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LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, July 5, 1923.

The employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches are planning a picnic to Marshall Hall on the afternoon of July 21, and it is hoped that all will go and take their families. The regular tickets can be purchased at the wharf. The boat leaves at 2:30 p.m.

Recent letters from Secretary Walcott written from camp at Radium Hot Springs, British Columbia, speak of conditions as most favorable this season for his geological field-work. Among the fossils already shipped in to the Institution by the Secretary are several boxes of graptolites.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Moore, Mr. Moore postponed until July 20 his sailing to Australia to set up there the solar radiation outfit for River-view College. The outfit, however, went on as expected on June 26.

Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Abbot will start for Mount Wilson, California, on July 6.

In a letter recently received from Mr. Charles M. Hoy, Yochow City, China, under date of May 26th, he writes in part as follows:

"I have finally succeeded in getting my outfit through the customs, and although I have had it for almost two weeks, I have not been able to do much collecting owing to the fact that the rainy season has set in and we are having regular cloudbursts every day. The Lake has risen over ten feet during the past week and is still rising. I am going to cross the lake for a week's collecting on the Sacred Island of Chun San. I should get some good results as the place is a veritable jungle and a sort of natural game preserve. The forest growth is so thick that the native hunters can do nothing, and there are no professional trappers in this region. I expect to start out for Kiangsi as soon as the rains are over, which will be about the middle of next month".

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, returned to Washington on June 25th from his archeological reconnaissance in the Mimbres Valley, New Mexico. He was led to undertake this visit by the information that the ruins of this valley were rapidly being demolished and the instructive archeological objects lost to science. He reports that he was able to examine several large collections made by amateurs at Pinos Altos, Fort Bayard, Silver City, and Deming, New Mexico. The character of the pictured pottery of the Mimbres is such that many residents of the Valley are digging under the floors of the rooms and in a few years the supply will be exhausted. Two parties are now engaged in a scientific excavation of the ruins. Large collections have already been sold to eastern museums by those commercially interested in the pottery. Dr. Fewkes obtained a few less than 100 specimens. It is fortunate that the Bureau has been able to secure a good representative collection of Mimbres picture pottery for in a few years there will be few specimens of this characteristic ware in the ruins.

It appears that this area promises to be eventually one of the most fertile in archeological objects in southern New Mexico, the ceramic area having a distinctive facies closely allied to that of Casas Grandes in Chihuahua. At Pinos Altos, the most northern locality visited, there is evidence of a mixture of the Mimbres culture with that of the tributaries of the Gila. From the neighborhood of Deming in the Lower Mimbres Dr. Fewkes obtained several specimens of pottery identical with that from Casas Grandes in Old Mexico.

Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist, returned on July 1st from his field-work among the Iroquois in Ontario, Canada, and in New York State. He was successful in establishing the fact of the existence of an official set of names for the woman chieftainesses, an institution which has become almost completely forgotten. Certain phases in his voluminous ritual texts led Mr. Hewitt to seek

for data on this point. He found that the native Iroquoian institutions and customs are so rapidly disappearing that for three years the burning of a white dog at the New Year ceremonies has been omitted not only for the want of a suitable victim but for the lack of a properly qualified celebrant. He also secured a fine husk mask of the Corn Goddess.

Mr. W. E. Myer has returned from Tennessee where for the past two and a half months he has been excavating the Great Mound Group in Cheatham county. He found traces of an important ancient town covering about 500 acres in two adjoining bends of Harpeth river. On the river side this town was defended by the vertical river bluffs, and on the land side by a wall of wooden palisades supported by earthen embankments. Faint traces of the former wooden palisades were found in these embankments. This wall was over one mile in length. Many earth-lodge sites were excavated. These yielded a considerable amount of information as to the life of the former inhabitants. An important feature of this old town was a tall central hill which had with great labor been artificially shaped from bottom to top. It had a series of three broad terraces on which many evidences of former buildings were found. The summit of this hill had been leveled into a wide plaza. This plaza was surmounted by a great mound. This Great Mound Group town appears to have somewhat resembled De Soto's Mauvila in its wooden walls with projecting towers, its important house with portico in front, and in some other respects.

Mr. J. P. Harrington, ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, writes from Santa Barbara, California, that the excavation of the old Santa Barbara Indian rancheria at Burton Mound on the Ambassador Hotel grounds by joint arrangement between the Bureau and the Museum of the American Indian (Heye Foundation) has been a success since the first shovelful of earth was turned. Mr. Harrington says, "It is the village of Santa Barbara water front, historically the most important archeological site in southern California. We found the graveyard the first day and one of the best skeletons came out of the first pit dug. On the north slope, we found two bodies in graves lined with the bones of whales, and one with a very large broken mortar inverted over the skull. We have taken out over forty mortars, a number of pestles, pipes, hammer stones, and a considerable variety of shell beads and trinkets. * * * I have already the material for an illustrated report on the mound."

A meeting of the American Horticultural Society will be held in the auditorium of the Natural History Building Tuesday evening, July 10.

Recent letters received from Dr. William R. Maxon state that he left Panama June 17 for Nicaragua, where he expects to spend a month collecting plants. In Panama he obtained a large collection, although seasonal conditions were unfavorable. He has already forwarded from Panama an interesting lot of living cacti.

In the Pharmaceutical Journal of London for May 26 there is an article by Mr. Paul C. Standley upon the Tambor tree of Salvador. This tree (*Omphalea oleifera*) is known only from Salvador, having been first collected there over 40 years ago. Nothing further was known concerning it until specimens were obtained there by Mr. Standley in 1922. The tree is of considerable economic importance locally because of the oil extracted from the seeds.

Dr. Aug. F. Foerste of Dayton, Ohio, is spending several weeks in the Museum continuing work on his Cephalopod monograph.

Mr. W. F. Foshag of the Division of Mineralogy is spending a few days in Trenton, New Jersey, studying the Roebling collection of Minerals.

During the month of June, the Divisions of Mechanical Technology received as gifts the following interesting objects:

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The Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich., presented a motor driven ^{magneto} testing machine. Its particular value to the collections and the purpose for which it was presented is that it clearly illustrates one of the fundamental principles of dynamo electric current generation.

For addition to the section of machine tools there was received as a gift of the E. Ingraham Company, Bristol, Conn., a wood-working machine, called a shaper, patented in 1868, and in constant use in the company's factory since early in the 70's. The machine represents a type of wood-working machinery now obsolete, although its essential features are still in use.

Dr. L. F. Kebler of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., contributed for addition to the historical pharmacy collection of the Division of Medicine, applications and specifications for United States patent rights on pill, tablet and capsule machines.

These machines are used in the manufacture of medicines of various forms and these papers show the development of machinery of this kind in this country.

Three distinct types of aerial cameras were received from the Air Service the past week by the Section of Photography, the most complicated being an automatic camera used for mapping from an airplane, one gun type of English manufacture, and a French camera of the focal plane type of shutter.

These cameras are new types and look very different from the hand and stand cameras in every day use.

Traveling Exhibit No. 2, sent out by the Division of Graphic Arts, is being exhibited in Pittsburgh, Penna., for the month of July by the Pittsburgh Club of Printing House Craftsmen.

PUBLICATIONS.

Smithsonian:

Advance copies have been received of the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1921. The volume is a work of 649 pages, illustrated with 113 full page plates and 56 text figures, and contains the Secretary's administrative Report, Report of the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents, Proceedings of the Board of Regents, and a General Appendix of 30 scientific papers. The titles of the articles in the General Appendix, which are also available as reprints, are as follows:

- No. 2676. The Daily Influences of Astronomy, by W. W. Campbell.
- No. 2677. Cosmogony and Stellar Evolution, by J. H. Jeans.
- No. 2678. The Diameters of the Stars, by A. Danjon.
- No. 2679. Isotopes and Atomic Weights, by F. W. Aston.
- No. 2680. Modifying Our Ideas of Nature: The Einstein Theory of Relativity, by Henry Norris Russell.
- No. 2681. The Alkali Problem in Irrigation, by Carl S. Scofield.
- No. 2682. An Outline of Geophysical-Chemical Problems, by Robert B. Sosman.
- No. 2683. The Yielding of the Earth's Crust, by William Bowie.
- No. 2684. The Age of the Earth, by the Right Honorable Lord Rayleigh, W. J. Sollas, J. W. Gregory, and Herold Jeffreys.
- No. 2685. The Department of Geology of the U. S. National Museum, by George P. Merrill.
- No. 2686. Some Observations on the Natural History of Costa Rica, by Robert Ridgway.
- No. 2687. The Historic Development of the Evolutionary Idea, by Branislav Petronievics.
- No. 2688. The Heredity of Acquired Characters, by L. Cuenot.
- No. 2689. Breeding Habits, Development and Birth of the Opossum, by Carl Hartman.
- No. 2690. Some Preliminary Remarks on the Velocity of Migratory Flight Among Birds, with Special Reference to the Palaearctic Region, by R. Meinertzhagen.
- No. 2691. A Botanical Reconnaissance in Southeastern Asia, by A. S. Hitchcock.

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- No. 2692. Ant Acacias and Acacia Ants of Mexico and Central America,
by W. E. Safford.
- No. 2693. The Fall Webworm, by R. E. Snodgrass.
- No. 2694. Collecting Insects on Mount Ranier, by A. L. Melander.
- No. 2695. The Science of Man: Its Needs and Its Prospects, by Karl Pearson.
- No. 2696. Pigmentation in the Old Americans, with Notes on Graying and Loss
of Hair, by Ales Hrdlicka.
- No. 2697. Ancestor Worship of the Hopi Indians, by J. Walter Fewkes.
- No. 2698. The Indian in Literature, by Herman F. C. Ten Kate.
- No. 2699. Leopard-men in the Naga Hills, by J. R. Hutton.
- No. 2700. A New Era in Palestine Exploration, by Elihu Grant.
- No. 2701. The Alimentary Education of Children, by Marcel Labbe.
- No. 2702. A Fifty-Year Sketch-History of Medical Entomology, by L. O. Howard.
- No. 2703. Laid and Wove, by Dard Hunter.
- No. 2704. Lead, by Carl W. Mitman.
- No. 2705. William Crawford Gorgas, by Robert E. Noble.

Application for the 1921 volume should be made through the Chief Clerk's office, Smithsonian Institution.

*(see below)

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Smithsonian:

- Academie royale des Serbie. Notice sur les travaux scientifiques de
M. Michel Petrovitch (1894-1921). (L.C.)
- Buero, J. A. El Uruguay en la vida internacional labor legislativa y
periodistica (1914-1918). (L.C.)
- Floericke, Kurt. Falterleben. (L.C.)
- Cole, G. D. H. Trade unionism and munitions. (Office)
- Workshop organization. (Office)
- Official German documents relating to the world war. (Office)
- Scott, J. B., ed. Prize cases decided in the U. S. Supreme Court, (Office)
- Das alte testament im bilde. (Nat. Gal.) 1789-1918.

Museum:

- Brearley, H. C. A symbol of safety.
- Carrier, Lyman. The beginnings of agriculture in America.
- Hammond, C. S. & Co. The new-world loose leaf atlas.
- Hawley, L. F. Wood distillation.
- Hall, A. J. Dyes and their application to textile fabrics.
- Inwards, Harry. Straw hats.
- Holmberg, E. L. Apidae argentinae, generis psauenythia gerstaecker.
- Kroyer, Henrik. Danmarks fiske.
- Linton, W. J. The masters of wood-engraving.
- Lugt, Frits. Les marques de collections de dessins & d'estampes.
- The reptiles of the Indo-Australian archipelago: Ophidia.

Bureau of American Ethnology:

- Carroll, B. R. Historical collections of South Carolina.
- Wilder, H. H. Man's Prehistoric Past.
- Handy, W. C. Tattooing in the Marquesas.
- Wissler, C. Man as a Museum Subject.
- Hay, C. L. Buried Past of Mexico.
- Buxton, L. H. Ethnology of Malta and Goza.
- Thomas, N. W. Birth Customs of the Edo Speaking Peoples. (Jr. Roy. Anthn.
Inst. of Gr. Britain & Ireland, Vol. 52, 1922).

*Museum Publications:

- Proceedings Separate 2467. The Dragonflies (Odonata) of Burma and Lower
Siam --- III. Subfamily Aeschninae. By Frank Fortescue Laidlaw.
- Proceedings Separate 2470. A Revision of the North American Species of
Ichneumon-flies belonging to the genus Meteorus Haliday. By C. F. W.
Muesebeck.

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PERSONNEL.

Miss Ruth Howell, formerly employed as cataloguer in the Division of Birds, has been temporarily reappointed to that position. She resumed her duties on July 2.

The following letter has been received from the colored Base Ball Club of the Museum for insertion in "Local Notes":

"June 28, 1923.

"We the members of the Museum Base Ball Club sincerely thank all the employees of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches for their generous subscription of \$63.00 to our recreation fund which is to promote public interest on base ball diamond No. 8 at the Monument Grounds."

(Signed) Lewis W. Crowe, Manager.
C. S. Jones, Secretary.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore, who is working in the Laysan Bird Reservation this summer, has sent to the National Zoological Park 36 specimens of the Laysan Finch (Telespyza cantans) from Midway Island. This is one of the interesting birds confined to the islands west of Hawaii, now under the charge of the Biological Survey as a bird reservation. These birds are the first of their kind to be imported, and they reached the Park in fine condition.

A female sealion was received in exchange from the San Diego Zoological Society June 24.

Attendance at the National Zoological Park for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was 2,393,428. This is an increase of 229,174 over 1922, and is only 7,409 below the record year, 1921. It is the fourth year that attendance records have exceeded two millions.

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LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, July 19, 1923.

The latest letter from Secretary Walcott was written from camp at Canal Flats, Columbia Valley, British Columbia, July 10. He says: "We hope to go to Cranbrook the last of the week for two days and on returning stop at Fairmount Hot Springs to study the section there, and then cross the valley and go up Horse Thief Canyon for 30 or 40 miles to the Valley of the Hanging Glaciers. Please remember us to all in the office."

The Smithsonian Annual Report is the most popular of all Government publications, judging by the number of requests from libraries, according to Miss Mary A. Hartwell, cataloguer in the office of the Superintendent of Documents, in an article in the July number of the Library Journal.

The Second Loubat Prize has been awarded by a jury of award from Columbia University, New York City, to Dr. W. H. Holmes, Director of the National Gallery of Art, for his Handbook of Aboriginal American Antiquities, published as Bulletin 60 of the Bureau of American Ethnology. This work was prepared by Dr. Holmes while Chief of the Bureau. The First Prize was assigned for a work on "The War with Mexico."

These prizes are awarded for the best work printed and published in the English language on the History, Geography, Archeology, Philology, or Numismatics of North America. The competition for such prizes is open to all persons, whether connected with Columbia University or not, and whether citizens of the United States or of any other country.

It is known that a number of the employees of the Institution and its branches are planning to go to Marshall Hall on Saturday afternoon, July 21, and it is hoped that many more will decide to join the party.

Mr. C. R. Aschemeier, of the Museum taxidermist force, returned to Washington on July 11th after two and a half months of collecting along the Amazon River, Brazil. Among the varied collection obtained by Mr. Aschemeier was an Amazon River porpoise, a species rather rare in North American museums.

Mr. H. H. Shamel of the Division of Mammals is spending a month's vacation at his home in Kansas.

A brief letter from Professor Hitchcock announcing his safe arrival in Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been received.

Dr. Bartsch spent a couple of days at Monterey Circle, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., where he gave a lecture on "Wonders of the Deep" for the benefit of the local library. He also took a series of photographs of birds about bird baths, including the goldfinch, cottontail, flicker, robin, catbird, song sparrow, chipmunk sparrow, etc.

Dr. Carlos de la Torre, President of the University of Havana, spent a day in the Division of Mollusks during the past week.

