching.
Holme, Geoffrey, ed. A book of old embroidery.
Peet, T. E. The Mayer papyri.
Report to the University of London ... on the teaching of art in relation to commerce.

Miscellaneous.

Smith, Joseph, comp. Book of Mormon.
68 volumes in Siamese from the Vajirayan National Library, Bangkok.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. Peter M. Gardner has been appointed as carpenter in the National Museum by transfer from the Washington Navy Yard.

Mr. Carl A. Ohlson, formerly of the Watch force in the Museum, and lately with the Washington Navy Yard, has been reappointed as Watchman.

Dr. Abbot addressed the Men's Club of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church last Thursday evening upon the Wonders of the Universe.

Notice has been received of the recent death in Chicago of Miss Sophie Alette Nickelsen. Miss Nickelsen was for many years connected with the Library of the Institution.

No. 17.

LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, March 30, 1922.

In a cable from Chile, the young men at the Montezuma astro-physical observing station state that the new Dodge car sent down from New York in January is running "superbly". The car is used to bring up the water and provisions from Calama to Montezuma, a distance of nearly 15 miles. They had unfavorable weather in the latter part of December and early part of January, but, on the whole, have been obtaining many good observations which are apparently of very high grade.

Mr Moore reports from Mount Harqua Hala heavy storms of snow and sleet with high winds. The aerial of their wireless outfit blew down one night. They have completed 2 cement tanks to catch the water from the roofs of the observatory and the tool shed, and they filled these up with snow, collecting some 600 gallons of water. They have obtained the solar constant results on more than half the days during the winter months so far at Mount Harqua Hala, and these are usually among the worst months in the year.

The chairman of the Smithsonian Auxiliary has received an earnest appeal from the D. C. Red Cross Chapter for contributions of used clothing and shoes to be sent to the suffering people of Russia.

From Monday, April 3, to Saturday, April 8, all articles may be sent to 1414 F Street between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Bundles will be called for if the notice is sent to the District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter, 16 Jackson Place, Telephone Main 1910.

Bundles will also be received by Miss Munroe, Chairman, Smithsonian Auxiliary, who will arrange to forward them to Headquarters.

Meetings in Auditorium and Rooms of the Natural History Building:

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| March 30 - Auditorium. | Lecture on the Wildflowers of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, by Mrs. Charles D. Walcott, to be given under the auspices of the Wild Flower Preservation Society. 8 p. m. |
| March 31 - Auditorium. | School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, lecture: "Social Influence in International Finance", by Dr. James B. Scott. 8:30 p.m. |
| April 6 - Room 42-3. | The Entomological Society of Washington. 8 p.m. |
| April 6 - Auditorium. | Lecture on "Our Native Ferns" by Dr. Paul Bartsch, under the auspices of the Wild Flower Preservation Society. 8 p. m. |

The Six Saturday lectures to be given at 10:30 and 2:30 o'clock in the auditorium of the National Museum under the auspices of the U. S. National Museum, the Wild Flower Preservation Society, the Audubon Society, and the American Forestry Association will cover the following topics:

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|-----------|---|
| March 25. | Bird Homes About Washington, by Dr. Paul Bartsch. |
| April 1. | Spring Flowers, by P. L. Ricker. |
| April 8. | Our Water Birds by H. C. Oberholser. |
| April 15. | Wild Flower Gardens for Children, by E. T. Wherry. |
| April 22. | Bird Baths, Boxes and Feeding Tables, by Dr. Paul Bartsch |
| April 29. | The Story of Seeds, by Miss C. Breen. |

Invitations are by card, and one child of each A and B section of the seventh and eighth grades in the white schools has been presented with a card to attend in the morning. Cards have also been given to similar sections of the colored schools for the afternoon.

Dr. Bartsch addressed the Biological Society of Washington on March 11. His topic was: "The American Shipworms and Their Economic Importance."

On March 28 Dr. Bartsch addressed the Federation of Women's Clubs on "Aids to Nature Study in Our Schools."

Mr. John B. Henderson, has returned from Jamaica, and reports a successful though very arduous collecting trip, which has yielded the material needed for certain investigations.

The Secretary has turned over to the Smithsonian Document Room for distribution copies of his author's separates of a number of his earlier papers published in various journals and bulletins, the titles of which are given below:

- The Cambrian Rocks of Pennsylvania. 1896.
- Evolution of Early Paleozoic Faunas in relation to their environment. 1909.
- Stratigraphic position of the Olenellus fauna in North America and Europe. 1889.
- Fauna of the "Upper Taconic" of ~~Mass.~~ in Washington County, New York. September, 1887.
- Study of a line of displacement in the Grand Canon of the Colorado, in Northern Arizona. 1889.
- Pre-Cambrian Fossiliferous Formations. 1899.
- The Post-Pleistocene Elevation of the Inyo Range. 1897.
- The value of the term "Hudson River Group" in geologic nomenclature. 1890.
- Relations of the National Government to higher education and research. 1901.

Any one desiring copies of the above personally or for individuals outside of the Institution will please communicate with Miss Munroe, Smithsonian Institution.

Recent letters received from Mr. Paul C. Standley, who is carrying on botanical exploration in El Salvador, indicate that his field-work has thus far been very successful. In spite of rather unfavorable seasonal conditions, nearly 2,500 numbers of several specimens each have thus far been secured. At the close of this month Mr. Standley expects to proceed to eastern Guatemala for about one month's field-work before returning to Washington.

Eighteen of the ornithologists of Washington met at the home of Mr. B. H. Swales, Tuesday, the fourteenth of March, for the purpose of organizing an ornithological club. As it was the intention at the start to meet at members' homes for informal social intercourse, the number had necessarily to be restricted and twenty-five was fixed as the limit and only men primarily interested in birds considered. Dr. J. S. Palmer was named temporary chairman and upon vote it was decided to call the society the "Baird Club". Dr. A. K. Fisher was elected president, Mr. Ned Hollister, vice president, and Mr. B. H. Swales, secretary.

After informal discussions, during which hopes were expressed that the movement might develop into something on the order of the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge, Mass., or other celebrated clubs of like character, refreshments were served, and the Club adjourned to meet at Plummer's Island, April 20th.

A case of remarkable Chinese imperial costumes has been installed in the Division of Ethnology. The exhibit comprises ten specimens of as skillful weaving as the hand loom art can show.

Dr. Reichel of the H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, Pa., called at the Division of Medicine on March 24, for the purpose of inspecting the biological exhibits which were contributed by his company. The latest addition to this collection is a series of fourteen colored transparencies and two large bromides illustrating the manufacture of vaccines and serums. One transparency is needed to complete the series, and as soon as it is received, the complete set will be installed at the end of the East Gallery, where these pictures can be seen from the Rotunda.

An exhibit illustrating the history and principles of the Osteopathic School of the healing art has been installed in the Division of Medicine. Specimens of historical interest in this case include a plaster bust and a marble medallion of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, "The Founder of Osteopathy"; a case of surgical instruments used by him while a surgeon in the United States Army from 1861 to 1865; a photograph of the Zolnay statue erected in his honor at Kirksville, Mo.; and a picture of the first school of Osteopathy. Osteopathy teaches that the human body is a self reparative and self recuperative organism, and that the normal functioning of the body depends on the principle that the correct adjustment of the mechanics of the vital processes to each other and to the body as a whole, is necessary in order that the functions of self repair may continue along normal lines. Through the courtesy of the Department of Biology, Dr. Benedict had a human spine articulated with wire, with leather cushions between the vertebra and a rubber tube to take the position of the spinal cord. This spine has been placed between two anatomical charts, and Dr. Norman C. Glover of the American Osteopathic Association is to illustrate by means of colored threads how the veins and nerves leave the spinal column, and where trouble may be expected if their normal action is interfered with. A one-quarter size treatment table was made for the Association by Mr. W. O. Stricker, and contributed through Dr. Glover for use in this exhibit.

LIST OF MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS ISSUED SINCE
JANUARY 1, 1922.

- Contributions from the National Herbarium, Volume 20, Part 12.
New or Noteworthy Plants from Columbia and Central America -8.
By Henry Pittier.
- Contributions from the National Herbarium, Volume 24, Part 1.
New Plants from Guatemala and Honduras. By S. F. Blake.
- Proceedings Separate No. 2396. North American Sawflies of the Subfamily Cladiinae. By S. A. Rohwer. With Notes on Habits and Descriptions of Larvae. By William Middleton.
- Proceedings Separate No. 2397. Nereis (Ceratoneis) Alaskensis, A New Polychaetous Annelid from Alaska. By A. L. Treadwell.
- Proceedings Separate No. 2398. Mineralogy of Some Black Sands from Idaho, with a Description of the Methods used for their study. By Earl V. Shannon.
- Proceedings Separate No. 2399. North American Ichneumon-Flies of the Genera Clistopyga and Schizopyga. By R. A. Cushman.
- Proceedings Separate No. 2401. A Contribution to the Anatomy of Dinobothrium, a Genus of Selachian Tapeworms; with Descriptions of two new Species. By Edwin Linton.
- Proceedings Separate No. 2402. The Centipedes of Central America. By Ralph V. Chamberlin.
- Proceedings Separate No. 2405. An Illustrated Synopsis of the Puparia of 100 Muscoid Flies (Diptera). By Charles T. Greene.
- Proceedings Separate No. 2406. Notes on Nearctic Bibionid Flies. By W. L. McAtee.
- Bulletin 119. Catalogue of the Mechanical Engineering Collection in the United States National Museum. By Carl W. Mitman.

- Title Page and Table of Contents to Proceedings Volume 59.
Proceedings Separate No. 2404. Synoptic Series of Objects in the
United States National Museum illustrating the History of Inventions
By Walter Hough.
Proceedings Separate No. 2409. The Jade of the Tuxla Statuette.
By Henry S. Washington.
Proceedings Separate No. 2410. Suggestions for Collecting and Prepar-
ing Diatoms. By Albert Mann.
Proceedings Separate 2400. North American Parasitic Copepods Belong-
ing to the Family Dichelesthiidae. By Charles Branch Wilson.
Proceedings Separate No. 2403. The Millipeds of Central America.
By Ralph V. Chamberlin.
Proceedings Separate No. 2421. Description of a New Species of Agamid
Lizard from the Malay Peninsula. By Doris M. Cochran.

LIBRARY.

Books added recently to the Library include the following:

- Bruton, F. A. Three accounts of Peterloo.
England, E. B. The laws of Plato. (2 vols.)
Farnell, Ida, ed. El alcalde de Zalamea, por P. Calderon de la Barca.
Gandarillás, J. M. E. El tratado secreto de 1873.
Hubertson, Amanda Labarca. La escuela secundaria en los Estados
Unidos.
Index kewensis - supplementum quintum. Ol.
Ortiz, M. J. Catas dela aldea.
Scott, I. D. Inland lakes of Michigan.
Walton, Leslie Bannister, ed. El viejo y la nina, por L. Fernandez
de Moratin.
Whitaker's Almanac, 1922.

ZOO NOTES.

Dr. Arthur A. Allen, of Cornell University, has presented the
National Zoological Park with 10 specimens of the Greater Scaup Duck,
one of our native species never before exhibited in the North American
Wildfowl Lake.

In an interesting shipment of South American animals received
last week is a fine large specimen of the Giant Ant-Eater, which is
proving to be a great attraction in the Antelope House. A specimen
of the Brown Woolly Monkey (*Lagothrix insumata*), a species never before
shown in the Park, is also included in the collection.

Sixty Australian Grass Paroquets, just arrived at the Park, will
be placed together in a large outdoor aviary now being constructed at
the North entrance to the Bird House.

PERSONNEL.

Miss Ada M. Hunt has received an appointment as typist in the
Division of History of the National Museum.

Mr. Charles D. Haydon has been appointed Watchman in the National
Museum by transfer from the Washington Navy Yard.

NOTICE REGARDING COLLECTION OF LOCAL NOTES.

If the messenger does not call at your office on Monday morning
of the week "Local Notes" is issued, it is requested that all items be
mailed to the Editor not later than Monday afternoon.

Mr. 18,
LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, April 13, 1922.

Secretary and Mrs. Walcott returned to Washington on Monday after a ten days' stay at Spring Lake, N. J.

The Chief of the Argentine Weather Bureau has communicated a paper by Mr. H. H. Clayton, Chief Forecaster, on the application of solar radiation measurements to weather forecasting, for presentation at the meeting of the International Astronomical Union at Rome, beginning May 2. Weekly forecasts for 7 days in advance are made of the temperatures expected for the neighborhood of Buenos Aires, based upon the solar radiation measurements telegraphed in from the Smithsonian station at Montezuma, Chile. Samples of the predictions, covering the 6 weeks beginning January 19, 1922, are furnished, and along with them curves showing the actual observed temperatures which occurred. The agreement between the prediction and the observation seems quite remarkable.

An enthusiastic letter has just been received from Dr. T. T. Waterman, Special Ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, who is now at Kasaan National Monument, Alaska. His letter is accompanied by a plan of the village and many photographs of the houses and totempoles of this deserted village. He will later collect available data for publication on other Haida settlements in the vicinity. Dr. Waterman has already begun the collection of genealogies of the former inhabitants, and studies of the symbolism of the totempoles and aboriginal placenames to which he will devote the remainder of the fiscal year. Dr. Waterman makes valuable suggestions regarding the preservation of this remarkable monument.

In a recent letter, Miss Frances Densmore, collaborator of the Bureau of American Ethnology in Indian music, reports very successful results from her field-work last winter. She has collected 101 Yuma, 40 Cocopa, and 10 Mohave songs in addition to other important musical material. Among the most important novelties are remarkable observations on a "Memorial", or cremation ceremony held annually by the Mohaves over those who have died each year. The "laments" or songs sung at the ceremony performed at the burial are among the finest obtained among these Indians. The images of the departed are publicly burned after which their names are never mentioned.

Mrs. Agnes Chase, assistant agrostologist, National Herbarium, has arrived at Vienna and reports progress in laying out duplicates from the Hackel Herbarium, the large collection of grasses recently recently acquired by the Vienna Museum from Prof. E. Hackel, the famous Austrian agrostologist.

The Chairman of the Smithsonian Auxiliary has just received a note from the District Chapter of the American Red Cross, calling attention to the special opportunity now given to subscribe to the building of the National Victory Memorial.

The Smithsonian Chairman can furnish particulars in regard to the form of subscription, which carries with it the privilege of having either a gold or a blue star in the completed building as a memorial to some one who served in the World War.

Messrs. Holmes, Gill, and Perkins have paintings hung in the Annual Exhibition of the Society of Washington Artists, now being held at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Since March 28, Dr. Bartsch has addressed the following organizations: On March 28, the Federation of Women's Clubs on "Aids to Nature Study in Our Schools"; on March 29, the Garden Club of Wilmington, Delaware, on "Wild Flower Preservation"; on April 6, the local chapter of the Wild Flower Preservation Society, on "Our Native Ferns"; and on April 8, the Federal Schoolmen's Club on "Visual Aids for the Teaching of Nature Study in Our Public Schools."

The Division of Mollusks received a visit during the first week in April from Dr. C. Montague Cooke, of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dr. William G. Vinal, of the Rhode Island College of Education, Providence, R. I., is engaged in a study of the Anomia in the collections of the Division of Mollusks.

Mr. Ray T. Webber, of the Bureau of Entomology, Melrose Highlands, Mass., is spending ten days at the Museum completing a manuscript on the muscoid flies.

Professor J. Chester Bradley of Cornell University, is working for a few days at the Division of Insects.

Professor G. C. Crampton of Massachusetts Agricultural College, and S. W. Bromley of the same Institution, were examining material in the Division of Insects last month.

Dr. A. H. Sturtevant of Columbia University, spent several days examining flies in the Division of Insects, preparatory to a trip to Europe to study insect types in the principal museums.

The Department of Geology has recently prepared for use in the Public Schools of the District two series of the more common rocks and minerals in sets of 12 each, to be used in the Nature work in the schools. One of these is for the Wilson Normal School, and one for the teachers visiting the graded schools, a room with facilities for the care of the latter having been provided in the Franklin building on 13th Street. Sets illustrating the process of rock weathering and the formation of soil have also been provided.

Dr. Rudolf Ruedemann, paleontologist of the New York Geological Survey, is spending several weeks at the Museum studying the collections of Paleozoic fossils, especially the large series of graptolites which he and Dr. Ulrich are proposing to monograph.

Meetings in Auditorium and Rooms of
the Natural History Building.

- April 13. - Auditorium. - Wild Flower Preservation Society -
8 p.m. "Plant Lore" by Mrs. Wm. N. Herron.
April 15. - Auditorium. - Wild Flower Preservation Society and
10:30 a.m. Audubon Society - talk to school
children.
April 18. - Room 42-43. - Anthropological Society of Washington.
4:45 p.m.
April 20. - Auditorium. - Wild Flower Preservation Society -
8 p.m. "Orchids and their Environment" by E.
T. Wherry.

April 24-26. Auditorium. Meeting of the National Academy of
and rooms. Sciences.

Dresses once worn by the Chinese imperial family are on exhibit in the Natural History Building.

The costumes are long robes with sleeves and evidently are of archaic pattern, coming down from some long forgotten period. They are wonderful examples of the weaver's art in silk of various colors and filaments of gold and silver, made, it is said on hand looms in the royal shops at Mukden. The designs are beautiful and incorporate the various symbols, eight in number, which are supposed to promote the well-being of the wearer of the garment. The rainbow bands on the skirt of the robes have a certain number of lines to represent the rank of the wearer.

The robes forming this unique and attractive exhibit were presented by Mrs. Gertrude B. Warner of Eugene, Oregon.

The National Herbarium has just received from Bolivia the very large private herbarium of Dr. Otto Buchtien, formerly Director of the National Museum of that country, through joint purchase by the Department of Agriculture and the National Museum. Exclusive of duplicates, it includes nearly 45,000 specimens. These have been assembled by Doctor Buchtien through many years of botanical exploration in South America, and through extensive exchange with institutions in other parts of the world. The collections are particularly rich in material from Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, and Paraguay, and probably afford the best representation of the Bolivian flora to be found in any single herbarium. The material is now being unpacked, and will be mounted and added to the Herbarium as rapidly as practicable.

The Division of Mechanical Technology has received during the past few weeks a number of interesting objects for its general section of metrology. One of the most interesting of these objects is a silver watch made in England between 1760 and 1784, whose ownership has been established as in the family of Dr. Walcott since 1815. The watch is known as a "pair case" watch, in that the works and dial are inclosed in a plain silver case and this whole inclosed in a second silver case elaborately decorated with what is known as repousse work. The scene depicted in this repousse is that of the visit of the three Wise Men to the Infant Christ. As a protection to this outer silver case there is still a third case inclosing the other two, made of tortoise shell.

In the section devoted to calculating machines the Division received recently from the Monroe Calculating Machine Company a series of four, illustrating improvements in this type of machine, beginning with the original Patent Office machine of 1875. The particular feature of the Monroe is that addition is made by turning a lever forward and subtraction by simply reversing the lever. The majority of machines require for subtraction the deduction of certain component numbers by depressing keys rather than simply reversing the lever which formerly added. Likewise multiplication is obtained by a forward motion of the crank and division by a backward motion. The series is ended with a 1922 machine.

Dr. S. K. Lothrop of Boston visited the Division of American Archeology last Friday en route from several months' exploration in Yucatan in interest of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Dr. Lothrop reports the discovery of several new Maya monuments

bearing hieroglyphic dates of vast interest to anthropology. While here Dr. and Mrs. Lothrop examined our collection of potsherds from prehistoric sites in Porto Rico; their notes will be incorporated in a revised monograph on the ancient pottery of the West Indies.

The noteworthy collection of prehistoric earthenware vessels from the Mimbres Valley, New Mexico, gathered several years ago by Dr. J. Walter Fewkes is now being repaired with a view toward its early installation in the exhibition hall. The collection is a remarkable one and fully represents the interesting decorative motifs of the ancient Mimbrenos.

On Tuesday afternoon, April 18, the Anthropological Society of Washington will hold its annual meeting in Room 42, Natural History Building. This session will conclude the usual winter's series of public meetings which the Society has conducted for 43 years.

The Bureau of American Ethnology has received as a temporary loan from Mr. Hugh Kirk, Newtownards, County Down, Ireland, an ancient powder horn which promises to furnish clues to several matters relating to the early history of North Carolina. This horn appears to date from about 1750 and to belong to the period when, and the territory where, the English were beginning to make active effort to open up the Cherokee region for trade and settlement.

This powder horn is elaborately engraved with the royal arms of Great Britain and a map showing ancient Nucassee and other important Cherokee towns and streams in western North Carolina. The original owner, James Grant, appears to have belonged to a company of British soldiers who for a time garrisoned Fort Johnson, on John's (now Morris) Island, at entrance of Charlestown, South Carolina, harbor, and later to have seen service around Fort Loudon and Fort Prince George in the Cherokee country at about the time Fort Loudon was destroyed and Fort Prince George besieged. On the horn Grant appears to have mapped the region in which he saw service. His map will enable students to locate the sites of several Cherokee towns with greater accuracy.

The Division of History has recently installed in the North West range of the Arts and Industries Building a series of bronze medals of more than usual interest in connection with the history of the United States and the development of medallic art. The collection installed includes copies of the gold and silver medals awarded by Congress to officers of the United States Army and Navy in recognition of special services from the period of the Revolution to that of the Civil War; copies of the civil awards of the same period; medals commemorating the Presidential Administrations from that of Washington to that of Wilson; copies of the medals of award of various American institutions and societies; and medals commemorating notable events in the history of the country concluding with the period of the World War. Many of the medals shown are not only of historical but of great artistic interest.

The Chicago Medical Recorder, the official journal of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Tri-State Medical Society and the Medico-Legal Society, in the March number, contains the following article relative to the exhibit of biological medicinal products installed in the Division of Medicine:

"The annual report of the National Museum of Washington, D. C., for the year ending June 30, 1921, devotes considerable space to the description of a biological exhibit of the H. K. Mulford Company products, recently installed in the Smithsonian Institute.

The article deals at length with antitoxins and vaccines for the prevention and cure of infectious diseases, all of which are illustrated in this unique exhibit.