Mr. Francis La Flesche, ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, returned to Washington on July 1st from his field researches among the Osage Indians in Oklahoma. He gathered considerable information concerning the various ways of preparing the maize for use as practised at the present time and in the days before contact with the whites. Mr. LaFlesche also obtained the names of plants used for medicine, food and for weaving.

Among the changes that are taking place in this tribe, Mr. LaFlesche was impressed with the rapidity of the passing away of the language. Many of the children do not use the Osage language and speak English altogether. When the older Indians pass away, the people will become an English speaking people. With the aid of Mr. Frederick Lookout, Mr. LaFlesche recorded over 4000 words of the Osage language. The intermarrying with the whites is hastening these great changes.

The announcement of the death of Ralph Cross Johnson at his summer home, city of Belfast, Maine, where he with Mrs. Johnson had settled for the summer, came as a great surprise and is deeply regretted by the Smithsonian people and very especially by the staff of the National Gallery. Mr. Johnson's gift to the Gallery of masterpieces of painting is regarded as one of the richest contributions ever made to the art treasures of the Nation.

Attention is called to the publication in "Art and Archeology," the journal of the Archeological Society of Washington, for June, of an article by the Director of the Gallery, entitled "The Story of the National Gallery of Art," with illustrations. A thousand separates have been provided for distribution by the Gallery. Attention is also called to an article in the American Magazine of Art, for July, published by The American Federation of Arts entitled, "Shall America have a National Gallery of Art?" Two thousand separates of this article are available for distribution by the Gallery. The former journal is edited by Professor Mitchell Carroll, Octagon Building, Washington, and the latter by Miss Leila Mochlin, at the same address.

The three-quarter length portrait of President Harding, recently painted by E. Hodgson Smart, has just been hung in the south room of the National Gallery, adjoining the portrait of General Grant, by Le Clear.

June 14/23
The collection of twenty-one War Portraits, painted for the National Art Committee, by eminent American artists immediately after the close of the War, reached the Gallery a few days ago and is now in place in the foyer of the Natural History building of the National Museum. The collection has been circulated throughout the United States under the auspices of the American Federation of Arts, the tour beginning at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, on January 17, 1921, and closing at the Baltimore Museum of Art, Baltimore, Md., on June 3, 1923.

Mr. B. H. Swales, Honorary Assistant Curator of Birds, left Washington the latter part of June for a summer vacation. He expects to spend some time in the Glacier National Park, Montana, and then go to Mount Ranier, Washington, for a short stay.

Two recent visitors to the Department of Anthropology were T. A. Joyce, Keeper of the British Museum, and Louis C. G. Clarke, Curator of the University Museum of Cambridge, England, who are now traveling in America for the purpose of studying museum methods. They expressed themselves as very much pleased with the methods and exhibits of the National Museum.

Miss Ena A. Allen of Grubb Vocational College, Texas, is visiting the Grass Herbarium. She is preparing a paper on the grasses of Texas.

Miss Dorothy K. Hughes, on the botanical staff for the past five years at Kew, England, is visiting the Grass Herbarium, where she is completing her work on the Paniceae of Australia.

Mr. H. W. Allen of A. & M. College, Mississippi, is spending several weeks at the Museum, studying the collection of parasitic Diptera.

Mr. H. G. Barber of New Rochelle, N.Y., is temporarily on the Bureau of Entomology staff, working for a month or two on the arrangement of the Heteroptera in the Division of Insects.

Dr. Alvah Peterson of the New Jersey Experiment Station, visited the Division of Insects a few days ago for the purpose of studying some of the adults of root-maggots encountered in economic work. Several of these species are so nearly alike in the adult stage that he has found much difficulty in distinguishing them. A short course of instruction at the Museum, however, seemed to provide him with the desired information.

Miss Emily H. Davis, a member of the Baltimore Health Department Committee, which is to plan a display for the public health exhibit, called at the Museum on July 19th relative to the matter.

The Reverend David C. Graham recently transmitted to the U. S. National Museum thirty-two boxes of specimens collected in the Province of Szechuen, China. Included in the shipment were about 500 bird skins in a rather bad state of preservation but interesting as coming from a region poorly represented in the National collection. While, apparently, no genera new to the bird collection are in the lot, several of the species were unrepresented before.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. Edward A. Avery, Washington, D. C., has been appointed Preparator, Division of Textiles.

Specimens of guarana paste, a hard dark brown substance looking like chocolate, which is used by native Brazilians for making a stimulating beverage because of its high content of caffeine have been added to the food collections as a gift from Dr. Walter Hough. For reducing the hard mass to a powder in the preparation of the beverage, a file or grater, made of the bony palate of the Pirarucu fish is used. Dr. Hough's specimens included one of the native files, a cylindrical roll of the paste, and also pieces molded in the forms of animals such as alligator, armadillo and bird.

The Government photographic laboratories are making an exhibit at the P. A. of A. Convention held in this city all of the present week. The display will cover three long display screens allotted for this purpose and will be representative of the various departments. In connection with this exhibit, the section of photography has prepared six display cards, 22" x 28", showing some of the photographic work done for the various departments of the Smithsonian and its branches. The meeting is held in Convention Hall and Wednesday afternoon, the 18th, was open to the public from 4 to 9 P.M. At this meeting, all the large manufacturers of photographic material had exhibits and there was a display of the best work done by the leading portrait and commercial photographers.

PUBLICATIONS

The Institution published on July 16th "Descriptions of New East Indian Birds of the Families Turdidae, Sylviidae, Pycnonotidae, and Muscicapidae", a pamphlet of 9 pages, being No. 6, Vol. 76, of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, by Mr. Harry C. Oberholser.

LIBRARY.

Books added recently to the Library include the following:

Museum

Beaumont, Roberts. Wool substitutes.
Cameron, J. R. Radio for beginners.
Falke, Otto von. Decorative silks.
Foltzer, Joseph. Artificial silk and its manufacture.
Radcliffe, William. Fishing from the earliest times.

National Gallery.

Beatty, J. W. The relation of art to nature.
Gallatin, A. E. American water-colorists.
Phillips, Duncan. Honore Daumier. Julian Alden Weir.
Faure, Elie. History of Art.
Fielding, Mantle. Gilbert Stuarts's portraits of George Washington.
Delen, A. J. J. De ontwikkelingsgang der schilderkunst te Antwerpen.

Library of Congress.

Buyse, Cyriel. Uit de bron.
Hanns, Walter. Die verdienste der Jesuitenmissionare um die erforschung Kanadas.
Lehmann, F. R. Mana; eine begriffsgeschichtliche untersuchung auf ethnologischer grundlage.
Leyser, Erwin. Die entziehung der geschäftsführungsbefugnis und vertretungsmacht bei der offenen handels-gesellschaft.
Mertensm Robert. Studien zur systematik der lacertiden.

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- Roy, Maurice. Recherches sur les surfaces portantes en aerodynamique.
Wardakas-Skampavias, Kyros. Die allgemeinen strafrechtslehren des gr. str.
G. v. 1834.
Winter, Curt. Die vermogensteuern der deutschen bundesstaaten und der
schweizerischen kantone.

OFFICE LIBRARY.

Nippold, Otfried. The development of international law after the world war.

PUBLICATIONS ADDED RECENTLY TO THE LIBRARY OF THE BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

- White, W. G. Sea Gypsies of Malaya. London, 1922.
Haskin, F. J. American Government. New York, 1912.
Roth, H. L.
& Were the Ancient Egyptians conversant with Tablet Weaving?
Crowfoot, G. M. Liverpool, 1923.
Nippgen, J. Le Folklore des Eskimos. Paris, 1923.
Barker, R. L. The Adobe House in America. In Mid Pacific Magazine,
August, 1923.

ZOO NOTES.

The collection of animals in the National Zoological Park is now larger than ever before. On July 1 there were 1768, including 493 mammals, 1081 birds, and 194 reptiles. This is 87 more animals than were on hand July 1 a year ago.

The beaver lake in the park is now being thoroughly cleaned and put in condition for some new animals. Commissioner Spry, of the General Land Office, has arranged to have some beavers sent from Utah by the Conservation Department of that State.

The collection of animals in the park now includes 36 species of monkeys, 50 species of hoofed animals, 51 species of ducks and geese; and 48 species of parrots.

Three specimens of the Pacific harbor seal have been received in exchange from the San Diego Zoological Society.

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LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, August 2, 1923.

Recent notes from Secretary Walcott from the Kootenay River region, British Columbia, state that the heat has been excessive -- "beginning to thaw the glaciers, 96° in our tent." Exposed Lower Cambrian strata were located on the summit of a cliff, but the fossils were poor. Twelve boxes of fossil material have already been shipped back to the Institution and several more are ready.

Dr. George P. Merrill left on Friday, the 27th, for his summer vacation to be spent on the Isle of Springs, Maine.

Mr. W. P. True, editor of the Institution, will leave August 3 for a month's vacation in Maine.

Dr. R. S. Bassler has returned from seven weeks' field-work mainly in mapping the geology of Central Tennessee and in collecting various Paleozoic fossils needed for the Museum collections. Ten days of this time were spent at Wilmington, Ohio, packing the Austin collection of Silurian fossils for shipment to the Museum. This collection, the gift of Dr. George M. Austin and representing a life time of work on his part, consists of about 25,000 specimens, including many types and figured specimens, with a value of over \$10,000. Before returning to Washington, Dr. Bassler, at Dr. Frank Springer's request, opened up a quarry for fossil crinoids near Louisville, Kentucky, and plowed over an area of four acres in the expectation that a year or two of weathering of the freshly exposed material would reveal many new and valuable specimens.

Dr. Charles E. Resser left on July 27 for two months' field-work in the Cambrian rocks of Utah and Nevada following plans of Secretary Walcott for geologic research work throughout the Rocky Mountain region. Collections from portions of this area secured and studied by Dr. Walcott years ago, proved so important in working out Rocky Mountain stratigraphy that more extended explorations were planned by him to be carried out as opportunity was afforded.

Dr. E. O. Ulrich, associate in paleontology, has left for field-work in the Ordovician and Early Silurian strata of northern Michigan - an area that has been practically inaccessible for study hitherto. By means of a Ford truck and a camping outfit it is hoped that the region can be studied adequately and good scientific results secured.

Meetings in the Auditorium and Rooms of the Natural History Building:
August 14. Room 42-3 - American Horticultural Society - evening.

In a small collection of twenty-one bird skins, recently purchased through the B. H. Swales fund, for the U. S. National Museum, nineteen were unrepresented before in the Division of Birds.

Mr. Herbert W. Brent, of Cleveland, Ohio, spent some time in the Division of Birds, July 28, examining some of the rarer birds' eggs. Mr. Brent possesses a large private collection of North American birds' eggs.

The Division of Plants has received recently a shipment of 1356 specimens of Philippine plants, forwarded in exchange by the Bureau of Science, Manila. The National Herbarium now contains, ^{probably} the second largest collection of Philippine plants in existence. This consists principally of material collected under the direction of Dr. E. D. Merrill, whose industry and success in the exploration of the Philippines constitutes an achievement never before equaled in the history of botanical science.

The Smithsonian picnic was much enjoyed by those who attended, and there seemed to be a general feeling that such an outing should be held annually. The group picture taken by Mr. Olmsted was a great success.

A Baltimore physician called at the Division of Insects on Monday with a specimen of wasp which had stung a lady of his city with very painful results. The insect proved to be Evania urbana, a wasp of very odd appearance which is parasitic on cockroaches. It is ordinarily harmless, and would have been in this case had not the lady placed her finger upon it.

Dr. F. Maidl, for many years connected with the Vienna Natural History Museum, where he worked as an associate in collaboration with F. F. Kohl and Anton Handlirsh, recently spent a year at Cornell University as associate curator of insects, and is now going back to Austria to accept a curatorship of insects in the Vienna Museum. Accompanied by his wife, Dr. Maidl visited the National Museum on Saturday for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the different specialists of the Insect Division. Most of Dr. Maidl's work has been on Hymenoptera, especially on bees and fossorial wasps.

During the Photographers' Association of America convention, many photographers took the occasion to visit the History of Photography collection, including the following: Frank V. Chambers, publisher of The Bulletin of Photography and The Camera; E. B. Core, who made the address at the placing of the wreath of flowers on the memorial to Daguerre; Chas. K. Archer, chief photographer, Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburg; H. H. Costain, Scarsdale, N. Y.; A. Golden, of Philadelphia; and George A. Wonder, of Camden, N. J. All of these visitors showed a material interest in the collection which may result in many new accessions.

PERSONNEL.

On July 19, the Museum lost one of its oldest employees, in point of service, through the death of Miss Elizabeth D. Tabler. Originally appointed in October, 1882, Miss Tabler had served in various offices in the Museum for nearly forty-one years. The greater part of her service was in the office of the late S. C. Brown, for many years Registrar, and, since his death, in the Division of Correspondence and Documents. Her loss is greatly regretted by her numerous friends in the Institution. The Institution was represented at the funeral on July 23rd by Mr. H. Dorsey and Mr. Traylor, while Miss Lamon, Mrs. DePew and Mr. Bryant attended from the Museum.

PUBLICATIONS.

Smithsonian:

The Institution published on July 25th, "Description of an apparently new toothed cetacean from South Carolina", by Mr. Remington Kellogg of the Biological Survey. The article is No. 7 of Volume 76, Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, serial number 2723, and consists of 7 pages and 2 plates.

On July 28th there was issued "Report on cooperative educational and research work carried on by the Smithsonian Institution and its branches", prepared by the Committee on Cooperation appointed by the Secretary of which Dr. George P. Merrill was Chairman. This is a pamphlet of 30 pages. Both papers can be procured from the Chief Clerk, Smithsonian Institution.

Bureau of American Ethnology:

The Bureau of American Ethnology has just issued Part 2 of Bulletin 40, "Handbook of American Indian Languages", by Dr. Franz Boas. The illustrative sketches in this part of the Handbook are on The Takelma language of Southwestern Oregon, by Dr. Edward Sapir; Coos and Siuslawan (Lower Umpqua), by Dr. Leo J. Frachtenberg; and Chukchee, by Dr. Waldemar Bogoras. The Bulletin is a work of 903 pages.

Bulletin 79 has also been published, consisting of 94 pages and 10 plates, on "Blood revenge, war, and victory feasts among the Jibaro Indians", by Dr. Rafael Karsten.

National Museum:

Bulletin 125, "North American Later Tertiary and Quaternary Bryozoa," by Ferdinand Canu and Ray S. Bassler.

Bulletin 127, "Catalogue of the Watercraft Collection in the United States National Museum," by Carl W. Mitman.

Contributions from the United States National Herbarium, Volume 23, Part 3, "Trees and Shrubs of Mexico (Oxalidaceae-Turneraceae)," by Paul C. Standley.

Local Notes, Thursday, August 2, 1923.

3.

Mr. Victor J. Evans, of Washington, has recently presented to the Park a valuable collection of birds, 33 specimens of 16 different species. Included in the lot are the Australian catbird, a member of the bird-of-paradise family; a number of rare parrots, including the Australian red-winged paroquet; and a number of unusual finches and weaver-birds of species never before shown in the collection.

Mr. William Hunter, an employee of the National Zoological Park from 1890 up to the time of his retirement in 1922, died at his home in Georgetown on July 19. Mr. Hunter was head gardener at the Park for many years. He was particularly well-known to the older botanists of Washington and was for many years an enthusiastic collector of plants. He prepared a manuscript list of the plants of the Zoological Park, and shortly before his retirement he revised the list of trees and shrubs, bringing it down to date. Mrs. Hunter, who is a sister of the late Prof. Otis T. Mason, and a daughter survive him.

A Siberian tiger was born in the Park July 23.

A new breeding record for the Park is that of the Australian ibis. Two young of this bird were hatched in the great flight cage last week.

One of the most notable accessions in some time is a young gibbon from Siam. This rare animal was purchased for the Park by Mr. Victor J. Evans, who happened to see it just as it was landed from the ship in New York last week. The Park now contains specimens of three of the anthropoid apes - chimpanzee, orang-utan, and gibbon; only the gorilla is needed to complete the series.