The exhibit, which is the only display of biologicals in the Museum, is located in the East Gallery. It comprises a number of cases containing specimens of Smallpox Vaccine, Diphtheria Antitoxin, Bactericidal Serums, Rabies Vaccine, Scrobacterins, etc.

In addition to the specimens, photographs are shown of the different processes used in the Mulford Laboratories, also colored transparencies and charts.

The exhibit is strictly an educational one, and will prove of great value to physicians, pharmacists, nurses and other visitors.

Visitors to Washington should, by all means, endeavor to pay the exhibit a visit, as it is undoubtedly the most complete biological exhibit ever assembled, and one of the most attractive and interesting exhibits in the institution."

LIBRARY.

Books added recently to the Library include the following:

Anthropology.

- Blegen, C. W. Korakou, a prehistoric settlement near Corinth. (Mus.)
British Museum. How to observe in archeology. "
Ehrlich, L. Origin of Australian beliefs. "
Krause, Fritz. Die kultur der kalifornischen Indianer. "
Laval, R. A. Contribution al folklore de Carahue (Chile). "

Biology.

- Forest Products Laboratory. A decennial record, 1910-1920. "
Pellöe, E. H. Wildflowers of Western Australia. "
Retzius, G. Biologische untersuchungen, v. 19.
Weule, Karl. Chemische technologie der naturvölker. "

Literature.

- Child, F. A. The life and uncollected poems of Thomas Flatman. (Mus.)
Shelly, P. Van Dyke. English and French in England. 1066-1100. "
Waples, Douglas. An approach to the synthetic study of interest in education. "

Reference.

- American Art Annual, 1921.
Catalogue of the Silver Plate in the British Museum.
Literary Yearbook, 1921.
Senf's Illustrierter Postwertzeichen-Katalog, 1914.

ZOO NOTES.

Some very interesting waterfowl have recently been received at the Park, including Barnicle Geese, White-fronted Geese, Brants, Formosan teal, European pochards, and Tufted Ducks, as well as a number of commoner American species. The European pochard and tufted duck have recently been added to the official list of North American birds, as specimens of each have been captured in the Pribilof Islands; so these species are welcome additions to the "North American Waterfowl Lake."

The most important addition to the Zoo collection in some time is a fine specimen of the Panda from the mountains of India. This rare animal, the only Old World representative of the Raccoon family, is very seldom seen, and the National Museum collection contains no specimen of it.

Visitors to the number of 55,000 visited the Zoo on Sunday last.

LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, April 27, 1922.

The National Academy of Sciences, of which Secretary Walcott is the President and Dr. Abbot the Home Secretary, held its annual meeting in Washington on April 24, 25, and 26. The scientific sessions open to the public were held in the Museum auditorium on the first two days of the meeting. Among the members of the Smithsonian staff who read papers were Secretary Walcott, "The new building of the National Academy and National Research Council"; Dr. L. O. Howard, "A side effect from the importation of parasites of injurious insects"; Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, "Stature and head form in Americans of old families"; Mr. Austin H. Clark, "Animal evolution"; Dr. Abbot, Mr. Fowle, and Mr. Aldrich, "The larger results of 20 years of solar radiation observations."

 Mr. Aldrich has just completed a special vacuum bolometer for the work on the stars which is proposed to be done at Mt. Wilson this summer. Mr. Fowle and Mrs. Bond are working up the numerous results obtained on Mt. Harqua Hala in the last 18 months, and Mr. Fowle is making a study of the possible influence upon them of water vapor and the other terrestrial factors. Mr. Kramer is preparing apparatus for the solar and stellar work to be done on Mt. Wilson this summer.

Several orders have come from abroad for instruments, including pyrheliometers for Poland and Roumania and quite an outfit of apparatus for Australia.

 Secretary Walcott has recently received a letter from Mrs. William B. Meloney, Chairman of the Curie Radium Fund Committee, showing the final settlement of the surplus of the Fund remaining after the purchase of the radium which was presented to Madame Curie by the women of America. This surplus, amounting to about \$50,000, has been invested in tax-free securities, and will yield a yearly income of \$2,500 to which Madame Curie is entitled during her life. Beginning with July 1, 1922, the income will be paid to her in quarterly installments of approximately \$625, remitted in francs at the current rate of exchange.

 A shipment of material has recently been received from Mr. Arthur deC. Sowerby collected in the Province of Fukien, South-eastern China, consisting of 19 batrachians, 46 birds, a number of which are new to the museum collection, and about 77 mammals comprising 17 species, practically all of which are new to the collection. This is the first shipment received from Mr. Sowerby from Southeastern China, a section of the country from which we have very little material. Through Mr. Sowerby's previous work the mammal fauna from Northern China is now very well represented in the Museum, making this South China material of special interest.

 Arrangements have recently been made for the resumption of exchange relations with Roumania; the Institutul Meteorologic Central, Ministerul Agriculturii, Bukharest, having offered to act as the Roumanian Agency. The Institution is now sending exchange consignments to all foreign countries except Jugoslavia, Russia, and Turkey. The following newly established governments are included among those to which shipments are being forwarded:

Czechoslovakia	Esthonia	Finland
Latvia	Lithuania	Poland

The Chairman of the Smithsonian Auxiliary has been asked by the District Chapter, American Red Cross, to assist in making bath-robos, pajamas, and bedside bags for the Walter Reed Hospital patients. As they are also making handkerchiefs from old linen and cotton cambric, it would be of great assistance to receive material suitable for this purpose.

Several prominent entomologists have visited the Division of Insects this week:- Dean, Wm. M. Wheeler of the Bussey Institution, Harvard University; Mr. Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, Canada; Professor Herbert Osborn, University of Ohio, Columbus; and Professor C. L. Metcalf, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Mr. August Busck and Mr. Carl Heinrich, of the Division of Insects, spent a few days studying types at the American Museum in New York last week

Mr. S. A. Rohwer has returned from New York, where he arranged for the transfer of part of the Dyer collection of insects from the American Museum.

Dr. William M. Mann has returned from his South American trip in which he was Director of the Mulford Biological Exploration on the upper Amazon for several months. He brought back over a hundred live animals and extensive collections of many kinds, especially of insects. The expedition was very successful.

Dr. A. S. Hitchcock will soon visit Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana to study the bamboos at the testing stations of the Department of Agriculture and also the species cultivated for ornament in those states.

The manuscript of the Smithsonian Report for 1921 went to the printer on April 18, and it is hoped that it will be published by next fall. The General Appendix contains 29 articles describing progress in nearly every branch of science.

The Director of the Danish Arctic Station at Disco, Greenland, Dr. Morten P. Porsild, recently spent a week in Washington visiting the various scientific establishments.

Dr. B. L. Robinson, Curator of the Gray Herbarium, who is in attendance at the meetings of the National Academy of Sciences this week, is spending some time in examination of Eupatorium and related genera in the National Herbarium.

On April 21, Dr. Bartsch addressed the James River Garden Club of Richmond, Va., on "Wild Flower Preservation."

Meetings in the Auditorium and Rooms of the Natural History Building:

April 27 - Room 42-3. Forest Service: Conferences between Forest Service and State forestry officials.
1-5 p.m.
April 28-29 - Room 42-3. Forest Service: Conference between Forest Service and State forestry officials.
9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
April 28. Auditorium. Federal Power Commission: papers on water power by Mr. F. H. Rogers, Mr. E. C. Bebb and Mr. Chas. E. Oakes.
9 p.m.

Local Notes, Thursday, April 27, 1922.

3.

- April 29. Auditorium. Talk by Dr. Bartsch on "Bird Boxes, Bird Baths, and Feeding Tables" at 10:30 a.m. under the auspices of the Wild Flower Preservation Society and the Audubon Society.
- May 1-3. Auditorium. American Surgical Association. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.
- May 4. Room 42-3. The Entomological Society of Washington.
- May 5. Auditorium. School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University: lecture by Dr. James Brown Scott. 8:30 p.m.
- May 6. Auditorium. Talk to school children under the auspices of the Wild Flower Preservation Society and the Audubon Society. 10:30 a.m.

The following medical associations and societies will hold annual meetings in Washington, D. C., on the dates shown below:

	DATE OF MEETING
ASSOCIATION OR SOCIETY	
American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons	May 2-3
American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists "	2-4
American Association of Physicians	May 2-4
American Bronchoscopic Society	May 3
American Climatological and Clinical Association	May 2-4
American Dermatological Association	May 2-4
American Gastro-Enterological Association	May 1-2
American Gynecological Society	May 1-3
American Laryngological Association	May 1-3
American Laryng., Rhinol., and Otological Society	May 4-6
American Neurological Association	May 2-3
American Ophthalmological Society	May 1-3
American Orthopedic Association	May 2-4
American Otological Society	May 2-3
American Pediatric Society	May 1-3
American Psychopathological Association	May 1
American Society for Clinical Investigation	May 1
American Society of Tropical Medicine	May 2
American Surgical Association	May 2-4
American Therapeutic Society	May 1-2
Congress of American Phys. and Surgeons of North Am.	May 2-3
International Congress of Ophthalmology.	April 25-May 3

The delegates to these meetings have been invited to inspect the medical collections of the U. S. National Museum, and persons inquiring concerning these collections should be informed that they are located on the first floor of the Natural History Building and on the east gallery of the Arts and Industries Building.

Neil M. Judd, Curator of American Archeology, leaves for New Mexico on May 1 to resume direction of the National Geographic Society's Pueblo Bonito Expedition. During Mr. Judd's absence John L. Baer will again serve as Acting Curator of American Archeology.

The Archives of the Bureau of American Ethnology have been enriched through a gift from Mr. W. B. Cabot of Boston of a collection of about 3,700 Algonquian names with their variations in spelling. These names for the most part are not found in Lithgow's Algonquian dictionary.

Mr. Francis La Flesche was elected president of the Anthropological Society of Washington at the meeting of April 18.

S. Bridgen of Walthamstow, England, a noted English pictorialist, sent the Section of Photography five very fine specimens of his work. They will add to the collection's fame and are very splendid specimens. His treatment is very broad in composition and lighting.

The Division of History has received from the National Rifle Association of America, a collection of 99 medals, including those issued by the United States Army for the National Matches.

The collection includes medals issued to individual and team, Rifle, Pistol and Shotgun Matches, the Trophy medals of the A. E. F., Roumanian, The National, The Soldier of Marathon, The President's, and many others.

ZOO NOTES

The most important collection of South American animals received at the Zoo in many years was received from the Mulford Exploration of the Amazon Basin, through the efforts of Dr. William M. Mann. The collection was brought home by Dr. Mann and reached the Park on April 15. It contains several rare monkeys and other mammals, including two species of woolly monkeys; a large collection of birds of unusual species, including many rare parrots and other species never before exhibited in the Park; and numerous reptiles. The collection comes as a gift to the Smithsonian Institution from the Mulford Exploration; and Dr. Mann is to be congratulated on the success of this part of the work of the expedition, which was carried on as secondary to his real duties in the field.

On Easter Sunday 76,000 people visited the Park. On Easter Monday, egg rolling day, 38,703, a large part of which were children, enjoyed the use of the grounds. On the latter day the gates were closed to automobiles and the entire Park turned over for the festivities. 31 lost children, turned in at headquarters at the Lion House, were returned to parents or guardians.

During the 18 month period closing April 16, guide books to the number of 10,660 have been sold at the Park.

LIBRARY.

- Atkinson, Wilmer. Wilmer Atkinson, an autobiography. 1920.
Birck, L. B. The theory of marginal value. L. C. (Off. Lib.)
Georgetown University. Seismographic station. The registration of earthquakes and dispatches on earthquakes. 1921. (Museum)
Montgomery, T. H. A history of the University of Pennsylvania from its foundation to A. D. 1770. 1900 (Museum)
Moorehead, W. K. A report on the archeology of Maine. 1922. (Mus.)
Posnansky, Arthur. Templos y viviendas prehispanicas ... 1921 ("")
Rumpler, Edmund. Der 1000 PS flugmotor... (Off. Lib. and Museum)
Russell, E. J. Soil conditions and plant growth... 1921. (Mus.)
Smith, H. M. Gaseous exchange and physiological requirements for level and grade walking. 1922. (Mus.)
Stein, Aurel. Serindia. (Off. Lib.)
Switzerland. Dept. federal de l'interieur. Forstbotanische monographie des Oberlasli. 1921. (L.C.)
Villefosse, A. Heron de. Musees et collections archeologiques de l'Algerie et de la Tunisie. 1921. (L.C.)
Zeeman, Pieter. Verhandelingen over magneto-optische verschijnselen ... 1921. (A.P.O.)

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LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, May 11, 1922.

"The great secret of success in life
is to be ready when your opportunity comes."
Disraeli.

In letters recently received from Mr. Moore, director of the solar observing station on Mt. Harqua Hala, he mentions the completion of cement water tanks to catch the rain water from the roofs of the observing station and the shop. A total collecting capacity of about 2,000 gallons is provided. He mentions that the rainfall recently has been so much more plentiful than a year ago that the vegetation in the neighborhood and on the mountain is much more in evidence. Certain plants have appeared which are both pretty and fragrant. Attention is now being given to the protection of the buildings from lightning which is very powerful in the summer months.

Reports from Mr. L. H. Abbot, director of the solar observing station at Montezuma, describe his journey through the Atacama Desert driving the new Dodge automobile up from Antofagasta to the station. They drove very comfortably through the night, but during the daytime got into bad roads and were very much oppressed by the heat and the brilliant sunshine.

Secretary Walcott has been requested by letter to transmit to the Board of Regents of the Institution and to the staff of the Institution and its branches the thanks of the National Academy of Sciences for courtesies extended to their members during its recent Annual Meeting in Washington.

Dr. Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, will leave this week for the Southwest to continue the exploration and repair of the cliff houses and other prehistoric ruins on the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.

Special attention will be given during this season's field-work to a large circular ruin situated 200 feet southeast of Far View House, a pueblo of the Mummy Lake group, and to a necropolis nearby which offers valuable returns in archeological specimens left by these early Indians. The main ruin is at present a pile of stones 25 feet high, with a depressed center, measuring approximately 250 feet at its base. No walls now rise above the surface of the ground, but all the stones covering the mound show artificial work indicating fine masonry. Preliminary examination indicates that the buried building belongs to a type not used as a dwelling but constructed for some unknown communal use. Its size, shape, and past use can be determined only by removal of the accumulated debris, laying bare the rooms now concealed by fallen stones, drifting sand, and a dense growth of vegetation. It is proposed to strengthen and otherwise repair the shattered walls so that tourists may behold one more of the great prehistoric Mesa Verde buildings in a condition somewhat as it was before the ravages of time had overthrown its walls and filled its rooms with refuse of various kinds.

It is intended to continue this work throughout the summer and it is hoped that a sight of this great ruin will impart a new interest to the interpretation of questions regarding the origin, age, and fate of the inhabitants of the deserted cliff dwellings of Colorado. Dr. Fewkes will accompany his work with camp fire talks adapted for tourists and those visiting the Park for instruction on the cliff-dweller problem.

Mr. J. P. Harrington, Ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, writes that he has just secured on the phonograph a series of 31 splendid old Ventureño Indian songs. These include songs from several different mythic cycles and two dance songs, the latter ending with a curious and plaintive refrain. Mr. Harrington has prepared a thorough analysis of the words of these songs, showing where they differ from the ordinary prose forms.

During the past week the re-hanging of the paintings in the several rooms of the National Gallery has been carried out and a very considerable number of works heretofore in storage have been placed on exhibition. This was made possible by introducing a double row instead of a single one in the central room.

The Council of the National Academy of Design, New York, has announced the purchase of four additional paintings from the Henry Ward Ranger Fund:

"Gleam on Hill-Tops" by Gardner Symons, N. A.
"White and Silver" by Dines Carlsen, A. N. A. (Elect).
"Tohickon" by Daniel Garber, N. A.
"East Coast, Dominica, B. W. I." by Frederick J. Waugh, N. A.

These paintings, as with previous purchases, will be assigned to different galleries throughout the United States with the understanding that after the lapse of a definite period after the death of the artists they may be claimed by the National Gallery.

Steps have been taken to hold an important exhibit of portraits in the Gallery next fall, the exhibit to be held under the auspices of the National Portrait Committee of the National Gallery Commission, of which Mr. Herbert L. Pratt is Chairman.

A lecture on the art works in the National Gallery is in course of preparation. Three sets of slides are being colored in order that the lecture may be presented with facility throughout the country.

At the annual dinner of the National Academy of Sciences, held at the Hotel Powhatan on Tuesday evening, April 25, the J. Lawrence Smith medal was bestowed upon Dr. George P. Merrill, Head Curator of Geology, in recognition of his work on meteorites. This is a gold medal of the value of \$200, from a fund established in 1884 as a reward for "original investigation of meteoric bodies." Because of the rarity of investigators in this field, this medal has not been given since 1888. On the following day, Dr. Merrill was elected a member of the National Academy.

On Monday, May 1, Dr. Merrill attended the formal opening of the remodeled hall housing the J. Pierpont Morgan collection of gems in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, and subsequently visited the estate of Col. W. B. Thompson, at Yonkers, for the purpose of examining his beautiful collection of minerals.

During the week just ended, the Division of Physical Anthropology was visited by a number of prominent medical men and surgeons meeting in the city, to examine the collections of the Division which contain many rare and even unique specimens of operations, anomalies, and pathological conditions of the skeleton among primitive people.

Dr. I. M. Casanowicz, Assistant Curator of Old World Archeology, has just issued a brochure on the Parsee ceremonial objects in the National Museum. This writing is of considerable interest as it deals with one of the oldest religions in the world.

Mr. M. W. Sterling, Aid in the Division of Ethnology, is studying intensively the inscriptions on an old Korean sword in the

collections of the Museum. These inscriptions are in three scripts, involving four sets of characters, in addition to seal characters.

Dr. Walter Hough, Acting Head Curator of Anthropology, has recently returned to the Museum after a severe attack of laryngitis which confined him at home for three weeks.

Mr. John L. Baer, Acting Curator of American Archeology, has brought together an exceptionally interesting series showing the manufacture of the bannerstone, a ceremonial artifact whose use is not thoroughly known. The quarry site was located on the Susquehanna River near Harrisburg. The series embraces thirteen specimens, showing each step in the development.

Mr. Neil M. Judd, Curator of American Archeology, with the experience gained from the former season's excavation, is prepared to make use of instrumental facilities in his work at Pueblo Bonito during the present field season. This is to be accomplished by means of trackage, lifting derrick, and dump cars.

Dr. J. N. Rose, Associate Curator in the National Herbarium, is spending about a week at the New York Botanical Garden in preparing manuscript, jointly with Dr. N. L. Britton, for Volume 4 of their monograph of the Cactaceae.

Word just received from the Canal Zone announces the safe arrival there of Dr. F. W. Pennell, Curator of Botany in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, who, accompanied by Mrs. Pennell and by Mr. E. P. Killip of the National Museum, is en route to Colombia, where about six months will be spent in botanical exploration in the central and western cordillera. From headquarters at Cali work will extend northward to Medellin and southward toward the Ecuadorean border. The exploration should be successful not only in assembling a large amount of topotypic material but also as affording an opportunity of collecting in new and interesting territory, western Colombia being as a whole little known botanically. In this exploration the New York Botanical Garden and the Gray Herbarium are cooperating with the two institutions mentioned.

The second monthly meeting of the Baird Club convened at Plummer's Island, April 20. This meeting had a double purpose; the regular monthly meeting and to do honor to John N. Sage, one of the founders and for many years secretary of the American Ornithologists' Union, on his seventy-fifth birthday. In spite of the fact that the day was cold and windy, the meeting was well attended by the members and a number of guests, who thoroughly enjoyed the planked shad dinner prepared by Dr. A. K. Fisher, president and chef of the Club. The next meeting of the Club will be held at the residence of Mr. B. H. Swales at 5:30 P. M., May 20.

On May 1, Dr. Bartsch addressed the Chestnut Hill Garden Society, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., at Boston. His subject was "Wild Flowers about the National Capitol."

Dr. Bartsch is now in Florida where he is continuing his investigations in heredity.

Dr. William L. Abbott, the well-known explorer, has recently forwarded to the National Museum a collection of mammals, birds, reptiles, plants, etc., from Santo Domingo, W. I. Amongst the small lot of birds there was an undescribed species of owl, closely related to the nearly cosmopolitan short-eared owl. There was also

a specimen of the Haitian *Solenodon*, a rare mammal which also has a representative species in Cuba, equally rare. The interest of these rare mammals is that they are not closely related to any of the American types but to the tenrecs of Madagascar.

An exceptionally beautiful collection of laces deposited in the Museum by Miss E. G. Storrow has been placed on display in the Lace Hall. It contains wonderful specimens of Venetian. Miss Francis Morris of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City pronounces every piece a good specimen.

Mr. William Schaus was elected on April 5, an honorary member of the Sociedade Entomologica do Brazil in recognition of his extensive work on the butterflies and moths of Brazil.

Mr. G. N. Wolcott, entomologist of the Porto Rico Experiment Station, has been consulting the staff in the Division of Insects and getting identifications recently.

A valuable and highly interesting collection of butterflies has been received from Mrs. Ethel Wimer Rorer, Guayaquil, Ecuador. Mrs. Rorer is a native of Washington, daughter of James B. Wimer, and her husband is in scientific work in Ecuador.

Another gift of uncommon value is a general collection of insects from Rhodesia, South Africa, sent by Rev. J. O'Neil. It contained several striking forms not previously represented in the National Museum.

Dr. Harrison G. Dyar, honorary custodian of Lepidoptera, has left for a long tour in the West, during which he will collect mosquitoes and study their life history.

The work of mounting Dr. Mann's recent collection of insects from Brazil, made during his directorship of the Mulford Biological Expedition, has been begun, and already many interesting and rare forms have been found.

Among the recent accessions of the Division of Graphic Arts are six beautiful specimens of chromo collotypes made by the Kunstverlag of Vienna and donated to the Museum by Mr. Rudolf Lesch of New York. These are examples of a very fine reproductive process yielding prints practically free from any grain effect. The prints received are all reproductions of famous paintings which makes them doubly interesting.