Arrangements are now being made to obtain a young African rhinoceros. The addition of this animal will fill one of the greatest gaps in the collection.

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4
LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, August 16, 1923.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology,
represented the Smithsonian Institution at the funeral of the late President.

Mr. Ravenel has returned from several days' sojourn at Bays Head, New
Jersey, with his family.

Mr. John P. Harrington, who is excavating the Burton Mound at Santa Barbara,
California, in cooperative work with the Museum of the American Indian, reports
satisfactory results. Forty mortars, twenty pestles, several fine steatite bowls,
pipes, paint, shells used as dishes, and many large slabs of whalebone used for
lining graves much as we use coffins, have been found. The rarest object found
is a steatite canoe. Mr. Harrington is preparing an illustrated bulletin for
the Bureau on this mound, which will contain information on the history of the
mound from Indian times to the present.

Mr. John L. Baer, special archeologist, is in western Pennsylvania engaged
in an investigation of certain Indian quarries for the Bureau of American
Ethnology, with a view to acquiring specimens of banner stones and other antiqui-
ties.

A letter from Dr. Hitchcock, dated Huigra, Ecuador, July 18, states that
he is finding rich collections and is kept busy all evening caring for the speci-
mens after the day in the field. He has remained in the region of Huigra, which
is on the west flank of the mountain at about 4,000 feet altitude, because very
little has been done in this region, most of the collections from Ecuador having
been made in the higher mountains of the interior.

Through letters from Mr. Popenoe, he has been able to stay at ranches,
plantations and mines, giving him opportunity to visit remote places, that would
otherwise be very difficult to visit. There are numberless aroids, which besides
being succulent, have large leaves and unwieldy inflorescences, taking much time
and care to dry properly. "Our hotel at Huigra," he writes, "is very primitive.
I have two rooms -- one for the plant work. The rooms are about 8 x 10 feet.
The furniture consists of a cot, a granite ware bowl and pitcher, a pail, a lit-
tle mirror, a table 18 inches square, a 25-watt electric bulb, and a few nails.
I have succeeded in getting besides, as a special concession, two chairs and a
table 2 x 4 feet. I carry a 100-watt bulb, which I use instead of the one sup-
plied. The eating is as primitive as the lodging, but we have all the climate
we want and of the very best quality. I go to the Sierra soon, probably in
about a week."

Dr. Bartsch left Washington August 7 for San Salvador, where he will col-
lect Cerions for his breeding experiments. Later he expects to go to Guantanamo,
and then to the Florida Keys, where the experiments are conducted.

Mr. William F. Clapp, of Cambridge, Mass., spent a day in the Division
of Mollusks with the shipworm collection.

Mr. M. W. Stirling, Assistant Curator of Ethnology, has returned from
exploration of an ancient village site at Mobridge, South Dakota, and reports
great success. He is now unpacking the large collections secured. Of special
interest is the body of an infant preserved by salts of copper. A number of
rare glazed pendants made by the Indians were found.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka reports that great interest is taken by European anthro-
pologists in his tour in charge of the School of Prehistoric Studies in France.
He considers that of all his trips to Europe, this has been the most fruitful.
He also feels that the friendship and helpfulness displayed is due to the good
feeling for the Smithsonian Institution.

The three Chinese pagodas dating from the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, a landmark of the Old Building, have been moved to the New Building and placed in the Oriental Hall east of the National Gallery.

Mr. D. S. Bullock, who has been in Argentina for some time as an agent of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, has lately returned, and has turned over to the Museum a considerable collection of Argentine insects collected by himself while there. The material in Coleoptera is especially important, including several hundred alcoholic specimens. Mr. Bullock returns to South America in October to undertake a five-year contract to conduct an agricultural school in Southern Chile, and hopes to keep in touch with the Museum to the advantage of his school.

Mr. William Schaus and Dr. Adam Böving have returned from vacations on the New England coast.

Dr. William M. Mann is spending a few days in Boston for the purpose of studying types of ants.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore, who has been on an inspection trip to Laysan and the small islands to the north-west of the Hawaiian Group, expects to reach Washington about October 1st. He reports that their party were able to land on islands rarely or never visited before and to have made good collections of the birds, both skins and skeletons.

During a recent visit in western North Carolina, Mr. R. G. Paine, aid in the Division of American Archeology, gave by request a talk on snakes, at Rockbrook Camp for Girls located near Brevard, on the French Broad River. The means of telling the poisonous from the harmless snakes of that locality was explained and also the popular fallacies regarding snakes in general.

Mr. Ralph C. Smith, of the Division of Graphic Arts, sailed for Europe aboard the S.S. Paris on August 15. He is taking seven weeks leave to visit England, France, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, and is accompanied by Mrs. Smith.

National Gallery of Art:

The collection of War Portraits contributed by the National Art Committee has been enriched by a three-quarter length portrait of "Her Majesty Elizabeth, Queen of the Belgians", by Jean McLane (Johansen). This charming work is exhibited on an easel in the central room of the Gallery.

Four paintings bequeathed to the Gallery by the late George H. Story, arrived a few days ago. They are:

Portrait of John Head,	by Gilbert Stuart
Portrait of "A Lady",	by Gilbert Stuart
Painting (panel),	by Eugene Delacroix
"The Storm",	by Ludwick (Ludolf) Backhuysen.

Two paintings by Sarah Paxton Ball Dodson (1847-1906) have been received as a gift from Richard Ball Dodson, her brother, of Brighton, England. One, "Wild Parsley", Belvedere, Brighton, 1900, is a study for the fore-ground of "The Annunciation" in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa., and the other, "Une Martyre (Saint Thecla)" was exhibited in the Paris and Munich Salons of 1891.

A three-quarter-length portrait of our late President, Warren G. Harding, by E. Hodgson Smart, a loan from the artist, is now on view in the south room of the Gallery.

It is of interest to note that a bust of the Director of the Gallery has recently been completed by Mr. Moses Dykaar, and that this well-known sculptor has been engaged in the Gallery laboratory on a bust of Mrs. Carolyn Votaw, a sister of the late President Harding. It had been arranged that a bust of Mr. Harding should be begun later in the season, and it is greatly to be regretted that this may now never be.

Local Notes, Thursday, August 16, 1923.

3.

The Division of Engineering, section of Aerial Transportation, has recently completed and exhibited a model illustrating the efforts of Sir George Cayley in aerial navigation. It is a biplane helicopter, equipped with landing chassis and horizontal driving-propellers, and powered with a steam engine. Mr. Garber, who constructed the model, obtained his information from an original edition of the Mechanic's Magazine for 1843, the property of the Smithsonian Library. While the outstanding features were conceived by Cayley, his article did not extend to details of construction. These were supplied by the Division, taking into note contemporary methods.

PUBLICATIONS.

Smithsonian:

Publ. No. 2717 - History of Electric Light, by Henry Schroeder, 108 pages, 96 illustrations.

Publ. No. 2718 - On the fossil crinoid family Catilloocrinidae, by Frank Springer. 41 pages and 5 plates.

These publications, forming articles 2 and 3 of Volume 76 of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, can be procured from the Chief Clerk, Smithsonian Inst.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. Charles S. East has been appointed Junior Preparator in the Department of Biology of the National Museum.

Mrs. Bertha F. McCoury, clerk in the Division of Correspondence and Documents, has been promoted to the vacancy caused by the death of Miss Elizabeth D. Tabler.

Mr. Harry S. Jones has received an appointment as electrician in the National Museum by transfer from the Washington Navy Yard.

Mr. Fred C. Reed has been appointed Preparator in the Division of Mechanical Technology of the National Museum.

Miss Alice E. Ropp, stenographer and typist, is substituting in the Division of Anthropology for ~~Miss~~ Edith R. Grainger, who has been granted a furlough of several months.

Mr. Thomas Blackwell has been appointed as minor clerk in the Bureau of American Ethnology.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

National Museum:

Albert I., prince of Monaco: Sur le Gulf-Stream.

Bechtel, A. R.: The floral anatomy of the urticales.

Becker, J. A.: The effect of the magnetic field on the absorption of x-rays

Bock, Sixten: Eine neue marine turbellariengattung aus Japan.

Brown, G. W.: The human body in the Upanishads.

Carver, D. J.: The immediate psychological effects of tobacco smoking.

Chupp, Charles: Studies on clubroot of cruciferous plants.

Dublin. National museum of science and art. Guide to the collection of Irish mammals.

Franca, Carlos: Recherches sur les plantes carnivores.

Garvin, W. C.: The development of the comic figure in the German drama.

Godshall, W. L.: The international aspects of the Shantung question.

Hess, W. N.: Studies on the lampyridae.

Hobbs, A. W.: On a problem of projectiles.

Hoke, E. R.: The measurement of achievement in shorthand.

Hoke, E. R.: The improvement of speed and accuracy in typewriting.

Joslin, E. P.: Diabetic metabolism with high and low diets.

Kidston, R.: Fossil plants of the carboniferous rocks of Great Britain.

Martin, Mabel: Film, surface, and bulky colors and their intermediates.

Mattern, J.: The employment of the plesbiscite in the determination of sovereignty.

Murphy, Helen: Notes on the biology of some of our North American species of May-flies.

Museum of practical geology, London. Guide to the collection of Gemstones.

New York City: Plan of New York and its environs.

Pearl and Reed: Predicted growth of population of New York and its environs

Pettersson, Otto: Climatic variations in historic and prehistoric time.

Prouty, W. F.: Sections of the Rose Hill and McKenzie formations in the Silurian of Maryland.

(Library Accessions, continued)

National Museum:

- Randolph, L. F.: Cytology of chlorophyll types of maize.
Richter, C. P.: A behavioristic study of the activity of the rat.
Spieker, E. M.: The paleontology of the Zorritos formation of the north
Peruvian oil fields.
Stuckert, H. M.: Corrodies in the English monasteries.
Uhle, Max: Las ruinas de Tomebamba.
Wellhouse, W. H.: The insect fauna of the genus crategus.
Wu, Chenfu F.: Morphology, anatomy, and ethology of nemoura.

Smithsonian Deposit:

- Brives, A.: Contribution a l'étude des gites métallifères de l'Algérie.
(Publication de l'Université d'Alger).
Bruschetti, Attilio: Cuando seas madre.
Brussels. Bibliothèque royale. Catalogue des ouvrages mis a la libre
disposition des lecteurs...
Dalloni, M.: La géologie du pétrole et la recherche des gisements pétroli-
fères en Algérie. (Pub. Univ. Alger).

Bureau of American Ethnology:

- Sarasin, F.: Anthropologie der Neu-Caledonier und Loyalty-Insulaner.
Klaatsch, H.: Evolution and progress of mankind.
Coomaraswamy, A.: The dance of Siva.
Vendryes, J.: Le Langage.
Andersson, J. G.: Études archéologiques en Chine.
Owen, W.: Pyramids and ancient monuments. In the Theosophist, June-July, '23.
Nippgen, J.: Le folklore des Eskimos.
Thomas, N. W.: Birth customs of the Edo-Speaking peoples.
Inca Revista Trimestral de Estudios Antropológicos. Vol. 1, no. 1, 1923.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The young African rhinoceros received in exchange from Hagenbeck Brothers arrived at the Park on August 2. It is about 1 year old, weighs 290 pounds, and appears to be in perfect condition. The only other rhinoceros ever exhibited in the Park was a specimen of one of the Asiatic species which was deposited by Adam Forepaugh 30 years ago and remained on exhibition here for about 2 years. This rare animal is the most important accession in some years. There is only one other African rhinoceros in America, although 4 specimens of the Indian rhinoceros are now living in this country.

A new edition of the Popular Guide to the National Zoological Park is now in press. The first edition of 20,000 copies, placed on sale October 16, 1920, is now sold out.

5.

LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, August 30, 1923.

Mr. Chee Dodge of St. Michael's, Arizona, has presented to the United States National Museum, through the Bureau of American Ethnology, a blanket into which are woven in a very realistic manner the gods that are personified in the famous Night Chant or Yei bichai dance of the Navaho. There are ten of these gods, six of which are male gods and four female. Usage prescribes 14 figures in all, one male figure, a clown and two female figures are missing.

The first figure represents the Talking God, or the Grandfather of all other gods; he is shown wearing a white mask, topped with eagle feathers, and having a pendant of spruce twigs; he wears a necklace of beads around his neck and an ornament of beaver skin over his shoulders; a yellow shirt and brown leggings of buckskin; a velvet sash, covered by a silver belt, from which hang eagle feathers; in his right hand he holds a bag made of the skin of a fawn containing meal with which he sprinkles the other dancers; in his left hand is a tuft of spruce twigs. The second figure represents the leader of the other dancers. He wears a blue mask topped with only two eagle feathers. He is characteristically dressed. The third figure represents a female god; she wears a blue mask over the front of the face, whereas the mask of the male gods cover also the back of the head. This permits the turquoise earrings to show.

The weaving of these mythical figures is remarkably well done, making one of the most unique blankets that has come to the Museum in a long time.

The blanket is temporarily on display in the office of the Chief of the Bureau and may be seen there by anyone interested.

A recent letter from Mr. Samuel S. Wyer, ^{Hon.} Associate in Mineral Technology, transmits the following resolution passed by the American Home Economics Association, which shows a very definite appreciation of the work of the Institution to promote conservation of fuel:

"WHEREAS there is a serious shortage in some fuels and a violent disturbance in the continuity of the supplies of others and
WHEREAS this vitally affects the American home and
WHEREAS it has been shown that the waste in the use of fuel in the American home is much larger than it ought to be and
WHEREAS the plan of the Smithsonian Institution to diffuse and disseminate dependable information on the nation's fuel resources would be of great service and value to the American home; therefore be it
RESOLVED that we do our utmost to bring to the attention of our members the gravity of the situation and to beg the state presidents for their cooperation in all possible ways especially in the disseminating of such information."

In this connection attention may be called to a recent publication of the Institution of particular interest at this time to all operators of household furnaces, "Some Practical Aspects of Fuel Economy", by Carl W. Mitman, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. B. H. Swales, Honorary Assistant Curator of Birds, returned to Washington August 18, from a vacation spent in the Glacier and Mount Rainier National Parks.

Mr. George M. Greene, of Harrisburg, Penna., has been spending some days in the Division of Insects looking up literature on Coleoptera.

Professor A. W. Sampson, of the University of California, is working in the Grass Herbarium. He is preparing a paper on the forage grasses of California which is to be published by the University.

Mr. Felix Meyer, president of a great lace novelty and embroidery firm in New York, visited the Museum and arranged to send on artists to copy aboriginal designs for use in his business. He states that museums serve to preserve these fast disappearing examples of folk-art which are important economically.

Dr. Leslie Spier, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, visited the Department of Anthropology for the special purpose of copying the designs on the rawhide boxes made and used mostly by the Plains Indians.

The National Gallery has lent thirty paintings, by contemporary artists, to the American Federation of Arts, for its traveling exhibitions ^{American} during the coming season. These have been shipped under the auspices of the ~~Association~~ ^{Federation}, protected by \$60,000 insurance, to the Michigan Art Institute at Detroit, the first place in which the exhibit is to be held. The tour is expected to extend over a period of some fifteen weeks.

An American inventive genius, Simon W. Wardwell, Jr., who died in 1921, produced a number of valuable and interesting machines. Two of Wardwell's inventions, the Universal Winder and his Rapid Braider, are exhibited in the Division of Textiles, the latter having just been set up this week.

Mr. Carl Christensen, President of the Wardwell Braiding Machine Company, when visiting the Museum a few months ago, requested permission to place on the first Universal Winder, which had been on exhibition here since 1914, a brass plate giving credit for its invention to his friend, Simon W. Wardwell, Jr. His request was granted and Mr. Christensen then offered to present the National Museum with the first commercial Wardwell Braider, which was built in Central Falls, R. I., in 1910. This machine is equipped to braid over wire the covering seen on ordinary electric light cord, and has been connected with a small motor so that it can be demonstrated. Instead of a speed of from 150-180 revolutions per minute used in ordinary production, the machine has been geared so as to operate very slowly, not over 10 revolutions per minute, and permit the braiding movements of the spools to be seen.