Mr. Earle W. Huckel of Philadelphia, a former Aid in the Division of Graphic Arts, has just sent down a great many prints and other material to the Museum, partly as a loan and partly as a gift. From the loan collection the following interesting old books have been selected for exhibition in the main hall of the Smithsonian Building: "Missae Novae in Missali Romano", published by the Platin-Moretus Press in Antwerp in 1696; Lockmay's Theology published in 1491; a page of an Old English Dialogue in black letter, published in 1561; and several old Prayer Books published in the early part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Huckel has also loaned an English-Chinese vocabulary dated 1844, one of the first books of its kind giving the meanings of Chinese words in English.

The exhibit of wood cuts and engravings in the Division of Graphic Arts is now entirely rearranged and has been placed in the Main Hall of the Smithsonian Building at the right of the entrance. Examples of all the different schools are shown from the earliest work to that being done at the present time.

Local Notes, Thursday, May 11, 1922.

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- Meetings in the Auditorium and Rooms of the Natural History Building:
- May 15-16. Day and Evening. Auditorium-Department of Agriculture-Plant quarantine hearings.
- May 18. Morning and afternoon sessions. Auditorium - The American Federation of Arts.
- May 20. Morning-hour not known. Auditorium- The National Association of Office Managers.

The Smithsonian Institution has just published a classified list of its available publications. Copies will be sent to members of the staff, or to addresses furnished by them, upon application to the office of the Chief Clerk.

LIST OF MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS ISSUED SINCE
MARCH 13, 1922.

Proceedings:

- Bees in the Collection of the United States National Museum.-4. By T. D. A. Cockerell. No. 2413.
- Brooksina, A New Pentameroid Genus from the Upper Silurian of Southeastern Alaska. By Edwin Kirk. No. 2414.
- Two New Intestinal Trematodes from the Dog in China. By Marcos A. Tubangui. No. 2415.
- New Species of Ichneumon-Flies with Taxonomic Notes. By R. A. Cushman. No. 2416.
- Velardenite from a New Locality in Tulare County, California. By Earl V. Shannon. No. 2417.
- Terrestrial Isopoda Collected in Java by Dr. Edward Jacobson, with descriptions of five new species. By Harriet Richardson Searle. No. 2419
- Undescribed Species of Costa Rican Flies belonging to the Family Tipulidae in the United States National Museum. By Charles P. Alexander. No. 2420.
- A Revision of the Chalcid-Flies of the Encyrtid Genus Chrysoplatycerus. By P. H. Timberlake. No. 2423.
- The Smallest Known Horned Dinosaur Brachyceratops. By Charles W. Gilmore. No. 2424.
- On Meteoric Irons from Alpine, Brewster County, Texas, and Signal Mountain, Lower California, and a Pallasite from Cold Bay, Alaska. By George P. Merrill. No. 2425.
- Crinoids from the Upper Cretaceous of Tamaulipas, Mexico. By Frank Springer. No. 2426.
- New Buprestid Beetles from Borneo and the Philippine Islands. By W. S. Fisher. No. 2428.
- Parsee Religious Ceremonial Objects in the United States National Museum. By I. M. Casanowicz. No. 2432.
- New Pearly Fresh Water Mussels from South America. By William B. Marshall. No. 2437.
- Description of a New Fossil Sea Cow from Florida, Metaxytherium floridanum. By Oliver P. Hay.
- Two-winged Flies of the Genera Dolichopus and Hydrophorus collected in Alaska in 1921, with New Species of Dolichopus from North America and Hawaii. By J. M. Aldrich. No. 2446.
-
- Handbook and Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Gems and Precious Stones in the United States National Museum. By George P. Merrill, assisted by Margaret W. Moody and Edgar T. Wherry. Bulletin 118.

Mr E. B. Oller

Sacramento, Cal.

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Dr. S. L. Scothorn of Dallas, Texas, President of the American Osteopathic Association, visited the Museum on April 27 for the purpose of inspecting the exhibit arranged to show the history and principles of Osteopathy, which was recently installed among others relating to the history of the healing art in the Division of Medicine.

Through the kind cooperation of Mr. George N. Lamb, Secretary of the American Walnut Manufacturers' Association, the Section of Wood Technology has finally gathered together materials for an exhibit truly representative of the production of American Walnut.

During the past week these products, ranging from plain rotary cut veneer to beautiful matched panels of burl and stumpwood veneer, parquetry flooring, automobile steering wheel, and gun stocks, were installed in the east end of the Wood Court's north wall case. Any description here given cannot do the actual specimens full justice.

LIBRARY.

Books added recently to the Library include the following:
Heine boiler company. Steam boiler engineering, 1920. (Mus.)
Camio, Manuel. Guide for visiting the archeological city of Teotihuacan. (L.C. & Mus.)
Pick, W. H. A short course in elementary meteorology. (L. C.)
Ramon y Cajal, Santiago. Estudios sobre la degeneracion y regeneracion del sistema nervioso. (L. C.)
Westergaard, H. M. Moments and stresses in slabs. (L. C.)
Mexican Year Book.

ZOO NOTES.

Excepting April, 1920, the attendance at the Park was greater during the past month than in any other one month in the history of the Park. 394,703 was the official figure. In April, 1920, the record month, 402,403 people visited the Park.

The baby hippopotamus, born April 27, is a thrifty youngster and promises to be one of the chief attractions at the Park this summer. This is the third hippopotamus born in the Park.

Six European lapwings, received May 1, make a most attractive exhibit in the outdoor aviary occupied by the pigeons and jays.

A small flock of evening grosbeaks have attracted much attention in the Park since they were first seen on April 21. The birds were still here as late as May 6, feeding on the box-elder seeds, and have been observed by hundreds of Audubon Society members and others interested in birds. This is the first known occurrence of this rare northern visitor in the District of Columbia.

The National Museum Base-Ball Club, recently organized by the colored employees of the Museum, has become a member of the Colored Departmental League, which plays games every week day on Diamond No. 8 in the Monument Grounds. A printed schedule of the games will shortly be ready for distribution. \$51 for the purchase of equipment was contributed to the Club by the employees of the Institution and its branches.

LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, May 25, 1922.

"Compromise of principle never settled anything, but compromise of methods when the aim is the same, is the universal law of effective human action."

Charles Dudley Warner.

 NOTICE.

Employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches will be paid on Wednesday, May 31, at the usual hours.

W. I. Adams,
 Disbursing Agent.

 At the call of Secretary Walcott, a meeting of the scientific staff of the Institution and its branches was held in the Smithsonian Chapel, Tuesday, May 23, to discuss the promotion of research in connection with the Smithsonian Institution. Several interesting research problems which could be advantageously taken up were suggested, together with means for carrying them out. A committee on research was then appointed by the Secretary, consisting of Dr. Merrill, Chaitman; Dr. Coville, Dr. Fewkes, Mr. Fowle, Dr. Hough, Mr. Nelson, and Dr. Stejneger.

The committee will hear reports by individuals on proposed research projects and consider means for taking them up, and it is hoped that by fall a definite plan of action will be formulated.

 During April, observations of the solar constant of radiation were obtained on 22 out of 30 days at Mount Harqua Hala. Mr. Moore has collected a very beautiful little plant of the evening primrose order which has a large, pure white, fragrant blossom something like a great morning glory, on a very inconspicuous tuft of leaves somewhat resembling a dandelion.

Dr. Abbot expects to pay a short visit at Mount Harqua Hala in June, on the way to Mount Wilson where, with Mr. Aldrich, he expects to carry on observations of the sun and stars during the coming summer.

 Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Curator of Physical Anthropology, lectured on "Variation in Human Structure" on May 17 in the Auditorium of the Museum before the students of the Georgetown University Medical School.

 Mr. Charles M. Hoy, who for the past three years has been collecting natural history specimens in Australia and Tasmania for Dr. W. L. Abbott, has returned to this city. Mr. Hoy secured a very fine collection of both birds and mammals, a large number of them being new to the collection. His last shipment consisting of nine boxes is expected to reach here in the next day or two.

 Dr. A. S. Hitchcock has recently returned from a two-weeks trip to Florida where he went to study the bamboos grown at the testing stations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and those cultivated for ornament. He first went to Miami, and from there to the new Royal Palm State Park near Cape Sable. Later he accompanied Dr. Small, of the New York Botanical Garden, on an automobile trip across the state from Miami to Fort Meyers by way of Okeechobee City and south to Caxambas below Marco. They visited Cape Romano and the Royal Palm Hammock. Leaving Dr. Small he visited the Plant Intro-

duction Station at Savannah, Ga. At the last place is a fine grove of Japanese timber bamboo (Phyllostachys quillioi) with stems 5 inches in diameter.

Mrs. Agnes Chase, Assistant Agrostologist, has finished her work at Vienna and, after visiting the veteran agrostologist, Professor E. Hackel at Attersee, went to Munich, and, at last account, had left for Florence.

Dr. H. E. Ewing, specialist on mites and ticks, has gone to Florida for about three weeks work for the Bureau of Entomology.

Mr. H. S. Barber, coleopterist, was called to Chevy Chase golf links last week to consult with the management regarding damage to turf by beetle larvae.

Meetings in the Auditorium and Rooms of the Natural History Building:
May 26 - Auditorium - American Legion; George Washington Post No. 1
8 p.m.
June 1 - Room 42-3 - The Entomological Society of Washington.
8 p.m.

Dr. William Norman Guthrie, Rector of St. Mark's in the Bowery, New York City, is interested in presenting to his congregation the religious aspirations of the various nations through the long vista of past centuries. The religious hymns of India, Persia, Egypt, have been presented to the large congregation that fills St. Mark's Church. Dr. Guthrie gave Sunday, May 14, to the "Aboriginal Religious Rites and Ceremonies" of the native American Race.

The service was attended by Mr. Francis LaFlesche, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and Miss Alice Fletcher. Dr. Guthrie made an announcement of the "Nature and Purposes of the Indian." The Hymns, Lectures and Exhortations were all taken from the ancient ritual and ceremonial which have been published by the Bureau of Ethnology.

After the service in the church, Mr. LaFlesche spoke of his early remembrances of life in the Omaha Reservation, and Miss Fletcher spoke of the Hako, of the perennial influence of the great Inter-tribal ceremony in which was embodied the teaching of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, the ceremony making for peace and fraternity between tribes. Marquette's descent of the Mississippi was made possible by the presence of one of the Sacred Emblems of this ceremony.

Mr. Carl S. Mitman, curator of the sections of mineral and mechanical technology of the Museum, gave an address at a meeting of the Horological Institute of America held May 11, in which he declared that watchmaking was the first step to most of the principle inventions that make industry what it is today. Among the prominent inventors who were also watchmakers Mr. Mitman instanced the following: James Watt, George Stephenson, Matthias W. Baldwin, Henry Ford, John Fitch, Elias Howe, and Ottmar Morganthaler.

Mr. Neil M. Judd, curator of American Archeology, who is conducting archeological excavations at Pueblo Bonito, New Mexico, for the National Geographic Society, arrived in the field May 3 and assembled his men and equipment. The work of excavation began May 15, and Mr. Judd holds great expectations of valuable results from this season's work.