The machine is installed in the large steel case on the East side of the South Hall.

Messrs. C. W. Gilmore and N. H. Boss of the Division of Vertebrate Paleontology, have returned to the Museum after an absence of three months in the field near Jensen, Utah, where they were engaged in excavating a skeleton of the huge swamp-living dinosaur known as Diplodocus.

Mr. Gilmore reports the expedition as being entirely successful in obtaining for the Museum sufficient materials for the mounting of a very perfect skeleton of this large extinct reptile. The skeleton when mounted will exceed 80 feet in length and will stand more than 14 feet high at the hips. The skeleton and attached rock filled 34 large boxes which have a total weight in excess of twenty-five tons. Several years will be required to extract the bones from the sandstone matrix and to mount the skeleton for exhibition.

The exhibit of equipment for bowling and billiards, contributed to the U. S. National Museum by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., has recently been enhanced by the addition of a miniature billiard table, miniature cues, wood triangle with set of pocket balls, and a section of a properly laid bowling alley.

The billiard table is a most artistic one. It is made exactly to scale with a regulation table, and of the same materials. The wood used is African Mahogany and has been given the beautiful English brown finish. The table is set off by inlays of Ebony, White Holly, and mother of pearl.

The bowling alley section is of edge-grain hard maple in strips carefully glued and clamped together, and highly polished in natural finish.

The above are exhibited by the Section of Wood Technology, in the Southeast Court, Arts and Industries Building.

Mr. Rosengarten, of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, Philadelphia, Pa., and Mr. Rhodehamel, of Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, called at the Museum on August 27th for the purpose of inspecting exhibits in the Division of Medicine, which were contributed by their companies.

Miss J. B. Rogers, 814 East Walnut Street, Springfield, Missouri, has forwarded to the Division of Medicine as a gift, a brass mortar and pestle. This mortar and pestle is of a very old type and makes an exceedingly interesting and valuable addition to the historical pharmaceutical collections.

The Division of Graphic Arts has just received a gift of 70 engravings, etchings, mezzotints, lithographs, wood-cuts, and other prints from Mr. Earle W. Huckel of Philadelphia, formerly Aid in the Division. The collection contains interesting examples of the work of St. Memin and David Edwin, both early American engravers of note, and several early American lithographs of American Indians of decided interest.

A recent accession to the exhibits of the Division is that of the Monotype system of composing type by machinery. This system composes the type by punching a series of holes in a paper ribbon; when the job is complete, the ribbon is transferred to the casting machine and governs the type to be cast and the justification. This is a highly successful system and is in use throughout the world. Its installation completes the series of machine composition, there being in a general way, only four methods; the Monotype just described, which composes justified lines of single type; the Linotype, which casts justified lines of type in slugs; the matrix punching machine, which is supposed to punch the matrices into lead or other soft material from which the type is then cast, a method which has never proven successful, although worked on for the last fifty years; and a type setting machine, which sets the actual type in justified lines.

A collection of old style shutters has been recently received by the Section of Photography from Adam Archinal of New York as an addition to the shutter collection in the history of photography. These shutters fill in gaps and make the collection very complete. Mr. Frank V. Chambers, publisher, visited the collection during the P. A. of A. convention and on a visit to New York city interested Mr. Archinal in our History of Photography.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Smithsonian Office:

- De Louter, J. Le droit international public positif.
Mudge, I. G. New guide to reference books.
U. S. Army War College. The signal corps and air service.
Wolfe, Humbert. Labour supply and regulation.
Stateman's year book, 1923.

National Museum:

- Akademiia nauk, Petrograd. Raboty Rossiiskoi akademiia nauk.
Britton, W. E., ed. Guide to the insects of Connecticut, Part 4.
Canada, Dept of Mines. Silica in Canada.
Goyena, M. R. Flora nicaragense. 2 vols.
Holbrook, F. F. Minnesota in the Spanish-American war...
Moodie, Roy L. Paleopathology.
Schriever, J. B., ed. Complete self-instructing library of practical photography. 10 vols.
Terra, M. de. Beiträge zu einer odontographie der menschenrassen.
Wheelwright, Wm. Bond. Life and times of Alvah Crocker.

Smithsonian Deposit:

- Andrich, K. Ueber die photobromierung des toluols. (Univ. Leipzig).
Behner, A. Beitrag zur kenntnis der hydromedusen. (Univ. Leipzig).
Dietrich, C. Die entwicklung des kartoffelfeldbaues in Sachsen.
Förster, W. Verteilung der bahnen der kleinen planeten. (Leipzig).
Heinke, K. Monographie der algerischen oase Biskra. (Univ. Leipzig).
Heydrich, M. Afrikanische ornamentik. (Univ. Leipzig).
Knoche, H. Étude phytogéographique sur les îles Baleares. (Université de Montpellier)
Kreller, H. Erbrechtliche untersuchungen auf grand der Graeco-Aegyptischen papyruskunden. (Leipzig).
Landsberger, B. Der kultische kalender der Babylonier und Assyrer.
Maire, R. La végétation des montagnes du Sud Oranais. (Univ. d'Alger).

Local Notes, Thursday, August 30, 1923.

4.

Library Accessions
(continued)

Smithsonian Deposit:

- Marshall, Sir John. Conservation manual. (Archeol. Survey, India).
Navassart, M. Kolloidchemische studien am tannin. (Univ. Leipzig).
Rose, Edward. Bilans gospodarczy trzech lat niepodleglosci.
Russeff, C. T. Die fortschritte der staatlich unterstutzten fabrik-indus-
trie in Bulgarien. (Univ. Leipsig).
Rybarski, R. Wartosc kapital i dochod.
Schöffler, H. Lexikographische studien zur mittelenglischen medizin.
Seurat, L. G. Faune des eaux continentales de la Berberie. (Univ d'Alger).
Seurat, L. G. Histoire naturelle des nematodes de la Berberie.
Vömel, Johann Heinrich. Der Hakkadialekt. (Univ Leipzig).
Voigt, E. Beitrage zur lebensgeschichte des pflanzenmarkes.
Walther, A. Zum altbabylonischen gerichtswesen. (Univ. Leipzig).
Wilson, Elisabeth. Das ornament auf ethnologischer und prähistorischer grund-
lage. (Univ. Leipzig).
Zieger, R. Zur kenntnis der katalase der niederen tiere. (Univ. Leipzig).

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

An unusual number of people have visited the National Zoological Park on week days during August. Every day, almost, has been like a Sunday of some few years ago; and the parking space for automobiles has been taxed to the utmost. A large number of out-of-town visitors helped increase the attendance.

Two additional parking places for automobiles are now being prepared near the newly constructed paddocks in the upper part of the park. These will accomodate many cars and will be of great service to visitors who wish to look over the new yards and the flight cage.

Some of the new paddocks will be occupied during Spetember, when it is expected that the deer herds will be moved. It is hoped that all eleven of the new yards will be occupied this fall.

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6.

LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, September 13, 1923.

Dr. Abbot reports that the solar cooker on Mount Wilson has been put thoroughly in order again, and now operates even better than in 1920. Oven temperatures of 175° C. are readily secured. He also reports progress on apparatus for photographing the extreme ultra violet solar spectrum, and hopes to begin measurements therewith within a few days. An improved radiometer has been prepared under direction of Dr. Nichols of the Nela Research Laboratory at Cleveland, and kindly furnished Dr. Abbot for some projected stellar measurements.

In a letter received from Mr. Charles M. Hoy written at Kuling, Kiangsi Province, China, dated August 12, he writes in part as follows:

"Since leaving Yochow life has been just one darn thing after another. At first just minor unpleasantness such as rain, stifling heat, stinging caterpillars, etc., and gradually getting worse so as to include sunstroke, sprained back and culminating in shooting of myself. The first part of July I was able to get well over a hundred specimens and add five new species of mammals to my collection but from the latter half of that month until the present time I have not secured a single specimen. Rains and the humidity prevented the complete drying of our stuff with the consequence that even the clothes on our backs were sour and green with mold. . . . I decided to give my guns an overhauling and cleaning. I finished up with the .45 Colt automatic and then loaded it as we were in a district supposed to be infested with bandits. My hands were oily and as I was letting the hammer down it slipped thru my fingers. I saw the hammer fall and instinctly pointed the gun away. When the hammer clicked and the gun did not go off I lowered it to eject the faulty shell but just as I was about to do so it went off and drilled my leg, the bullet entering about four inches above the ankle and coming out a half inch above the ankle bone on the other side."

On Sunday, September 9, a cablegram was received dated Kuling, September 9th as follows: "Charles Hoy died yesterday appendicitis."

Mr. Hoy left for China last December and from the time of his arrival in China had experienced innumerable difficulties.

In view of the fact that several members of the Institution had received mail from Mr. Hoy on Friday last, the news of his death came as a very great surprise and shock to his many friends in the Institution.

The Smithsonian Red Cross Auxiliary has met with a very generous response to its appeal for contributions to the Japanese Relief Fund. Any further contributions may be sent to the following:

Miss M. H. Palmer, Smithsonian Building.

Mrs. E. W. Rosson, Arts and Industries Building.

Miss M. W. Moodey, Natural History Building.

Two letters have been received from Professor Hitchcock from Quito, Ecuador, one dated July 31 (received September 6) and one August 18. He writes:

(July 31) "I finished up at Huigra and came to Quito arriving this evening. My plants are all stored in Dr. Godding's office in Guayaquil. Things are pretty dry here in the interior and I shall have to get up to higher altitudes to get things. It is exasperating to see such quantities of grasses up here that are too dry for use. I hope when I get out among them I can find some good ones."

(August 18) "We started August 5 for Tulcan with a helper, three saddle horses and a pack animal. We returned the morning of August 15. It was a hard trip. Arose usually at 4 to get started before light. Did no collecting on the way up - just trying each day to get to a destination. Rarely got more than 6 hours' sleep and in saddle 10 hours or more. Collected on way back but was pressed for time because stopping places are so far apart. The first day the return was especially hard. Rose at 3 a.m. at Tulcan. Had hot milk and filled canteen. I had an attack of sickness which made matters worse -- the riding was very hard for me (lived for three days on nothing but boiled milk). We rode an hour before

light, covering ground where there was no collecting, then spent about four hours in very rich collecting, then had to press on. Spent about 2 hours collecting on the high paramos, 11,000-12,000 feet, very cold, but I was dressed for it. It is supposed to be only 24 miles from Tulcan to the ranch La Rinconada, where we were to stop for the night, but there is much up and down in the mountains and the road stretched out interminably. At 10 o'clock we found ourselves going up a very steep hill. The pack horse fell and dislodged his pack -- absolutely dark, no moon or stars. Mr. McWilliams went to a hut we had passed, waked up a man who came and helped us. We were on the ranch, but on the wrong road. He guided us to the ranch house which we reached at 12:40 and aroused the servants but could^{not} arouse the master of the ranch whose quarters were separate and locked. The cook took us in the kitchen and gave us some boiled milk. I put up my folding cot and got to bed at 1:50. We had been in the saddle most of the time for 23 hours -- and had to get up at 6. I got 8 bundles of plants on the trip but could not stop to dry them, - am having trouble drying them now. At this altitude (9500 ft.) the lamps (for drying plants) do not heat up well.

Yesterday we ascended Pichincha (15,000 ft.) near here -- got 2 more big bundles. As Mr. McWilliams can accompany me if I go now, I have decided to take the Cuenca trip now. Monday we start for Guayaquil reaching there Tuesday night. Take boat Wednesday night for Santa Rosa, south. Then go to Zaruma (gold mine) --Loja -- Cuenca -- Huigra. It will take at least three weeks. After the Cuenca trip I expect to return to Quito and go to Banos and other points between here and Riobamba."

A few lines were added at Guayaquil August 22, saying he had returned the night before. "Mr. McWilliams and I start tonight on a 3-4 weeks trip. I am getting along all right but much hurried. Had a big time getting my plants dry at Quito before I came down."

Meetings in Auditorium and Rooms, Natural History Building:
September 26-28. Auditorium - Northern Nut Growers' Association - day and evening.

In connection with a rearrangement of the offices in the Division of Correspondence & Documents, the following changes in telephone numbers should be noted on your telephone directory card:

Bryant, H. S.	- - - - -	79
Commerford, L. E.	- - - - -	39
McCoury, Mrs. B. F. (Succeeded Miss Tabler)		46
Shuman, Mrs. M. B. C.	- - - - -	107

Dr. Carlos de la Torre, President of the University of Havana, has been working in the Division of Mollusks for about tendays.

Mr. J. B. Rowland, Chief of the Industrial Department of the Mexican National Railway, visited the Division of Insects for several days last week. He is interested in some problems of quarantine affecting Mexican products.

Mr. Jesse Williamson, a well-known tropical collector of dragonflies and other insects, visited the Museum on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Mr. H. G. Barber, who spent the summer at work upon our collection of Hemiptera, has returned to his teaching in New York City.

Mr. T. R. Chamberlin of the Bureau of Entomology, who has been for the past two years in France in the Parasitic Laboratory of the Bureau, spent the last two weeks in the Division of Insects in consultation with Mr. Gahan and Mr. Cushman. He has now returned to his permanent field station at Salt Lake City.

Mr. H. W. Allen of the Mississippi Experiment Station, who has been spending the past two months at the Division of Insects studying the parasitic Diptera, has returned to his home in Mississippi.

The National Herbarium received recently as a gift from Mr. W. P. Popenoe of Topeka, Kansas, the herbarium of his father, the late Prof. E. A. Popenoe. The collection consists of over 3,800 specimens, the greater part of them from Kansas and Colorado.

Recent visitors to the Division of Plants were Prof. John T. Buchholz, of the University of Arkansas, and Mr. E. J. Palmer of the Arnold Arboretum, who for several years has been engaged in botanical exploration of the southwestern United States.

Four recent numbers of the Gardeners' Chronicle of London contain an illustrated article by Mr. Paul C. Standley upon the cultivated plants of the Republic of Salvador.

The Division of Plants has received for determination from Salem College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, a small collection of plants, chiefly orchids and ferns, obtained by the missionaries of the Moravian Church on the north coast of Nicaragua. This is probably the first botanical collection of any importance that has been made in that part of Nicaragua, and supplies many new records for the country.

The Division of Ethnology has recently received from Dr. D. S. Bullock an interesting collection of ethnological material from the Auracanian, Aymara, Lengua, and Chamacoco Indians of west South America.

The material consists of costumes and examples of the native silversmith's art from the Auracanian Indians and numerous miscellaneous articles from these and neighboring tribes.

Dr. Robert Bennett Bean, of the University of Virginia, spent several days in consulting the sectional library in the Division of Physical Anthropology.

In the Division of Ethnology Mr. Stirling is correlating the storage material to facilitate ready reference to specimens.

Since the last publication of "Local Notes", the Section of Photography has received two framed portraits of children, the work of Mr. E. B. Core. Mr. Core for the past twenty years has had a national reputation as a photographer of children, his studio being located in New York City. A few years ago Mr. Core retired from active business and we are fortunate to receive these examples of his work.

The Section of Wood Technology has just completed the installation of the first two sets of a series of photographs designed to show lumbering methods in the various forest regions of the United States and elsewhere.

The first set of sixty pictures represents a typical operation in the Central Hardwood Forest Region and deals principally with White Oak.

The second set, twenty photographs, shows the lumbering methods used in the California Redwoods.

Both series are interesting and instructive as well as made up of very fine photographs. Short descriptions and maps accompany the views.

Local Notes, Thursday, September 13, 1923.

4.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Bureau of American Ethnology:

- Lewis, W. S. & Phillips, P. C. Journal of John Work.
Parker, A. C. Influence of the Iroquois on the history and archeology
of the Wyoming Valley.
Rice, W. H. Hawaiian Legends.
Anderson, J. C. An introduction to Maori Music.
Nippgen, J. Le Folklore des Eskimo. Ses caractères généraux.
Bates, D. M. Tribus de Sud-Ouest de l'Australie.
Balch, E. S. Prehistoric misnomers.
Anthropologie, Cisko 1, Prague, 1923.
Inca, vol. 1, no. 1, Lima, 1923. Revista Trimestral de
Estudios Antropológicos.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

Dr. Paul Bartsch has sent to the park a living specimen of the Chuck-wills-
widow from the Florida Keys; also a large lot of land crabs.

Mr. Victor J. Evans has purchased, from the well-known animal importer,
Mr. E. S. Joseph, a lot of rare and interesting animals just brought from
Australia and near-by islands. These have all been deposited in the National
Zoological Park. In the collection are 2 Tasmanian Devils, an Australian Thick-
Knee, and a number of rare and curious parrots of various kinds. There are also
a number of interesting reptiles, including a large specimen of the curious
long-necked turtle of Australia.

Mr. A. B. Baker has returned from a vacation in northern New York.

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LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, September 27, 1923.

Secretary and Mrs. Walcott expect to reach Washington on Monday, October 1, according to a letter received from Lake Louise, Alberta, dated September 20. The Secretary says, "We left snow at our last camp at 7,500 feet altitude, and here, at 8,050 feet, it has rained all day. We will be glad to reach home and hope to find all well at the office."

The result of the canvass of the Institution and its branches by the Smithsonian Red Cross Auxiliary for the Japanese Relief Fund is as follows:

Smithsonian Building (Miss M. H. Palmer).....	\$75.75
Natural History Building (Miss Moody).....	125.05
Arts and Industries Building (Mrs. Rosson).....	30.05
Zoological Park (Miss Sowersby).....	19.15
	\$250.00

The amount collected by the National Museum included generous contributions from members of the staff of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and U. S. Geological Survey, who have offices here.

One of the great firms of designers of embroideries and laces in New York City sent a draughtsman to the Division of Ethnology to copy aboriginal decorations on South American and other material. A large number of designs were secured.

Photographs were taken of a mummied Egyptian hand in the Division of Old World Archeology by a photographer from Underwood and Underwood for Mr. C. E. Bogren, who is in charge of the finger-print division of the Coast Guard Service, to illustrate an article he is writing on the subject of finger-prints.

Meetings in auditorium and rooms.

October 9	Room 42-3	American Horticultural Society	evening.
October 10-12	Auditorium	The National Association of Postmasters	day and evening.

Professor Henri Buttgenbach, University of Liege and Director of the Belgium Radium Corporation, visited the department of mineralogy and left in exchange some radium bearing minerals.

Dr. Merrill has just returned from the marble regions of Vermont, where he secured a fine large slab of the beautiful green fuchsite rock discovered a few years ago, and made arrangements for securing slabs of other marbles for the exhibition series.

The Bureau of American Ethnology has received a few valuable objects from the cliff dwellers in Chelley Canyon, from Dr. W. H. Spinks of the U. S. Medical Service of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In this collection there are about forty small clay images of animals, made by a Navaho child four or five years old. These realistic images, some of which are very small, show more or less ability in clay modeling and resemble in some respects so-called fetishes that have been reported from pueblo ruins in the Southwest. The child who made them lives in Chinlee Valley, Arizona.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, gave a lecture on the Cliff Dwellers of the Mesa Verde, at Garrett Park, on Friday evening, September 21st.

Miss Frances Densmore, a collaborator of the Bureau of Ethnology, has arrived in Washington for a brief visit.

Dr. Truman Michelson returned September 22nd from his season's field work. Dr. Michelson was at Northwest River, in Labrador, and eventually went as far north as Turnavik. He measured a number of Montagnais Indians and some Eskimos. The most important point of the expedition is the discovery that Nascapi instead of being some distinct Algonquian language is nothing more or less than a Montagnais dialect. It seems that the ethnological diffusion in the Labrador peninsula has been from south to north rather than from east to west. Dr. Michelson has been informed that

west of the Nascapi there are Indians speaking a language wholly unintelligible to the Nascapi. Who these Indians are is wholly unknown. While in St. Johns, Newfoundland, Dr. Michelson had an opportunity to measure the few Beothuk skulls there. This may shed some light on the mooted question of the origin of these Indians. Dr. Michelson returned to Tama, Iowa, about the first week in August and completed a volume there on the ceremonial runners and attendants of the Fox Indians, as well as other ethnological data.

Dr. Bartsch has recently returned from his trip to San Salvador, Bahamas, and the Tortugas, with a lot of specimens for the Museum. At the latter place he continued his usual heredity experiments with the mollusks of the genus Cerion.

Dr. Alex. Wetmore, Biological Survey, returned the past week from conducting an expedition to Laysan and the little-known and rarely visited islands of the Hawaiian Group. The purpose of the trip was to exterminate the rabbits that had been introduced a number of years ago on Laysan and which were threatening the wonderful bird colonies on the island by destroying the vegetation. He found most of the vegetation already gone and two of the peculiar land birds probably extinct. A duck and flightless rail, peculiar to the island were so reduced in numbers that it will take them many years to recover, if ever. The rail he re-introduced from Midway, where they had been liberated some years ago by an unknown party. Dr. Wetmore struck very favorable weather and was able to land on many dangerous islands rarely or never visited and make large collections of the fauna and flora. The expedition went as far as Wake, a small group of islands, two thousand miles to the west of the main Hawaiian Group. The explorations were made in conjunction with the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, which is to work up the marine zoology, entomology and flora, while the birds become the property of the Biological Survey and are deposited in the U. S. National Museum. Dr. Wetmore hopes that they have thoroughly exterminated the rabbits and that with the re-establishment of some of the vegetation on Laysan the remaining land birds will slowly recover. Laysan and the small uninhabited neighboring islands were made a bird reservation by President Roosevelt.

Among the accessions recently received by the Division of Mechanical Technology is a collection of aneroid barometers and thermometers, donated by the Taylor Instrument Companies, of Rochester, N. Y. The series comprises thirty-one objects and illustrates the improvements made in instruments of this sort in the course of the last fifty years. The collection will be installed shortly in the Division's section of metrology.

The American Society of Civil Engineers presented two very interesting objects for use in the Division's section of mechanical engineering. One is a working model of an air engine. This model was made by John Ericsson and incorporates all of the features of one of his patents granted in 1880. The engine is operated by burning manufactured gas. The other object is a model of the Eads sand pump. James B. Eads was one of the foremost civil engineers in this country, his greatest accomplishment being the construction of the large cut stone bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, now known as the Eads Bridge. In the construction of the piers of this bridge, which was begun about 1860, difficulties were encountered in securing a footing in the river bottom on account of the continual influx of sand. The problem was solved by the development of a peculiar type of pump which removed the sand from the footing in the bottom of the river faster than it could flow in.

The work of rearranging the Division's collections pertaining to communication is progressing slowly but it is believed that in the end these collections will be far better arranged than they ever have been. There will be a lot of new material added also, including wireless communication and automatic telephony, so that this whole subject will be brought practically up to date.

The American Child Health Association has contributed a beautiful model for the Public Health Exhibit which has just been installed on the Southeast Court Gallery, Arts and Industries Building. This model is arranged to teach the care which is due an infant to insure safe passage to "Grown-up Harbor via Baby Landing, South School Islands and Adolescent Point." It represents the sea of life with the horizon and sky as the background. In the foreground is the ship, "Child Health," upon which the infant is to embark for its journey through life, made fast to a pier upon which is represented the first essentials necessary for the health of

the mother and baby. When connected with electric current the sea in the background is in motion and the ship sways gently backward and forward on the billows. It brings home very forcibly its lesson "Your baby is about to start on a long trip."

Mr. Robert Mowry, of Wallace & Tiernan, Newark, N. J., called at the Division of Medicine last week. The company mentioned is to prepare a Public Health exhibit illustrating the necessity of water purification, and in connection therewith -- in addition to contributing modern apparatus used for this purpose -- will illustrate how pollution of water occurs and the dangers arising therefrom.

On October 1st, the first of a series of loan exhibitions of artistic prints will open in the Main Hall of the Smithsonian. These exhibits will extend to about the first of June, and will consist of the traveling exhibits of the various large etching societies of this country and one man exhibits, each extending for about a month. The first exhibit - from October 1 to October 26th - will be that of The Chicago Society of Etchers, and will consist of about 85 etchings by the same number of artists. With few exceptions the work is that of American artists.

Exactly fifty years ago, in 1873, the first gelatine emulsion dry plates were offered for sale. They were manufactured by Burgess, an Englishman.

A Gaumont French aerial camera has been received from the Air Service for the photographic exhibit. This makes the sixth and last camera transferred for this section of aerial cameras. The World War forced very rapid improvements in the manufacture of this type of camera and we have for comparison American, English, and French makes.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Academia des ciencias, Lisboa. Anais de Arzila.

Documentos das chancelarias reais anteriores a 1531 relativos a Marrocos.

Correspondencia diplomatica de Francisco de Sousa Coutinho.

Historia de la ciudad de Ceuta.

Akademiia nauk, Petrograd. Entsiklopediia slavianskoi filologiiia.

Frobenius, Leo. Das unbekannte Afrika.

Galvan, F. B. Historia de Mexico.

Gavin, Frank. Some aspects of contemporary Greek orthodox thought.

Lindblom, Andreas. La peinture gothique en Suede et en Norvege.

Plancarte y Navarrete, Francisco. Prehistoria de Mexico.

Les femmes bibliophiles.

Ramirez de Arellano, Rafael. Ensay de un catalogo biografico de escritores de la provincia y diocesis de Cordoba.

MUSEUM.

Bondar, Gregorio. Aleyrodideos do Brasil.

Creed, W. E. Safeguarding the future of private business.

Gadeau de Kerville, Henri. Voyage zoologique.

Wilder, H. H. Man's prehistoric past.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

Bohr, Niels. The theory of spectra and atomic constitution.

Kaye, G. W. C. X-rays.

ZOO NOTES.

A living specimen of the black-footed ferret was sent to the Park last week by one of the agents of the Biological Survey in Nebraska. This animal, formerly common in the Great Plains region, is now becoming very rare, and specimens are hard to secure.

Two specimens of the Great Gray Kangaroo and a Wedge-tailed Eagle have been received from the large shipment of Australian animals recently brought to this country by Mr. E. S. Joseph.

LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, October 8, 1923.

Secretary Walcott represented the Institution at the inauguration ceremonies Wednesday afternoon, November 7, of President William Mather Lewis of George Washington University.

The last shipment of five boxes of fossils resulting from Secretary Walcott's geological field-work during the past summer has been received at the Institution.

Dr. C. G. Abbot returned from Mount Wilson on October 30. He was very successful in the observation of the distribution of heat in the spectra of nine of the brighter stars besides the sun. The results are more accurate than was hoped for. Unexpected peculiarities of the individual stars observed were found. The astronomers of Mount Wilson are of the opinion that this type of investigation, which is new, will be found of much value in throwing new light on the temperature and development of the stars.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes left Washington a few days ago for a short scientific reconnoissance of the shellheaps and other mounds near Tampa Bay, Florida. It is his intention also to examine with a view to future explorations the aboriginal remains along the Southwest coast. Dr. Fewkes will be the guest of Mr. E. M. Elliott of St. Petersburg, Florida.

Dr. George P. Merrill, Head Curator of Geology, represented the University of Maine at the inauguration of Dr. Carey of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, on October 25.

Mr. W. F. Foshag of the Division of Mineralogy, spent Friday and Saturday of last week studying the mineral collection of Colonel Roebling at Trenton, N. J.

Messrs. Foshag and Shannon conducted the Mineralogical Society of Washington through the copper mines of Carroll County, Maryland, on October 30.

Mr. C. W. Gilmore and Mr. N. H. Boss, of the section of vertebrate paleontology, spent several days of the past week collecting fossil dinosaur footprints from the recently discovered locality in Loudoun County, Virginia. They were successful in securing for the Museum a slab of rock twelve feet in length on which are three prints, showing that the animal that made them had a stride of about 56 inches. This will make an interesting addition to the small series of footprints already on exhibition.

A letter from Dr. Hitchcock from Quito, Ecuador, dated September 29, tells of his journey over the eastern range of the Andes. He writes: "I came up from Guayaquil to Ambato, arriving Thursday. McWilliam joined me Friday night. Sunday morning we started for Baños. We reached Baños Sunday night and stayed at an old hole of a "hotel" -- but I had my cot! Monday we went on towards Mera, said to be 10 hours' ride. Below Baños the scenery is magnificent. The trail is said to have been very bad east of Baños in preceding years, but recently the Leonard Exploration Company, operating in Oriente, has built a good trail. We followed this trail to Cashurco, about two hours' ride from Mera, reaching there about 4 p.m. We learned from others and found for ourselves that the trail beyond this point was very bad, so we decided to remain here, where there is a Government rest house, and commence our collecting trip back from here in the morning. The rest house is built on the plan of an Indian hut of the Oriente; the lower floor the ground, the second floor raised on posts 8 feet high and reached by ladder. I had my cot and the kind of house made little difference to me. We got hot milk and eggs and supplied the rest ourselves. We started as soon as it was light enough to distinguish plants. I made the largest collection I ever made in a single day, 150 numbers in 5 bundles. I collected only the things I had not found previously. Darkness overtook us but we decided to go on to Baños, though riding through

the dark was rather spooky as the trail follows a canyon and the horse seemed to delight in going as near as possible to the outside edge of the road. We reached Ambato on Wednesday night and took the Thursday train for Quito. I have a good room and am entirely comfortable. As I had 182 numbers (about 500 plants) to dry I have had to attend strictly to business yesterday and today -- ran the stove all night, changing the press at 2-hour intervals.

I am in good health and everything going well. My four days in the saddle produced no lameness nor soreness so I think I am now saddle hardened. The horses one gets are usually pack-horses by trade and not easy riders but with my own saddle I can go at a steady trot and not get tired.

The portrait of Associate Justice Pierce Butler of the United States Supreme Court, recently painted by Nicholas Richard Brewer, has been placed on view on an easel in the central room of the National Gallery. The portrait of Ex-Premier Lloyd-George, by Douglas Volk, has been returned to its place with the War Portraits on the lower floor; and the portrait of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, by Cecilia Beaux, has taken the place of the portrait of Captain Roger Wells by Ossip Perelma, in this group.

Recent visitors to the study rooms at the Freer Gallery include Mr. K. Tomita, Assistant Curator of the Far Eastern Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and Professor Harada of the University of Tokyo, Japan.

The Annual Red Cross Roll Call will begin November 11, Armistice Day, and continue until November 29. Enrollment slips will be distributed later to all of the employees of the Smithsonian and its branches, and it is hoped that the Institution can make a good showing this year. Last year only a little over 100 names were enrolled here.

Meetings in the Auditorium and Rooms of the Natural History Building:
November 8. Auditorium - The Shakespeare Society of Washington - evening.
November 9. Room 42-43 - Federal Photographic Society - evening.
November 10. Auditorium - Forest Service - Talk from 11:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.
November 13. Room 42-43 - American Horticultural Society - evening.
November 13. The first and second floors of the Natural History Building will be open from 9 to 11 P. M. to the members and guests of the Southern Medical Association.

Dr. W. L. Abbott called on the Division of Birds, Monday, October 15. He expects to sail for Santo Domingo within a few days and make this his final visit to the Island.

Dr. Charles W. Richmond and Mr. B. H. Swales attended the meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union in Cambridge, Mass., October 8-11. They report a well-attended and interesting meeting. Pittsburgh was selected as the meeting place of the Union for 1924.