The Smithsonian Red Cross Auxiliary will hold its annual meeting on Saturday June 3 at 12, noon, in Room 42-3, Natural History Building, U. S. National Museum. Reports will be read and officers elected for the coming year. All employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches are cordially invited to be present.

Dr. Knud Stephensen of the Zoological Museum at Copenhagen, well known for his biological survey of the Brede Fjord in south-western Greenland and for his studies on the Crustacea, accompanied by Messrs. Taaning and Olsen, visited the Museum on Friday last. At present they are attached to the scientific staff of the Danish oceanographic steamer Dana. It was hoped that the Dana, which has been working in the Caribbean Sea and in the Bay of Panama, under the direction of Dr. Johan Smitt, would visit Washington, but a change in the plans made that impossible. She is now at Bermuda and from there will sail directly home.

Miss Mary Lois Kissell of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, visiting the National Museum last week was much struck by the rich material in the Department of Anthropology available for publications on decorative designs. She urges that small pamphlets on these designs be issued for use of classes in the schools. Miss Kissell is teaching an extension course in Primitive Art.

Senhor H. A. Tavares, a young engineer of San Luis Estado de Maranhao, Brazil, who is studying cotton manufacturing in the United States preparatory to establishing a number of cotton mills in Brazil, spent most of one day in the Museum studying the spinning and weaving series in the Industrial Arts Building.

Mrs. Booth, sewing teacher in the Washington Public Schools, visited the Museum one day last week in company with thirty girls from the Gage Public School. They were given a talk on textiles by the Curator of that Division. The cotton gin was run for them and they were shown how to spin a thread. Mrs. Booth reported that the girls of the Benning School are still talking of their trip to the Museum and several very good compositions have been written on the subject of textiles, which were inspired by the talk and demonstration given by the Curator.

Six Spanish senoritas, delegates to the Pan American Conference of Women, which met at Baltimore a short time ago, visited the National Museum and were shown through the Arts and Industries Building by the Curator of Textiles. Voluminous notes were taken by two members of the party, which are to furnish data for a talk on the National Museum after the writers return to their home.

During the recent Convention of the American Federation of Arts, the following delegates visited the Division of Textiles: Mr. Kent and Mr. R. F. Bach of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of New York City; Miss Mary L. Kissell, teacher of weaving, Teachers' College, Columbia University; and Miss M. B. Shattuck, expert weaver from the Flambeau Shops, Inc., New York City.

The collection taken up among the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches for flowers for the Grand Army and affiliated organizations for Memorial Day, May 30, amounted to \$53.67.

The amount contributed for the same purpose to the Confederate Veterans for their Memorial Day, June 4, was \$54.00.

During the past week the National Gallery has received and installed a very interesting collection of portraits painted by Walter Beck (Otto Walter DeS. Beck) of Brooklyn. Mr. Beck as a boy and a young man was intimately associated with the survivors of the Civil War who spent their latter days in the well known Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio. He early conceived the idea of painting portraits of the old soldiers cared for in that institution and others. The collection contains 22 portraits painted singly and in groups; and as installed in the lobby of the National Museum forms a very striking exhibit. It is understood that Mr. Beck is making arrangements to have these portraits remain permanently in the National Gallery or the Department of Agriculture.

During the week just past the American Federation of Arts has held a very important meeting in the city. A special opening session was held in Continental Hall on Tuesday evening and other sessions were held, one in the National Museum on Thursday and in the Corcoran Gallery on Wednesday and Friday. The annual banquet took place at Raucher's restaurant on Friday evening. The papers presented and the discussions that followed covered a very wide range of subject matter and were of great interest. It is arranged that the Federation shall hold one session each year in Washington.

Mrs. Mary B. Longyear of Brookline, Mass., has offered to present to the National Gallery two paintings; one a portrait of Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of General Lee, by Stephen Seymour Thomas, and the other Max Bohm's famous painting of a woman walking on the shore.

Important changes have been made in the Gallery; the paintings in several of the rooms have been rehung, and a much larger number are now in place than at any previous time.

The Division of Old World Archeology has recently acquired by exchange two carved, painted and gilt wooden statuettes of Christ and the Virgin Mary, respectively, made in some country of Latin America, and two oil paintings, representing a male and female Shaman, respectively. Shaman is the name of the medicine man or witch doctor chiefly among the tribes of the eastern part of Northern Asia. He combines certain elements of priest and doctor, and is believed to have in himself authority to order by spells and incantations the Gods and spirits for the securing of good and averting of evil. He also acts as soothsayer frequently through the medium of ecstatic and frenzied phenomena.

The third stated meeting of the Baird Club was held at the residence of Mr. B. H. Swales, May 20, with fifteen members present. After refreshments were served, the club took up the question of the disappearance or change of range of certain District birds and the causes therefore. The discussion centered principally around the case of the Dickcissel, a once abundant bird around Washington, but which has now completely disappeared from the region.

The next meeting of the Club will be held June 17, and will be in the nature of a picnic luncheon, the place to be decided later.

The first copies of the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1920 have been received from the printer. The volume contains the Administrative Report of the Secretary and an appendix of the following twenty-seven articles:

- No. 2623. Studying the sun's heat on mountain peaks in desert lands, by C. G. Abbot. (7 plates).
- No. 2624. The habitability of Venus, Mars, and other worlds, by C. G. Abbot (3 plates).
- No. 2625. Giant suns, H. H. Turner.

(List of articles in the Appendix to Smithsonian Report, 1920, continued from page 4.)

- No. 2626. A bundle of meteorological paradoxes, by W. J. Humphreys.
No. 2627. The determination of the structure of crystals, by Ralph W. G. Wyckoff. (7 plates).
No. 2628. Dr. Aston's experiments on the mass spectra of the chemical elements, with introduction by C. G. Abbot. (1 plate)
No. 2629. Vitamins, by W. D. Halliburton.
No. 2630. Soil acidity, by Edgar T. Wherry. (2 plates).
No. 2631. The chemistry of the earth's crust, by Henry S. Washington
No. 2632. Major causes of land and sea oscillations, by E. O. Ulrich.
No. 2633. The Bryozoa, or moss animals, by R. S. Bassler. (4 plates)
No. 2634. The horned dinosaurs, by Charles W. Gilmore. (8 plates).
No. 2635. Rhythm in nature, by F. W. Plattely.
No. 2636. Parasitism and symbiosis, by Maurice Caullery.
No. 2637. Local suppression of agricultural pests by birds, by W. L. McAtee. (3 plates).
No. 2638. The occult senses in birds, by Herbert H. Beck.
No. 2639. Adventures in the life of a fiddler crab, by O. W. Hyman (6 plates).
No. 2640. The senses of insects, by N. E. McIndoo. (1 plate).
No. 2641. The resplendent shield-bearer and the ribbed-cocoon-maker, by R. E. Snodgrass. (3 plates).
No. 2642. The origin of insect societies, by Auguste Lameere.
No. 2643. The botanical gardens of Jamaica, by William R. Maxon. (20 plates).
No. 2644. Narcotic daturas of the Old and New Worlds, by William E. Safford. (13 plates).
No. 2645. Effect of the relative length of day and night on flowering and fruiting of plants, by W. W. Garner and H. A. Allard. (17 plates).
No. 2646. Fire Worship of the Hopi Indians, by J. Walter Fewkes. (13 plates).
No. 2647. Racial groups and figures in the Natural History Building of the U. S. National Museum, by Walter Hough. (87 pls.)
No. 2648. Notes on the dances, music, and songs of the ancient and modern Mexicans, by Auguste Genin. (10 plates).
No. 2649. The Ralph Cross Johnson Collection in the National Gallery at Washington, by George B. Rose. (24 plates).

Those desiring the Report or any of the separate papers should make application to Miss Munroe, Smithsonian Institution. If only a few of the papers are of special interest to an individual, it would be well to make application for those separates rather than for the complete Report Volume.

LIST OF MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS ISSUED SINCE MAY 11, 1922.

- Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Volume 59.
Separates from Volume 60 of the Proceedings:
A Redescription of the Type Species of the Genera of Coccidae based on species originally described by Maskell. By Harold Morrison and Emily Morrison. No. 2407.
Synopsis of the North American Flies of the Genus Tachytrechus. By Charles T. Greene. No. 2412.
Brooksina, A New Pentameroid Genus from the Upper Silurian of Southeastern Alaska. By Edwin Kirk. No. 2414.
Separates from Volume 61 of the Proceedings:
The Ashmead Manuscript species of Ichneumonidae of Mrs. Slosson's Mount Washington Lists. By R. A. Cushman. No. 2429.
Descriptions of some North American Sawfly Larvae. By William Middleton. No. 2442.

Books added recently to the Library include the following:

- Avalon, Arthur: Tantrik texts. 7 vols. (L. C.)
Bruhn, Karl: De växandes estetiska liv ... (L. C.)
Lassila, Väino: Beobachtungen an schädelmähten bei Lappen. (L. C.)
Ruin, Hans: Erlebnis und wissen. (L. C.)
Sambon, Arthur: Collection du Dr. Fouquet du Caire. (Mus.)

Art.

- Blomstedt, Kaarlo: Henrik Klaunpoika Horn, ajankuvaus. (L. C.)
Kihlman, Erik: Ur Ibsen-dramatikens idehistoria. (L. C.)
Pennsylvania academy of fine arts. Catalogue of the memorial
exhibition of portraits by Thomas Sully. (N.G.A.)
Sambon, Arthur: Collection du Dr. Fouquet du Caire. (Mus.)
Stockholm. Nordiska museet: Svenska allmogedrakter. (Mus.)

Biology.

- Charpentier, C. A. G.: Studien über den einfluss des rindviehund
pferdestallmistes auf die zersetzung der zellulose in der acker-
erde. (L. C.)
Hornaday, William Temple: The minds and manners of wild animals. (Mus.)
Weaver, J. E.: Development and activities of roots of crop plants. (Mus.)

Geography.

- Boule, M.: Mammiferes fossiles de Tarija. (Mus. & L. C.)
Holstein-Rathlou, R. v.: New Guinea. (Mus.)
Laitakari, Arne: Ueber die petrographie und mineralogie der Kalk-
steinlagerstätten von Parainen (Pargas)... (L. C.)
Sabin, Will: Hawaii. (Mus.)

Physics.

- Keränen, J.: Ueber die temperatur des bodens und der schneedecke in
sodankylä nach beobachtungen mit thermoelementen. (L. C.)
Wasastjerna, Jarl A.: Lösningars optiska egenskaper. (L. C.)

ZOO NOTES.

The approach to the eastern entrance to the Antelope House at the Zoo has been remodeled during the past two weeks, greatly to the benefit of appearance of that part of the Park and to the comfort of visitors. The improvements include new cement stairs and platforms, new sidewalks and guard rails.

Mr. Hollister and Mr. Blackburn were in New York last week inspecting animals newly arrived at the quarters of various importers. Several important additions were made to the Park collection and some rare animals engaged. Mr. Hollister also attended, during the week, the meetings of the American Society of Mammalogists at the Museum of Natural History and the Bronx Park Zoo.

Three ostriches from the Bureau of Animal Industry experiment farm in Arizona arrived at the Park on Sunday. This shipment completes the transfer of the prize ostriches of three species from the farm to the National Zoological Park. Twelve birds in all have been received, and the Zoo probably now has the finest exhibition of ostriches in this country.

LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, June 8, 1922.

Secretary and Mrs. Walcott will leave Washington June 17 for their usual geological field-work in the Canadian Rocky Mountains. They will visit localities north and south of the Bow Valley between Banff and Lake Louise, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, for the purpose of studying the growth of certain formations and the sequence of marine life in the rocks composing them.

 Dr. and Mrs. Abbot will leave Washington Monday, June 12, for Mount Wilson, stopping on the way at Madison, Wisconsin, in connection with some work in cooperation with Dr. C. E. Mendenhall, and at Mount Harqua Hala to inspect the improvements of the observatory there and talk over the work with Mr. Moore. During the summer, on Mount Wilson, it is planned to re-measure the distribution of energy in the spectrum of the sun with all possible care in order to fix as accurately as possible the form of the solar energy spectrum curve, also to make further experiments with the solar cooker with improved methods, and to observe the spectra of the brighter stars with the bolometer at the focus of the 100-inch reflector of the Mount Wilson Observatory.

Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich will also go out to California.

 Drs. Hough and Hrdlicka have been appointed delegates from the Institution to the International Congress of Americanists, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, the latter part of August. They will also represent the Institution at the International Congress on America's History, which meets at the same place on September 7.

 Dr. William M. Mann, specialist in ants in the Museum and in tropical fruit insects in the Bureau of Entomology, was one of the guests of honor at a banquet given by the H. K. Mulford Co., of Philadelphia, on May 24. The banquet was an elaborate one given at the Manufacturers' Club in honor of the members of the scientific staff of the Mulford Exploration, a thoroughly equipped scientific expedition supported by the Mulford Company, which recently spent nearly a year in Bolivia and Brazil. Primarily organized for research in pharmaceutical plants, the party was enlarged by the addition of an entomologist, Dr. Mann.; a botanist specializing in orchids, Dr. White; and a collector of fishes, Mr. Pearson; while the organizer and first director was Dr. Rusby, dean of pharmacy at Columbia. Owing to the ill health of Dr. Rusby in Bolivia, he was obliged to come home and Dr. Mann became director. The honor guests at the banquet were Drs. Rusby, Mann, White, and Mr. Pearson. The principal speakers were Dr. Braisted, former surgeon-general of the Navy, and Dr. Rusby.

 Dr. Aldrich states that the University of Maryland has arranged to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Eugene Amandus Schwarz, honorary custodian of Coleoptera of the Museum, on next Saturday at their commencement exercises. Mr. Schwarz began work as a beetle specialist for the Division of Entomology under the Commissioner of Agriculture in 1878. His forty-four years of scientific activity to the present have been continuously devoted to the building up of a great collection and to the assistance of other workers, both taxonomic and economic. As dean of entomologists in Washington and senior coleopterist in active service in North America, permanent president of the Entomological Society of Washington (of which he never misses a meeting), and honorary fellow of the Entomo-

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logical Society of America, Mr. Schwarz is held in high and universal esteem by the entomological fraternity of the country, who would unanimously second his nomination to the honor now proposed.

At the latest meeting of the Entomological Society of Washington, Dr. Mann spoke on his recent extensive collecting experience in Bolivia and Brazil, as member and director of the Mulford Exploration.

Mr. Eric de Vertueil, a sanitary officer of a large asphalt company on the Island of Trinidad, was a recent visitor to the Division of Insects, where he looked over certain groups of mosquitoes.

Dr. Hrdlicka is in receipt of the following letter:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
Washington

June 2, 1922.

My dear Dr. Hrdlicka,

Dr. Oppenheimer tells me that you have been good enough to consult with her about some of the plans that she is at present at work upon. I know for I have heard from Miss Lathrop of the assistance that you have been in the past, and I am writing now to make this the basis of a further request.

I wish very much that we might feel free to consult you in an advisory capacity on any matters that come up in the Children's Bureau which relate to your field of anthropology, and would be very glad if you would consent to serve in this capacity.

Yours very truly,

GRACE ABBOTT.

Chief.

Dr. Bartsch has returned from Florida, where he continued his studies in heredity. Incidentally he had the good fortune to have a seaplane detailed to him by the Navy Department, which enabled him to examine all the keys for grass plots, the home of the native Cerion, between Miami and the Tortugas. He says that the four days spent in flying over this region saved him about a year of work, that is, using the old method of exploration.

Mrs. Agnes Chase, Assistant Agrostologist, reports that she has visited the herbaria at Munich, Florence, Pisa, and Geneva. At the time of writing she was about to start for Berlin.

An American Flag of exceptional historical interest has just been deposited in the National Museum by the War Department at the desire of President Harding to whom it was presented at the White House on Decoration Day by the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand. This is the American Flag which after receiving military honors at the Sorbonne in the presence of President Poincare was unfurled with a French flag at the summit of Eiffel Tower, April 22, 1917, and saluted with one hundred guns in celebration of the entry of the United States into the World War on the side of the Allies. The flag has been installed in the main aisle of the North Hall of the Arts and Industries Building.

The division of Textiles has again received a most generous gift of five hundred silkworms from Mr. T. A. Keleher, of Washington, D. C. These have been placed on exhibition in the South Hall of the Arts and Industries Building, where they can be seen for the next week or ten days, spinning their cocoons. These busy workers present an interesting and instructive picture which never fails to please.

Notices have been sent to the daily papers for the benefit of the children of Washington and vicinity.

Dr. John H. Barnhart of the New York Botanical Garden is spending several days at the National Herbarium in a study of the Lentibulariaceae (bladderwort family).

A letter from Mr. N. M. Judd, who is directing the Pueblo Bonito Expedition of the National Geographic Society, states that great inconvenience is caused by the dust and flying sand brought in by the high winds now prevailing. Trouble with the equipment has also been experienced through lack of proper connections for the portable track and dump cars to be used in excavating, so that the work has been delayed for several days.

The fifth annual meeting of the Smithsonian Red Cross Auxiliary was held at noon June 3. The officers were all reelected for the coming year. The Treasurer's Report showed a balance of \$4.90. The Chairman stated that all notices and appeals received from the District Red Cross Chapter are made known to the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches through "Local Notes". It was hoped that Auxiliary members would enlist the interest of those associated with them in the offices whenever appeals for money, clothing, and etc. are made.

The Institution has just published "Explorations and Field-Work of the Smithsonian Institution in 1921", a pamphlet of 128 pages with 132 figures in sepia, many of which are full page illustrations. Applications should be made to Miss Munroe's office in the Smithsonian.

No separates of the articles in the Smithsonian Report for 1920 have as yet been received from the printer but it is thought they will be in at an early date.

There has been placed on exhibition in rooms 46 and 47 of the ground floor of the Natural History Building an exhibit of etchings and water color drawings by Francisco Gonzalez Gamarra of Lima, Peru, illustrating ancient Peruvian art, with a great variety of historical and current subjects of very special interest.

The Division of Mechanical Technology has just completed the installation of a series of incandescent electric lamps, visualizing the chronological development of the Edison incandescent lamp from 1879 to 1922. The Division already had a number of lamps for such a series and was enabled to complete it through the cooperation of the Edison Lamp Works of the General Electric Company. Of the series of thirty lamps, all are original with the exception of two, these being the lamps submitted to the Patent Office at the time Mr. Edison made application for a patent.

Through the cooperation of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Division has secured a series of seventy photographs of locomotives, built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works from the time of its inception in 1833 to 1922. This series, when exhibited, will do much toward visualizing the development of the locomotive engine.

The framework for a series of fifteen colored transparencies and two large bromides contributed by the H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, Pa., is being placed at the east end of the East Gallery. This series of pictures will supplement the exhibits of the Division of Medicine arranged to show that the fundamental principle of vaccine (bacterin), serum and serobacterin therapy, is immunity, and that the medicaments used to produce this active or passive immunity is the infectious agent itself (bacterin, toxin or virus) in vaccine therapy; the blood serum of an animal that has been immunized against such infectious agent in serum therapy; and a combination of both, as the name implies, in serobacterin therapy. These vaccines, serums and serobacterins are all prepared by methods and

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tests approved by the U. S. Hygienic Laboratory, and this series of pictures gives a good idea of the principal steps in their manufacture.

Mr. Hutchison, of the H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, Pa., who has rendered valuable cooperation in developing the collections of the Division of Medicine, visited the Museum last week.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. Francis A. Griffin, having passed the requisite examination, has been promoted from the position of Messenger Boy in the Department of Anthropology to that of Preparator in that Department.

Mr. Carl T. Somdal has received a probational appointment as Junior Preparator in the Department of Biology.

Mr. Samuel H. Miller, for several years associated with the library of the Bureau of Ethnology, has been obliged to resign on account of his health.

ZOO NOTES.

Recent births at the Zoo include 2 Red Kangaroos, 3 Japanese Deer, a Fallow Deer, Eland, and Rocky Mountain Sheep. Five Greater Snow Geese were hatched in the North American Waterfowl enclosure, for the first time in the records of the Park.

Among recent arrivals are some very rare South African mammals and birds, received through a New York importer. These include the Cape Long-eared Fox and Aard-wolf. It is probable that these species were never before exhibited alive in America. Three fine African antelopes - Brindled Gnu, Sable Antelope, and Bush-buck - and some rare birds, including the African Black Vulture and Yellow-billed Hornbill, were received in the same shipment. The Cape Fox and the Hornbills were purchased for the Park by Mr. Victor J. Evans, of Washington, D. C.

A fine young male elk has been received in exchange from Druid Hill Park, Baltimore.

Mr. Albert E. Sweeney, of the Bureau of Ethnology, has been detailed for the month of June to the staff of the National Zoological Park and is busily engaged in making a set of photographs of the rare or unusual animals now in the Park.

LIST OF MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS ISSUED SINCE MAY 25, 1922.

Contributions from the U. S. National Herbarium, Volume 22, Part 6, "Grasses of British Guiana," by A. S. Hitchcock.

Proceedings Separates:

- No. 2411. Notes on an Andorite-bearing Silver Ore from Nevada.
By Earl V. Shannon.
- No. 2430. A New Genus of Trematodes from the White Bass.
By H. J. Van Cleave.
- No. 2433. A New Cestode from the Maneater and Mackerel Sharks.
By Edwin Linton.
- No. 2441. New Termites from Hawaii, Central and South America,
and the Antilles. By Thomas E. Snyder.
- No. 2445. Descriptions of Miscellaneous New Reared Parasitic
Hymenoptera. By A. B. Gahan.

20. 23 Last of Fiscal Year

LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, June 22, 1922.

Secretary and Mrs. Walcott left Washington last Saturday for the season's geological field-work in the Canadian Rockies. They will return to Washington in October.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, began field-work on the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, on May 22 on a mound near Far View House, with 15 laborers and a team of horses. The work opened most auspiciously and was especially productive in number and nature of unique prehistoric objects excavated from the rooms. Some of these objects belong to types that have never before been found in Mesa Verde ruins. One of the most striking results was the discovery of a shrine on a raised dais on the floor of a large kiva on which was a ceremonial deposit consisting of idols, fetishes, prayer sticks, platters with corn, tobacco, etc. In addition to these objects there were on the shrine twelve clay pipes, well preserved, one of which had a stem over a foot long and decorated. Several of the others are perfect specimens. These pipes belong to a type quite unlike those elsewhere found and are the first ever recorded from Mesa Verde ruins. The shrine is unique in other respects. Two effigy vases, one with four legs representing a quadruped, the other a duck, are also types hitherto not recorded from this locality. A stone idol of a bird is exceptional.