Skeletons of birds prepared by Mr. Scollick during the past year have recently been incorporated in the general collection, resulting in the addition of three families hitherto not represented, viz:- the Psophiidae (Trumpeters), Eurypygidae (Sun-bitterns), and Thinocoridae (Seed-snipe), all peculiar to Tropical America and of uncertain affinities. Other notable additions include a number of genera of tyrant flycatchers and of the peculiar passerines known as Trachophones from South America.

Seventy-two Old World species of birds new to the National Museum collection were recently purchased through the Bradshaw H. Swales' fund and have been distributed in the study series.

An address on porcelain and china was delivered by Dr. Hough at the residence of Marietta Minnigerode Andrews for the benefit of the Jefferson Memorial.

Dr. Hough recently visited Fleetwood, Pa., for the purpose of selecting for the Museum specimens offered by Mrs. Miller from the collection of the late Captain E. Y. Miller, U. S. Army, who was Governor of Palawan, P. I.

Professor Frank Lillie, of the Department of Zoology of the University of Chicago, has authorized Mr. J. R. Malloch, of the Biological Survey, to deposit in the Division of Insects the Stein type material in the dipterous family Anthomyiidae, which Mr. Malloch borrowed from the University of Chicago several years ago. This collection of types in more than 60 species is an important foundation for the study of the family. They will be on deposit subject to the orders of the University of Chicago, which is not at present keeping any collection of insects.

Mr. N. I. Iskander, assistant Entomologist of the Egyptian Department of Agriculture, visited the Section of Insects on October 9. Mr. Iskander was especially interested in the collection of Coccidae and in the arrangement of the collections, especially in the tray system, and also in the organization of the work in the Section of Insects.

On October 9 Mr. A. B. Champlain, Curator of Insects of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, brought to Washington a collection containing all of the types of insects previously in the custody of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This collection contained 126 specimens and 57 species. 14 of the species were represented by holotypes, 35 by paratypes and six by cotypes. This is the first state institution which is giving all of its types of insects to the National collection, and it is hoped that other similar institutions will follow the example of Pennsylvania. The types deposited in Washington are more accessible to specialists than when housed in state institutions, and are much safer, because there is less likelihood of a change in policy due to the change in administration.

A part of the entertainment arranged for the delegates to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Medical Association to be held in this city, November 12-15, 1923, will be a special exhibit in the Southeast Court Gallery of the Arts and Industries Building, United States National Museum, 9th and B Streets, S. W.

Through the cooperation of the various government agencies dealing with public health problems, a series of exhibits of particular interest to physicians have been assembled which include: lessons in Industrial and Social Hygiene, Transmission of Disease by Insects and Rodents, Rural Sanitation, Pasteurization of Milk, Selection of Food, Meat Inspection, Steps in the Manufacture of Organic-therapeutic Medicines, and many others of a like nature. A portion of the Pasteur Centennial Exhibit which was shown in New York City will be on exhibition. A model factory, prepared by the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor; a model donated by the American Child Health Association having for its lesson "Your child is about to start on a long journey", and pointing out the necessary care of the mother and infant; and models presented by the Life Extension Institute of New York City to stress the importance of periodic medical examinations, should be of more than usual interest. Exhibits of gross opthalmic, brain and lung pathology; also specimens illustrating the pathological study of gunshot wounds, the effects of mustard gas inhalation, etc., have been arranged by the Army Medical Museum.

The committee appointed by the Medical Society of the District of Columbia to arrange this exhibit consists of the following persons: Dr. G. M. Krober, Dean of the Georgetown Medical School; Dr. B. J. Lloyd, United States Public Health Service; Dr. W. A. Bloedorn, Naval Medical School; Major G. C. Dunham, War Department; and Mr. W. deC. Ravenel, United States National Museum.

The exhibition of Artistic Lithographs of the Senefelder Club of London which is being shown in the Smithsonian Building until November 30, is one of great variety of subject and technic. War, love, work, and play are among the subjects, and crayon, wash, rubbing, scraping, and color are the methods used in the various prints. Effects as delicate as a lead pencil drawing and others

as rich and black as a mezzotint have been obtained. The color prints are delicate and varied. Only a few of the prints are in any way suggestive of the modern tendencies in art, and the show represents practically the revival of artistic lithography. Among the famous artists represented are Whistler, Fantin-Latour, Joseph Pennell, Frank Brangwyn, C. H. Shannon, Augustus E. John, C. R. W. Nevinson.

The Senefelder Club, which was formed to encourage artistic lithography, holds an annual exhibition in London and others throughout the world. The prints being shown here have been exhibited in several cities through the United States through the courtesy of the American Federation of Arts.

The section of photography received from the Society of Motion Picture Engineers their entire historical collection, consisting of 15 specimens collected by them. Many of these specimens could not be duplicated, and are of great historical value.

PERSONNEL

On Tuesday, November 6, 1923, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bond. Mrs. Bond is now on a year's leave of absence from the Astrophysical Observatory.

Miss Isla V. Davies, of Laramie, Wyoming, has been appointed stenographer and typist, and is in charge of the main office at the Freer Gallery of Art.

Mr. John L. Baer has completed his special work with the Bureau of American Ethnology and is now with the Division of Physical Anthropology of the National Museum, carrying on the work of Mr. Van Natta who is on an extended furlough.

Mr. Edward A. Avery, having complied with all the Civil Service requirements has been appointed Preparator in the Division of Textiles of the Museum.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS

National Museum.

May, W. L. A check-list of the mollusca of Tasmania.

" " " An illustrated index of Tasmanian shells.

Metropolitan Museum of Art. The tomb of Puvemre at Thebes.

Swann, H. K. A chronological list of British birds.

Van Kampen, P. N. The amphibia of the Indo-Australian archipelago.

Library of Congress:

Frentzen, Kurt. Die flora des buntsandsteins Badens.

Rabanus, Adolf. Beiträge zur kenntnis der periodizität und der geographischen verbreitung der algen Badens.

Office Library:

Lefebvre, Victor. The riddle of the Rhine.

Schwob, Maurice. The Ruhr problem.

Freer Gallery of Art:

Krom and Van Erp: Barabudur. (3 volumes)³

Hobson, R. L.: Wares of the Ming Dynasty.

Rouffaer and Juynboll: De Batik Kunst. (2 volumes).

Binyon, L.: The Thousand Buddhas. (2 volumes).

Meyer, J. J.: Hindu Tales.

Yakoub Artin Pacha: Contribution à la 1^{re} Étude du Blason en Orient.

Coomaraswamy, A.: Burning and Melting. (tr. by Dawus and Coomara.)

" " Catalogue of the Indian Collections in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

" " The Indian Craftsman.

" " Indian Drawings, II.

" " Notes on Jaina Art.

" " Notes on Kandyan Art.

8

LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, October 11, 1923.

Secretary and Mrs. Walcott returned to Washington September 30 after a strenuous season's field-work in the Canadian Rockies of Alberta and British Columbia. The season was a favorable one for geological work up to the middle of September despite the intense heat, as the nights were invariably cool and restful. Much new data was secured on the Pre-Devonian strata from the Clearwater River southeast to the Bow Valley and along the eastern side of the Columbia River Valley, and collections were made of corals and other fossils from the Silurian limestones that occur above the Ordovician shales.

At the end of the season it was intended to review some of the work of 1921-22 north of Lake Louise, but a heavy snowstorm drove the party back to the railroad on the 18th of September. The coming of the storm was indicated by the presence of large numbers of mountain sheep and goats in the upper limits of the forest, as well as the presence of black and grizzly bears lower down on the mountain slopes, and wisps of vapor trailing to leeward from the mountain peaks. When the mists and clouds broke away four days later a thick mantle of snow covered the ridges and peaks well down into the forest covered slopes.

The more or less injurious effects of alcohol on the human system have long been known. Some humans are able to resist it and appear to be practically immune, but the great majority are not. This is shown by the study of certain life insurance statistics, the results of which are published in The Outlook of September 12, 1923. These statistics are so informing and so startling that the Secretary thought that each member of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution and associated organizations should know of them, hence a copy of the article is being sent to everyone connected with the Smithsonian establishment.

Another generous contribution of \$100.00 has been made to the Japanese Relief Fund, making the total of \$350.00 contributed by the Institution and its branches.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka has returned from his trip to Europe.

Dr. C. E. Resser returned last week from his summer's field trip in the states of Nevada, Utah and Idaho, which was undertaken by request of Secretary Walcott. Dr. Resser shipped to the Museum more than a dozen boxes of fossils.

A letter from Professor Hitchcock from Guayaquil, September 18, has been received. He had just returned from a four weeks' collecting trip into southern Ecuador. From Santa Rosa on the coast the journey was made on horse back with two mules for baggage. "The stopping places at night are adobe huts with dirt floors. There are usually rude shelves or platforms upon which one is supposed to place his bedding. I always put up my own cot, thus avoiding the fleas and other vermin with which these places are thickly infested. At these altitudes the nights are cold and it is a problem to keep warm. . . . We never suffered privation though our living was primitive. Our limiting factor was food for the animals. We tried to get alfalfa where possible, otherwise grass. The animals cannot endure the hardships of the trail without sufficient food, and this can only be obtained at certain points. In the Santa-Loja region the animals are fed sugar-cane and cakes of 'raspadura', crude sugar, just as boiled down from the juice.

"Some of the paramos were rainy and misty, with a very penetrating cold wind. The dry season is poor for grasses but many trees and shrubs flower only at this time. . . . The cultivated valleys have little of interest; the collecting begins when we reach the higher slopes, mostly above 9,000 feet. There is a region of damp forest extending to the paramos, which are mostly

above 10,000 feet. The paramos are rolling grassy areas about the same as our alpine meadows, but are not so wet, and there are no streams, bogs, or ponds because the ground is never frozen and the drainage is consequently good. The sheltered valleys and ravines are wooded. . . . To have more time on the paramos the second day we pushed on past the regular stopping place, intending to take such shelter as we could find. Shortly after dark a dog's bark indicated a habitation. We found a hut and asked if we might pass the night there. 'Como no', certainly. Here at 11,000 feet was a rude hut 9 x 10 feet, made of rough branches of trees with smaller branches interwoven, covered with grass fastened to the boughs at the sides, a doorway, but no door, no windows, dirt floor, a raised platform, 3 x 6 feet for sleeping, no chimney, the smoke from the fire passing out as best it can. Here lived a man, his wife, and four small children. No furniture, scarcely any cooking utensils, scant food (I saw a small pile of potatoes as big as marbles). They took us right in, gave us the platform and disposed themselves on the floor, took our mules to good grass feeding ground and supplied us with hot water in the morning. The hospitality of the peon was perfect. The wild paramo wind blew all night and passed through the house as if it were a screen. We had four times the covering that the owners of the house had, yet they seemed warm and we were barely comfortable. The cold wind was so strong that we had to cover our heads.

"Eleven days were spent on mule back, from 10 to 12 hours in the saddle each day, alighting dozens of times to collect, then rushing along the unproductive stretches. I obtained 603 numbers (about 2,000 specimens), including an unusual number of Tillandsias and allies, and a lot of orchids, some very handsome ones. Melastomaceae were numerous and I found many species of Solanum. Now at Guayaquil I am drying the plunder. I stood the trip in good shape, no accidents nor sickness

"I leave the 19th for Ambate, where McWilliam will rejoin me for a trip to Banos and Mira, in the Oriente, the part of Ecuador east of the Andes. I shall leave for Peru early in October."

The Wilson Normal School is quite up to date in the appreciation of the advantages of the museum. Two classes recently profited by personally conducted travelogues in the Division of Ethnology with Dr. Hough and Mr. Stirling.

Mrs. John Van Schaick presented to the Department of Anthropology four Gobelin hangings which will aid in brightening the blank wall in Art Textiles.

Mr. Arthur H. Fisher of the Fisher Amazon Expedition has presented to the Museum a very fine skeleton, together with an additional lower jaw of the Amazon River porpoise.

Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Van Der Klaauw of the University of Leyden have spent the past ten days doing research work in the various divisions of the Museum. Dr. Klaauw is especially interested in the tympanic bones of mammalian embryos.

The National Gallery has on exhibition for a few weeks, a collection of nine paintings by the Tuscan artists, Francesco Gioli (1846-1922), and Luigi Gioli, lent by the Royal Embassy of Italy. The pictures are on view, placed on screens, in the totem-pole room at the south end of the Gallery.

Mrs. John Biddle Porter, granddaughter of the Hon. Richard Rush, Regent of the Smithsonian Institution 1846-1859, has lent several paintings, as follows, formerly the property of Mr. Rush: "Mrs. Siddons in the Tragic Muse", (copy by Rembrandt Peale of Sir Joshua Reynolds' celebrated painting in the Duke of Westminster Collection); "Milton Dictating to his Daughter", by Rembrandt Peale; "Portrait of Hon. Richard Rush", (copy of the portrait by Healy); "Portrait of Mrs. J. Murray Rush, daughter-in-law of Hon. Richard Rush", by Thomas Sully; and Copy of Sully's "Portrait of J. Murray Rush".

Mrs. Annie A. Wells, of Washington, D. C., has lent two Mediaeval paintings (small panels).

The purchase of 50 lantern slides made by Muybridge, from Moses Joy of New York, makes our collection of Muybridge material complete. Muybridge used these slides so mounted on the periphery of a wheel as to produce projected motion on a screen.

The Division of American Archeology has just received five boxes of material from the prehistoric ruins of Pueblo Bonito, the excavations of which are being carried on, on a large scale, by the National Geographic Society, under the direction of the curator, Mr. Judd.

This season's work has been completed, and Mr. Judd writes as follows:

"We leave now for Kayenta, having been delayed several days by heavy rains. Am taking photographer from Geographical Society and one assistant. Will stop in Canyon de Chelly and Canyon del Muerte for photos, arriving Kayenta next Sunday. Got caught by floods last week on return trip to Bonito; several of party caught colds. Took us a day and a half to build new crossing across the Chaco Arroyo, then had to brush over quicksand before machine could pass. Now we take pack horses; will have twenty in the string, since there is no grass where we are going and must carry grain. Guide and two Indians accompany the three of us".

PUBLICATIONS.

The Institution has still a number of copies remaining of the following publications, which can be procured by writing to the Chief Clerk's office:

2715. Some practical aspects of fuel economy, by C. W. Mitman.

2717. History of electric light, by Henry Schroeder.

2719. Report on cooperative and educational research work carried on by the Smithsonian Institution and its branches.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

National Museum:

Conrady, August. Die chinesischen handschriften- und sonstigen kleinfunde Sven Hedins in Lou-Lan.

Glazier, Richard. Historic textile fabrics.

Hedin, Sven. Scientific results of a journey in Central Asia, 1899-1902.

Hunter, Dard. Old papermaking.

McGregor, J. C. The disruption of Virginia.

Mexico. Sec. de agric. y fomento. Catalogo alfabetico de nombres vulgares y cientificos de plantas que existen en Mexico.

Original etchings by American artists.

Library of Congress:

Academia Romana. Analele.

" " Documente privitoare la istoria romanilor culese de Eudoxiu de Hurmuzaki.

Bureau of American Ethnology:

Nordenskiold, E. Indianer und Weisse in Nordostbolivien.

Malone, J. H. The Chickasaw Nation.

Benedict, R. F. The Concept of the Guardian Spirit in North America.

James, M. R. tr. Walter Map's De Nugis Curialium (English version).

Jenness, D. Origin of the Copper Eskimos and their Copper Culture.

Delabarre, E. B. Dighton Rock.

Smith, H. I. An album of prehistoric Canadian Art.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The official attendance record at the National Zoological Park for September is 352,425. The first three months period of this year (July-September) shows a greater number of visitors than for the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1921, which is the record year. The attendance since July 1 has been 901,375. This is largely due to the new and rare animals received, and the newspaper publicity that has been given them.

A fine specimen of the Kiwi, or Apteryx, has been received from the zoological gardens at Wellington, New Zealand. A permit was secured from the New Zealand Government for the capture of two of these rare birds for the National Zoological Park, and it is expected that the other will be sent shortly. A pair of American black bears will be sent to Wellington this month.

Ever since the establishment of the North American Waterfowl Lake in the National Zoological Park, seven years ago, efforts have been made to obtain specimens of the White-cheeked Goose, which breeds in southeastern Alaska. Mr. Ernest P. Walker, chief fur warden of the Biological Survey, has at last succeeded in securing a pair from Chichagoff Island. The birds were captured last spring as small goslings and are now fine, fully-grown specimens. Their arrival at the park makes the collection of the various known forms of the Canada Goose complete.

(Extract from The Outlook of September 12, 1923, page 48.)

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL UPON LONGEVITY.

What is the effect of alcohol upon the length of Life? In a recent study of certain life insurance statistics, Dr. Oscar H. Rogers, Chief Medical Director for the New York Life Insurance Company, reviews the findings of the so-called Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation for the five year period 1909-14, which was participated in by the principal life companies of the United States and Canada. These companies numbered forty-three and carried during that period more than ninety per cent of the total old-line insurance in force in those countries. In addition, Dr. Rogers's examination included the statistics of a number of the leading British life companies. Altogether, not far from six million lives were subject to analysis in this investigation, and the facts determined may be accepted as absolute and final.

To begin with, it must be borne in mind that insurance companies insure no habitual drunkards. Neither do they take risks on hard drinkers. So their figures are concerned only with those who are moderate drinkers or who, at most, commit excesses but seldom. The figures are the more astonishing.

The first question determined in this investigation was this: "What is the difference in the mortality rate between total abstainers and persons who drink alcoholic beverages always in moderation?" To answer this question statistics are presented as follows:

Mortality rate among abstainers and non-abstainers

	Abst. Per Cent.	Non-Abst. Per Cent.
United Kingdom Temperance and General		
Provident Institution.....	100	133
The Australian Temperance and General.....	100	162
The Soeptre Life.....	100	151
The Scottish Temperance.....	100	139
The Security Mutual.....	100	149
The Mutual Life.....	100	123
The Northwest'n Mutual.....	100	127
All combined.....	100	132

These figures are of course based on mortality tables which show the expectancy of life at any given age. Long experience has shown the insurance companies how long, on the average, human life may be expected to be. These percentages refer to this expectancy of life. They show that whereas abstainers, with a mortality of 100 per cent, reach this expectancy, non-abstainers, with a higher mortality, fall far short of the general expectancy of life. If we take the average mortality of all these companies combined, we find that non-abstainers suffer a mortality rate almost one-third greater than that of abstainers. Or, put otherwise, insurance experience shows that on the average non-abstainers cut their lives short 32 per cent by imbibing alcohol.

Examining his data upon the basis of relative mortality among teetotalers, temperate users, and heavier drinkers, Dr. Rogers presents these figures:

	Per Cent
Total abstainers.....	100
Moderate--that is, occasional users.....	119
Daily users of beer.....	133
Daily users of spirits.....	166

THE DAMAGE ALCOHOL DOES

Why insurance companies refuse to insure hard drinkers we learn from figures that Dr. Rogers sets forth. In one group of free, daily users of alcohol, numbering 11,323 lives, where 374 deaths were expected, there were actually 698 deaths, causing a loss to the insuring companies of about \$650,000. In another group of quite moderate users, numbering 30,700, the actual deaths totaled 1,725 as against an expectation of 1,460 deaths. This excess cost the insuring companies a loss of approximately \$530,000.

One of the most interesting studies of all those made by Dr. Rogers has to do with the death rate of those engaged in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. Of these there were more than 60,000 persons. The expected deaths were 3,179, whereas the actual number of deaths totaled 4,495--a mortality of 141 per cent. The financial loss from insuring these 60,000 lives was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000.

In conclusion, Dr. Rogers says: "The evidence before us is conclusive that the so-called Anstie's limit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, or three tablespoonfuls, of alcohol a day is far too liberal. Indeed, there appears to be no limit within which alcohol may be entirely harmless. It is as if there were a direct relation between the amount of alcohol used and the amount of damage done to the body. The evidence is strong also that the damage done persists a long time after its use has been discontinued. Any one who uses alcohol now or who has used it in the past is a less desirable risk, other things being equal, than a total abstainer, and his undesirability is in proportion to the freedom with which he has used the drug."

A person who is an undesirable risk from the point of view of an insurance company is hardly a desirable risk from a business point of view. Employers want employees upon whom they can depend--not men who are going to be laid up every little bit and who are going to die untimely deaths. The stand that railways and other corporations have taken against liquor drinking seems, therefore, to be entirely justified.

In some British companies it has long been the custom to insure applicants in two groups, separating the teetotalers from those who drink. According to the figures presented by Dr. Rogers, teetotalers in this country are carrying a burden that properly belongs to non-abstainers. Somebody had to make up that \$2,500,000 lost by the companies insuring those 60,000 beverage makers and dealers. The teetotalers of course paid that loss. This is penalizing a man for being careful. The opposite course should be pursued and the careless man penalized by being required to pay higher rates.

9.

LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday,
October 25, 1923.

Arrangements have been made with the Radio Corporation of America for a number of 15 minute talks on the Smithsonian Institution and its branches to be broadcasted from Station WRC. The first of these talks, on "The Smithsonian Institution, its History and Functions", was given by Mr. Austin H. Clark on Friday, October 19. The second, on "The Bureau of American Ethnology; what it is and what it does", was given by Dr. Fewkes on Monday evening, October 22. Other talks will follow, on "The Natural History Museum", "The Arts and Industries Museum", "The Zoological Park", "The Astrophysical Observatory", "Smithsonian Explorations", etc.

On Monday evening, October 29, at 8 o'clock, Mr. Mitman will talk on "The Arts and Industries Museum", and on Tuesday afternoon, October 30, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Mr. Belote will describe the Historical Collections of the Museum.

It is estimated by officials of the Radio Corporation that these talks reach an audience of nearly 2,000,000 people and cover an area 1800 miles in all directions from Washington.

Dr. Abbot recently telegraphed from Pasadena that he expects to reach Washington about October 30.

On Saturday, October 20, Dr. Fewkes, representing the Smithsonian Institution, attended a conference in Philadelphia, the object of which was to consider the methods of illustrating the history of education in the sesqui-centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1926.

Dr. J. M. Aldrich, associate curator, division of insects, has donated to the Museum his entire private collection of Diptera and a card index of the North American Diptera. The collection consists of 44,610 pinned specimens in which 4,145 species are fully named; of the latter, 534 species are represented by type material. The collection was begun by Dr. Aldrich in 1890 and occupied a large part of his time until he came to the Museum in 1918. As extensive collections were made throughout the West, the material contains a large number of species not heretofore represented in the Museum.

The card index of North American Diptera contains approximately 27,000 cards, with about 70,000 entries. It is the only general card index of the North American Diptera in existence on this side of the Atlantic.

Meetings in the Auditorium and Rooms of the Natural History Building:
November 1. Room 42-3 - The Entomological Society of Washington - evening.
November 7-8. Auditorium - The Shakespeare Society of Washington - evening.

For the first time in the history of the Museum, the experiment is being made of selling to visitors descriptive handbooks of the collections. Up to date only that relating to the Department of Geology is available. It forms an illustrated pamphlet of 42 pages with 20 plates: price 25 cents.

Dr. Loomis, professor of geology and mineralogy of Amherst College, Mass., was a guest of the division of vertebrate paleontology last week on a coast to coast trip via Florida.

The U. S. Geological Survey has recently transferred to the Department of Geology a petrographic reference series comprising upwards of 2,000 hand specimens of described and analyzed rocks, forming what is unquestionably one of the most valuable series of its kind extant.

Among the important additions to the Lea collection of gems in the Department of Geology are two brown and one colorless zircons, and three golden beryls. The colorless zircons so closely simulate diamonds in their high refractive qualities that they have actually been sold as such and are known in the trade as Matura diamonds. The colorless variety, it is stated, is produced by heating the

brown and yellow forms.

On October 18 Dr. Ales Hrdlicka lectured before the Washington Academy of Sciences on the "Present Status of the Studies of Man's Antiquity in Europe".

Washington Playground Exhibit.

An exhibit of industrial work done by Washington children on the Municipal playgrounds during the past few months has been installed on the East side of the South Gallery in the Arts and Industries Building. More than 1500 objects made on the playgrounds by children from four to fifteen years of age are shown; the exhibit comprising drawings, modeling, woodwork, basketry, sewing, knitting, crocheting, embroidery, toys, and paper work.

A similar exhibit of the work done on a few playgrounds was held in the National Museum in 1915, since which time the movement has increased so that this year more than sixty municipal playgrounds were open to give facilities for supervised play and instruction to the children of Washington. Each playground is under the supervision of a trained director who is assisted by experts in certain lines. When tired of games the children are encouraged to create something with their hands, and the industrial work shown in the Museum is the result.

Although the children are waiting anxiously for the return to them of the things which they have made, it is planned to keep the Playground Exhibit open for several weeks.

The National Gallery of Art has lent two paintings: "Portrait of a Lady", by Andres Zorn (1860-1920). and the portrait of Henry Fuller, 1873, by George Fuller, to the Dallas Art Association, Dallas, Texas, for its Fourth Annual Exhibition, to be held November 14-28, 1923. The exhibition is to be international in character, and Mrs. George K³ Meyer, President of the Association, reports having secured a distinguished collection for display.

"The Happy Mother", by Max Bohm, a gift to the Gallery from Mrs. J. M. Longyear, was exhibited at the Art Center, Washington, on Saturday and Sunday last, upon the occasion of a memorial meeting to the artist. Mr. Bohm died on September 23, at Provincetown, Mass.

A copy in the original material of the sacred pipe of catlinite by the Omaha Indians was presented to the Department of Anthropology by Mr. Francis La Flesche recently. The pipe is of the disk type and represents a buffalo hoof. The copy was made by Mr. La Flesche's brother. The original, together with the sacred white buffalo hide, were stolen from the Omaha some years ago and found their way into the hands of a collector.

Mr. Morgan Hebard, of Philadelphia, visited the Museum last week for the purpose of examining the collection of Orthoptera.

Mr. C. F. W. Muesebeck has returned to the Museum, after several months' absence, and is working on the parasitic Hymenoptera, as a member of the Bureau staff.

Dr. H. G. Dyar and Mr. R. C. Shannon returned some time ago from Panama with collections of mosquitoes and some other insects, and both are now working on the mosquito collection as before.

A considerable lot of new insect drawers has been received, which will enable the staff to continue the transfer of the collection into trays. This work was begun some years ago and has been carried on as rapidly as the drawers were available and the time of the custodians could be devoted to the work. In some of the larger orders of insects much remains to be done in transferring, but in others the work has now been almost completed.

The Division of Mechanical Technology, section of Air Transportation, has placed in the Aircraft Building many additional frames containing photographs of aeronautical activities. These photographs, together with the descriptive labels, explain interesting phases of aerial photography, aerial forest patrol, parachute

jumping, free ballooning, etc. Some very interesting photographs have been secured, and are included in this exhibition, of the Navy-trans-Atlantic flights in 1920, taken by a sailor aboard a destroyer in the protective patrol. There are three excellent views of the NC-4 as she appeared in flight in mid-ocean. These photographs were enlarged from small views by the Museum photographers and to them is due a large amount of the credit for the excellent appearance of these photographs.

The collection showing the process known as "Soft Ground" etching has been entirely rearranged and installed in one of the western alcoves of the Press Room in the Division of Graphic Arts. Soft ground etching aims to produce the effect of pencil or crayon drawings. Ordinary wax etching ground, made soft by melting it together with its own weight in tallow, is spread upon a metal plate in the usual way. A sheet of thin grained paper is then laid upon the plate, and upon this the drawing is executed with pencil or crayon like an ordinary drawing. A hand rest must be used, however, so that the pencil only may touch the paper. Upon careful removal of the latter the ground is lifted off with it, wherever the pencil has touched it, in proportion to the pressure used. The plate is then bitten as usual.

Soft ground has been used since about 1760 when Gainsborough made a few plates in England. From that time until 1830 it was used more extensively than at any time since. Now it is being used by numerous artists in this country and Europe.

Friday of this week is the last day of the Chicago Society of Etchers exhibition. It will be followed by the lithographs of the Sonefelder Club of London, which are shown through the courtesy of the American Federation of Arts. This exhibition will be on until November 30.

Mr. Norman T. A. Munder, one of America's foremost printers, visited the Division of Graphic Arts on October 12.

There was placed on exhibition on October 20 in the northwest gallery of the Arts and Industries Building, the members' show of the Camera Club of New York City. These pictorial photographs are of exceptional merit and include contributions by Keighley, Vail, Judge, Cox, Pardoe, Lubschez, and many others. The prints will be on exhibition until December 1.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Library of Congress:

- Anesaki, Masaharu. The religious and social problems of the Orient.
- Danmar, William. World recognition.
- Miret i Sans, Joaquim. Itinerari de Jaume I, "El Conqueridor".
- Narasimhachar, R. Inscriptions at Sravana Belgola.
- Oxford, Radcliff observatory. Determinations of stellar parallaxes from photographs taken with the 24-inch refractor.
- Pantu, Z. C. Orchidaceae din Romania.
- Patschke, Arthur. Umsturz der einsteinschen relativitätstheorie.
- Schmitt, René. Les écrans colorés en photographie leur utilisation en médecine légale.

Museum.

- Dougherty, R. P. Archives from Erech time of Nebuchadnezzar and Nabonidus.

Freer Gallery of Art.

- The Coptic manuscripts in the Freer collection.
- Hamilton college. Documentary history of Hamilton college.
- Java institunt. Batiwerk.
- Johnson, A. M. A revision of the North American species of the section Boraphila Engler of the genus Saxifraga (Tourn) L.
- Ridley, H. N. Flora of the Malay peninsula.
- Steere, F. G. Bibliography of books, articles, and pamphlets dealing with Western Australia.

Stockholm. K. vitterhets historie och antikvitets akademien. Die ältere
eisenzeit Gotlands.

Victoria & Albert museum. Japanese colour prints.

National Gallery of Art.

Boston. Museum of fine arts. Museum ideals of purpose and method.

Bureau of American Ethnology.

Garland, H. Book of the American Indian.

Westervelt, F. A. Indians of Bergen County, New Jersey.

Smillie, E. E. An historical survey of Indian migration within the Empire.

Iyer, R. B. Physical anthropology of the Kadars of the Cochin Hills.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The transfer of deer, wild goats, sheep and cattle to the new enclosures near the Connecticut Avenue entrance was completed October 22. They were moved without any accident. The white coats of the Rocky Mountain goats aroused much interest and some excitement when they were brought into a community of dark hued animals, but they have now settled down quietly.

The second edition of the "Popular Guide to the National Zoological Park" has been received from the printers and is now on sale in the park.

Dr. H. M. Wegeforth, president of the Zoological Society of San Diego, California, visited the Park October 12 and while here arranged for a further exchange of animals between the Park and that Society.

Mr. Hollister started for Wisconsin October 17 for a month's vacation.

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LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, ~~October~~ ^{Nov} 8, 1923.

Secretary Walcott represented the Institution at the inauguration ceremonies Wednesday afternoon, November 7, of President William Mather Lewis of George Washington University.

The last shipment of five boxes of fossils resulting from Secretary Walcott's geological field-work during the past summer has been received at the Institution.

Dr. C. G. Abbot returned from Mount Wilson on October 30. He was very successful in the observation of the distribution of heat in the spectra of nine of the brighter stars besides the sun. The results are more accurate than was hoped for. Unexpected peculiarities of the individual stars observed were found. The astronomers of Mount Wilson are of the opinion that this type of investigation, which is new, will be found of much value in throwing new light on the temperature and development of the stars.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes left Washington a few days ago for a short scientific reconnoissance of the shellheaps and other mounds near Tampa Bay, Florida. It is his intention also to examine with a view to future explorations the aboriginal remains along the Southwest coast. Dr. Fewkes will be the guest of Mr. E. M. Elliott of St. Petersburg, Florida.