In a room barely five feet long was found a row of vases, 8 in number, and two beautifully decorated jars of black and white ware, one entire, the other broken, but both with archaic decoration. This pottery is radically different in ornamentation from that of the cliff dwellings and the indications are that this as yet unnamed ruin belongs to an epoch older than that of the cliff houses. The present indications are that this season's work will yield very important results, and greatly add to our knowledge of the ancient people of the Park.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Institute for Research in Tropical America held June 3 in the Smithsonian Building it was decided to concentrate the efforts of the Institute on the establishment of a research station in Panama near the Gorgas Memorial Institute which is to be erected in the outskirts of the city of Panama. The members present were Thomas Barbour, Harvard University; H. E. Crampton, Barnard College (representing the New York Academy of Sciences); A. S. Hitchcock, Smithsonian Institution; and A. G. Ruthven, University of Michigan. Dr. Witmer Stone, Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, was absent on account of sickness.

Dr. Walter Hough and Dr. Ales Hrdlicka have been appointed by the State Department as delegates of the United States to the coming meeting of the XX session of the International Society of Americanists to be held in Rio de Janeiro from the 20th to the 30th of August.

The Section of Vertebrate Paleontology has completed the mounting for exhibition of a composite skeleton of a large Glyptodon. This formed a part of the collection made by Dr. Gidley in Arizona last summer, and on account of its unusual character forms a most interesting addition to the exhibition series. With the large bony shell or carapace covering the body, and complete rings of bone encircling the short, heavy tail, the Glyptodon in life had little to fear from its enemies. The work of restoring the missing bones and mounting the skeleton was all done by Mr. T. Horne, preparator in the section.

Dr. T. T. Waterman, ethnologist with the Bureau of American Ethnology, returned on June 8, last, from a reconnoissance among the native villages of southeastern Alaska. The native towns still display a great many ancient monuments, some of them of unusual interest. These monuments include large houses of the aboriginal type, and imposing totem poles. It seems not impossible that something may be done to preserve for future generations these monuments of a vanished past. Although fast falling to decay, a great deal of picturesque interest is left. The house-frames which still stand are made of enormous beams, two or three feet in diameter, and some of the totem-poles are sixty feet tall. The mission assigned the ethnologist in this case was to scrutinize the villages with a view to noting the character of the carvings and the state of preservation of each monument. It was discovered that things well worth permanent preservation still exist at a number of these old towns, every one of which is now abandoned. Dr. Waterman was instructed to record, after consultation with the Indians, the meaning of each carving, the name of the owner of each pole, the names of the poles themselves, and the data on the houses and villages. A most entertaining series of stories about the carvings, and the history of the families concerned was brought to light. Some of the poles, in spite of the fact that they seem to us grotesque, rank as first rate works of art. Photographs brought back from this reconnoissance illustrate this matter splendidly. These photographs are the handwork of a local artist in Alaska, Mr. Julius Sternberg. He produced for the Smithsonian some really remarkable negatives.

While journeying about and scrutinizing these old villages, it became possible to make a relatively complete list of the native Tlingit geographical names in southeastern Alaska. Native names are very numerous in the geography of the region, are extremely picturesque in sound, and their meanings for the most part have never been recorded. The present work is a permanent depository of the meanings of these native names for the whole Tlingit territory southward of Wrangell. Many hundreds of native names were recorded for the territory visited, many of which have a quaint and interesting history. The area thus visited is certainly as picturesque as any in America, from the standpoint both of scenery and of native monuments. It promises to be some day a great drawing-card, especially if some of the old monuments can be preserved.

Miss Gertrude Ricardo, who has been for many years a voluntary worker on Diptera in the British Museum, accompanied by Miss Elwes, sister of the well-known British entomologist, visited Washington for several days, June 8 to 12.

Dr. Aldrich by recent order has removed his office and the collection of Diptera to Room 425, National Museum; Mr. Greene and Mrs. Willis are also settled in the new room. This increase of space in the Division of Insects, with a little more obtained by the condensation of the Forest Insect collection, has been utilized in a slight expansion of several sections, requiring a general moving day.

The collections and organization of the National Museum have been studied the past few days by a trained Museum worker from South America, Senhora Bertha Lutz, Secretary of the Museum of Natural History of Rio de Janeiro. Senhora Lutz represented Brazil at the Pan American Conference of Women recently held in Baltimore, and was one of the speakers at the banquet of the American Museums' Association Convention held in Buffalo last month.

Among recent visitors to the Division of Graphic Arts are Mr. E. E. Sheldon, Superintendent of Training of the R. R. Donnelly Company of Chicago; Mr. F. L. Bland, Secretary of the Richmond (Va.) Typothea, which has requested that the Division send a small representative

exhibit to Richmond; and Mr. T. Frank Morgan, Assistant Manager of the Lanston Monotype Machine Company of Philadelphia. The Lanston Monotype Company is now preparing a very valuable exhibit of a Monotype matrix composing and type casting machine for the Division.

The Division has just purchased a very interesting work of William Morris (1834-1896) in the form of a book, "The Well at the World's End", printed by him at the Kelmscott Press, from type designed after that of the 14th and 15th centuries. Morris, a wealthy Englishman, becoming dissatisfied with the printing of his time, spent the last six years of his life in the designing of beautiful types and ornaments which were used in the productions of the Kelmscott press. This book, which is dated 1896, was probably his last work.

Two large chromo collotype reproductions of paintings have been received from Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square, Boston, Mass. The Campbell Art Co. of Elizabeth, N. J., has also just sent a chromo collotype to the Division.

The Army Medical School will hold its closing exercises in the auditorium of the Natural History Building at 2 P. M. on June 22.

The "Red Cross Courier" of June 10, has an interesting notice of the public health exhibit to be established by the recently formed National Committee on Exhibits showing advances in Sanitary Science in which the American Red Cross is an active participant. Dr. Walcott is a member of the Committee, and the exhibit is to be installed in the Arts and Industries Building of the National Museum where the Institution has placed at the disposal of the Committee about 500 linear feet of glass cases. Mr. F. L. Lewton is a member of the sub-committee on installation which is now planning the subjects of the exhibit.

The Sub-Committee on Exhibits of the National Committee on Recent Advances in Sanitary Science has had most encouraging replies from a number of national organizations expressing their willingness to cooperate in the development of exhibits intended to acquaint the intelligent lay public with the most recent advances in Sanitary Science.

The whole science of organic chemistry is comparatively new, and the discovery of the vegetable alkaloids, the most important class of organic principles, only dates back to 1817 when Serturner, a German apothecary, announced the existence of morphia. This discovery was an important one to medicine, because it has made possible the administration of the active principles of vegetable drugs in concentrated form. Since the discovery of morphine in 1817, the study of alkaloids has progressed so rapidly that the active principles of nearly all official vegetable drugs have been isolated.

The Division of Medicine has planned an exhibit to show the source of some of the well-known and important medicines of this class. It will be shown that these alkaloids do not exist free in plants, but are generally combined with peculiar vegetable acids; also that certain natural families of plants contain the same or similar alkaloids, while in other instances the same plant contains from two to more than thirty different alkaloids.

The following concerns have donated the necessary material: The Hoffman-LaRoche Chemical Works, New York City, twenty-two specimens of medicinal alkaloids; Gilpin, Langdon & Company, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, twenty-two specimens of crude and powdered vegetable drugs; Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, thirteen specimens of alkaloidal salts; and Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, Michigan, ten narcotic alkaloids and alkaloidal salts.

Miss Opal Whiteley, nature lover, came to the Museum a few mornings ago to see the live silkworms. This famous young girl expressed great pleasure in our living exhibit and touched the cold, crawling silkworms as though she understood their need for cramming such a quantity of food. Her remarkable insight into the heart of living things found expression in her diary, a portion of which was published by the Atlantic Monthly two years ago, under the title "The Journal of an Understanding Heart." The whole diary was later published in book form as "The Story of Opal" and has delighted many thousands of readers.

LIST OF MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS ISSUED SINCE JUNE 6, 1922.

Proceedings Separates:

- No. 2418. A New Description of Saniwa ensidens Leidy, an extinct Varanid Lizard from Wyoming. By Charles W. Gilmore.
No. 2422. Some Upper Cretaceous Shells of the Rudistid Group from Tamaulipas, Mexico. By L. W. Stephenson.
No. 2434. Ants from Honduras and Guatemala. By William M. Mann.

ZOO NOTES.

Parrots are always gladly accepted as gifts to the National Zoological Park; and it frequently happens that unusual species are received in this manner—species that do not regularly find their way into the dealers' hands. During the past few days three rare species have been presented, a Festive Parrot from Mr. Harry L. Light, of Washington; a beautiful Blue-fronted Parrot (not before shown in the collection) from Mrs. Wm. R. Bedell, of Washington; and a pair of Santo Domingo Parrots from Commander David Robnett, U. S. Navy.

The yards and houses for wolves, wild dogs, and foxes, below the sea-lion pool, are now being entirely reconstructed in an effort to make the animals more comfortable and free from the pest of flies. They will also be greatly improved in appearance and it is expected that the sanitary arrangements will benefit the condition of these interesting animals.

Mr. J. C. Keene and Mr. M. D. Philips, Assistant Keepers in the Zoological Park, have been promoted to the position of Keeper, to fill two vacancies in that grade.

LIBRARY.

Books added recently to the Library include the following:

- Aeronautics (Gift of Dr. James H. Means and Philip Ainsworth Means, in memory of their father, James Means.)
Amick, M. L.: History of Donaldson's balloon ascensions. Cincinnati, Bergat, Alphonse: The conquest of the air. London, 1909. (1875.
Brewer, Robert W. A.: The art of aviation. London, 1910.
Bohun, R.: A discourse concerning the origine and properties of wind, with an historical account of hurricanes, and other tempestuous winds. Oxford, 1671.
Cavallo, Tiberius: The history and practice of aerostation. London, Jeffries, John.: A narrative of two aerial voyages, (1785.
London, 1786.
Loessl, Friedrich Ritter v.: Die luftwiderstandsgesetze. Wien, 1896.
Lunardi, Vincent: An account of the first aerial voyage in England. London, 1784.
Lunardi, Vincent: An account of five aerial voyages in Scotland. . . . London, 1786.
Mansfield, Charles Blachford: Aerial navigation . . . London, 1877.
Marion, Fulgence.: Wonderful balloon ascents . . . New York, 1874.
Maxim, Sir Hiram S.: Artificial and natural flight . . . London, 1908
Means, James: Manflight . . . Boston, 1891.
Santos-Dumont: My airships. New York, 1904.
Turner, Charles C.: Aerial navigation of to-day. . . London, 1910
Turnor, Christopher Hatton: Astra castra . . . London, 1865.
Wise, John.: A system of Aeronautics. . . Philadelphia, 1850.