Dr. George P. Merrill, Head Curator of Geology, represented the University of Maine at the inauguration of Dr. Garey of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, on October 25.

Mr. W. F. Foshag of the Division of Mineralogy, spent Friday and Saturday of last week studying the mineral collection of Colonel Roebling at Trenton, N. J.

Messrs. Foshag and Shannon conducted the Mineralogical Society of Washington through the copper mines of Carroll County, Maryland, on October 30.

Mr. C. W. Gilmore and Mr. N. H. Boss, of the section of vertebrate paleontology, spent several days of the past week collecting fossil dinosaur footprints from the recently discovered locality in Loudoun County, Virginia. They were successful in securing for the Museum a slab of rock twelve feet in length on which are three prints, showing that the animal that made them had a stride of about 56 inches. This will make an interesting addition to the small series of footprints already on exhibition.

A letter from Dr. Hitchcock from Quito, Ecuador, dated September 29, tells of his journey over the eastern range of the Andes. He writes: "I came up from Guayaquil to Ambato, arriving Thursday. McWilliam joined me Friday night. Sunday morning we started for Baños. We reached Baños Sunday night and stayed at an old hole of a 'hotel' -- but I had my cot! Monday we went on towards Mera, said to be 10 hours' ride. Below Baños the scenery is magnificent. The trail is said to have been very bad east of Baños in preceding years, but recently the Leonard Exploration Company, operating in Oriente, has built a good trail. We followed this trail to Cashurco, about two hours' ride from Mera, reaching there about 4 p.m. We learned from others and found for ourselves that the trail beyond this point was very bad, so we decided to remain here, where there is a Government rest house, and commence our collecting trip back from here in the morning. The rest house is built on the plan of an Indian hut of the Oriente; the lower floor the ground, the second floor raised on posts 8 feet high and reached by ladder. I had my cot and the kind of house made little difference to me. We got hot milk and eggs and supplied the rest ourselves. We started as soon as it was light enough to distinguish plants. I made the largest collection I ever made in a single day, 150 numbers in 5 bundles. I collected only the things I had not found previously. Darkness overtook us but we decided to go on to Baños, though riding through

the dark was rather spooky as the trail follows a canyon and the horse seemed to delight in going as near as possible to the outside edge of the road. We reached Ambato on Wednesday night and took the Thursday train for Quito. I have a good room and am entirely comfortable. As I had 182 numbers (about 500 plants) to dry I have had to attend strictly to business yesterday and today -- ran the stove all night, changing the press at 2-hour intervals.

I am in good health and everything going well. My four days in the saddle produced no lameness nor soreness so I think I am now saddle hardened. The horses one gets are usually pack-horses by trade and not easy riders but with my own saddle I can go at a steady trot and not get tired.

The portrait of Associate Justice Pierce Butler of the United States Supreme Court, recently painted by Nicholas Richard Brewer, has been placed on view on an easel in the central room of the National Gallery. The portrait of Ex-Premier Lloyd-George, by Douglas Volk, has been returned to its place with the War Portraits on the lower floor; and the portrait of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, by Cecilia Beaux, has taken the place of the portrait of Captain Roger Wells by Ossip Perelma, in this group.

Recent visitors to the study rooms at the Freer Gallery include Mr. K. Tomita, Assistant Curator of the Far Eastern Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and Professor Harada of the University of Tokyo, Japan.

The Annual Red Cross Roll Call will begin November 11, Armistice Day, and continue until November 29. Enrollment slips will be distributed later to all of the employees of the Smithsonian and its branches, and it is hoped that the Institution can make a good showing this year. Last year only a little over 100 names were enrolled here.

Meetings in the Auditorium and Rooms of the Natural History Building:
November 8. Auditorium - The Shakespeare Society of Washington - evening.
November 9. Room 42-43 - Federal Photographic Society - evening.
November 10. Auditorium - Forest Service - Talk from 11:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.
November 13. Room 42-43 - American Horticultural Society - evening.
November 13. The first and second floors of the Natural History Building will be open from 9 to 11 P. M. to the members and guests of the Southern Medical Association.

Dr. W. L. Abbott called on the Division of Birds, Monday, October 15. He expects to sail for Santo Domingo within a few days and make this his final visit to the Island.

Dr. Charles W. Richmond and Mr. B. H. Swales attended the meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union in Cambridge, Mass., October 8-11. They report a well-attended and interesting meeting. Pittsburgh was selected as the meeting place of the Union for 1924.

Skeletons of birds prepared by Mr. Scollick during the past year have recently been incorporated in the general collection, resulting in the addition of three families hitherto not represented, viz:- the Psophiidae (Trumpeters), Eurypygidae (Sun-bitterns), and Thinocoridae (Seed-snipe), all peculiar to Tropical America and of uncertain affinities. Other notable additions include a number of genera of tyrant flycatchers and of the peculiar passerines known as Trachophones from South America.

Seventy-two Old World species of birds new to the National Museum collection were recently purchased through the Bradshaw H. Swales' fund and have been distributed in the study series.

An address on porcelain and china was delivered by Dr. Hough at the residence of Marietta Minnigerode Andrews for the benefit of the Jefferson Memorial.

Dr. Hough recently visited Fleetwood, Pa., for the purpose of selecting for the Museum specimens offered by Mrs. Miller from the collection of the late Captain E. Y. Miller, U. S. Army, who was Governor of Palawan, P. I.

Professor Frank Lillie, of the Department of Zoology of the University of Chicago, has authorized Mr. J. R. Malloch, of the Biological Survey, to deposit in the Division of Insects the Stein type material in the dipterous family Anthomyiidae, which Mr. Malloch borrowed from the University of Chicago several years ago. This collection of types in more than 60 species is an important foundation for the study of the family. They will be on deposit subject to the orders of the University of Chicago, which is not at present keeping any collection of insects.

Mr. N. I. Iskander, assistant Entomologist of the Egyptian Department of Agriculture, visited the Section of Insects on October 9. Mr. Iskander was especially interested in the collection of Coccidae and in the arrangement of the collections, especially in the tray system, and also in the organization of the work in the Section of Insects.

On October 9 Mr. A. B. Champlain, Curator of Insects of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, brought to Washington a collection containing all of the types of insects previously in the custody of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This collection contained 126 specimens and 57 species. 14 of the species were represented by holotypes, 35 by paratypes and six by cotypes. This is the first state institution which is giving all of its types of insects to the National collection, and it is hoped that other similar institutions will follow the example of Pennsylvania. The types deposited in Washington are more accessible to specialists than when housed in state institutions, and are much safer, because there is less likelihood of a change in policy due to the change in administration.

A part of the entertainment arranged for the delegates to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Medical Association to be held in this city, November 12-15, 1923, will be a special exhibit in the Southeast Court Gallery of the Arts and Industries Building, United States National Museum, 9th and B Streets, S. W.

Through the cooperation of the various government agencies dealing with public health problems, a series of exhibits of particular interest to physicians have been assembled which include: lessons in Industrial and Social Hygiene, Transmission of Disease by Insects and Rodents, Rural Sanitation, Pasteurization of Milk, Selection of Food, Meat Inspection, Steps in the Manufacture of Organic Therapeutic Medicines, and many others of a like nature. A portion of the Pasteur Centennial Exhibit which was shown in New York City will be on exhibition. A model factory, prepared by the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor; a model donated by the American Child Health Association having for its lesson "Your child is about to start on a long journey", and pointing out the necessary care of the mother and infant; and models presented by the Life Extension Institute of New York City to stress the importance of periodic medical examinations, should be of more than usual interest. Exhibits of gross opthalmic, brain and lung pathology; also specimens illustrating the pathological study of gunshot wounds, the effects of mustard gas inhalation, etc., have been arranged by the Army Medical Museum.

The committee appointed by the Medical Society of the District of Columbia to arrange this exhibit consists of the following persons: Dr. G. M. Krober, Dean of the Georgetown Medical School; Dr. B. J. Lloyd, United States Public Health Service; Dr. W. A. Bloedorn, Naval Medical School; Major G. C. Dunham, War Department; and Mr. W. deC. Ravenel, United States National Museum.

The exhibition of Artistic Lithographs of the Senefelder Club of London which is being shown in the Smithsonian Building until November 30, is one of great variety of subject and technic. War, love, work, and play are among the subjects, and crayon, wash, rubbing, scraping, and color are the methods used in the various prints. Effects as delicate as a lead pencil drawing and others

as rich and black as a mezzotint have been obtained. The color prints are delicate and varied. Only a few of the prints are in any way suggestive of the modern tendencies in art, and the show represents practically the revival of artistic lithography. Among the famous artists represented are Whistler, Fantin-Latour, Joseph Pennell, Frank Brangwyn, C. H. Shannon, Augustus E. John, C. R. W. Nevinson.

The Senefelder Club, which was formed to encourage artistic lithography, holds an annual exhibition in London and others throughout the world. The prints being shown here have been exhibited in several cities through the United States through the courtesy of the American Federation of Arts.

The section of photography received from the Society of Motion Picture Engineers their entire historical collection, consisting of 15 specimens collected by them. Many of these specimens could not be duplicated, and are of great historical value.

PERSONNEL

On Tuesday, November 6, 1923, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bond. Mrs. Bond is now on a year's leave of absence from the Astrophysical Observatory.

Miss Isla V. Davies, of Laramie, Wyoming, has been appointed stenographer and typist, and is in charge of the main office at the Freer Gallery of Art.

Mr. John L. Baer has completed his special work with the Bureau of American Ethnology and is now with the Division of Physical Anthropology of the National Museum, carrying on the work of Mr. Van Natta who is on an extended furlough.

Mr. Edward A. Avery, having complied with all the Civil Service requirements has been appointed Preparator in the Division of Textiles of the Museum.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS

National Museum.

May, W. L. A check-list of the mollusca of Tasmania.

" " " An illustrated index of Tasmanian shells.

Metropolitan Museum of Art. The tomb of Puemre at Thebes.

Swann, H. K. A chronological list of British birds.

Van Kampen, P. N. The amphibia of the Indo-Australian archipelago.

Library of Congress:

Frentzen, Kurt. Die flora des buntsandsteins Badens.

Rabanus, Adolf. Beiträge zur kenntnis der periodizität und der geographischen verbreitung der algen Badens.

Office Library:

Lefebvre, Victor. The riddle of the Rhine.

Schwob, Maurice. The Ruhr problem.

Freer Gallery of Art:

Krom and Van Erp: Barabudur. (3 volumes)³

Hobson, R. L.: Wares of the Ming Dynasty.

Rouffaer and Juyneboll: De Batik Kunst. (2 volumes).

Binyon, L.: The Thousand Buddhas. (2 volumes).

Meyer, J. J.: Hindu Tales.

Yakoub Artin Pacha: Contribution à la l'Étude du Blason en Orient.

Coomaraswamy, A.: Burning and Melting. (tr. by Dawus and Coomara.)

" " Catalogue of the Indian Collections in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

" " The Indian Craftsman.

" " Indian Drawings, II.

" " Notes on Jaina Art.

" " Notes on Kandyen Art.

Library Accessions, Continued.

Freer Gallery of Art.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Coomaraswamy, A. | Memoirs of the Colombo Museum: Bronzes from Ceylon. |
| " | " Mediaeval Sinhalese Art. |
| " | " Open Letter to the Kandyan Chiefs, An. |
| " | " Portfolio of Indian Art - M. F. A. Boston. |
| " | " The taking of Toll (tr. Dāna Lilā of Rajendra) |
| " | " Vidyapati. (trans.) |
| " | " Visvakarma. |
| Bloch, Stella: | Dancing and the Drama East and West. (intr. by A. C.) |
| Fuhrmann, E.: | Erster Teil: Das Land der Mitte. |
| Melchers, B.: | Zweiter Teil: Der Tempelbau. |
| Sarre-Mittwoch: | Zeichnungen von Riza Abbasi. |
| Temple, R. C.: | The 37 Nats. |
| Strzygowski, Josef.: | Die Indischen Miniaturen im Schlosse Schönbrunn. |
| Moritz, B.: | Arabic Paleography. |
| Oriental Arms and Armor. | |

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

A cinnamon bear presented to the President by Colonel B. R. Pearson of Hastings, Nebraska, has been deposited in the Park. The bear was captured by Colonel Pearson in Mexico and brought to Washington in his automobile.

Three more of the Alaskan White-checked Geese have been received from Chief Fur Warden Ernest P. Walker, of the Biological Survey, so that the Park has now five fine specimens of this form of Canada Goose.

Another arrival was a Snowy Egret, gift from Dr. F. W. Goding, American Consul-General at Guayaquil, Ecuador. Dr. Goding has been a good friend to the Park for many years, having secured for its collection an extensive series of the fauna of Australia and Tasmania while serving as Consul at Newcastle, N. S. W.

Preparations for the winter are well under way. All birds except the hardiest have been transferred from the great flight cage to heated quarters, and heat has been supplied to the buildings since the middle of October.

Two of the four boilers in the central heating plant were found, on inspection, to be seriously weakened by corrosion. New boilers of exactly the same dimensions have been purchased, on competitive bids, from boiler makers in Erie, Pennsylvania, and it is expected that these will have been set in place and be ready for operation by the first of December.

11 Radio Talk

LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, November 22, 1923.

Secretary and Mrs. Walcott, assisted by Dr. Leathers, President of the Southern Medical Association, and Mrs. Leathers, received the members of the Association in the Natural History Building on the evening of November 13 from 9 to 11 o'clock. Both exhibition floors were thrown open to the visitors, who were shown through the collections by a number of the Museum curators and aids. The Marine Band provided music. Dr. Davis, chairman of the entertainment committee of the District of Columbia, expressed thanks for the splendid entertainment provided the members of the Association by the Museum and its staff.

Dr. Abbot gave a fifteen minute talk, broadcasted by the Radio Corporation of America, on November 16. He described the work of the Astrophysical Observatory, the nature of the sun, the solar cooker, and the recent observations of the heat of the solar spectrum.

The solar radiation observations at Arizona and Chile are agreeing in a highly satisfactory manner. It is customary, now, to observe five times, independently, on each day at each station. The mean results seldom differ by as much as one-half of one per cent, and the probable error of the general mean on satisfactory days is of the order of one-tenth of one per cent. Both stations indicate considerable solar fluctuation. The monthly mean values at present are decidedly above those of a year ago, though still slightly below normal.

Mr. Ravenel visited New York on November 15 for the purpose of inspecting with other members of the American Red Cross Museum Committee a model of a mobile Red Cross Field Hospital being constructed by Mr. Chapman of Leonia, N. J., for the Red Cross Museum. This model illustrates the type of hospital utilized by the American Army on the line of battle for taking care of the more serious cases.

Dr. George P. Merrill represented the Smithsonian Institution at the inauguration of Herbert Spencer Hadley as Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, on November 10th and of Stratton Duluth Brooks as President of the University of Missouri at Columbia on November 16th. In connection with this trip he went to Manhattan, Kansas, and delivered a lecture on meteorites. He returned to Washington via Chicago where he visited the Field Museum.

The acquisition of a 24.3 carat "black" opal from Australia adds to the Isaac Lea Collection a gem of unusual beauty and one quite different from any heretofore shown in the collection.

Dr. Fewkes arrived in St. Petersburg, Florida, November 6 as the guest of Mr. E. M. Elliott of that city, where he is conducting a survey of ancient mounds and other antiquities of pre-Columbian Indians.

News comes from the scenes of his activities that Dr. Fewkes out-tramped the younger men in the party and finished a hard day of hiking among the mounds and tropical wilds of Weeden's Island, fresher than any of his associates. On this island some preliminary excavations are in progress by an assistant, under the direction of Dr. Fewkes.

On Tuesday, November 12, Dr. Fewkes sailed on Mr. Elliott's yacht Sunbeam III on a ten days' cruise for Caximba (Key Marco) where Cushing made his wonderful discoveries several years ago, and after a short stay there will go on to Porpoise Point and the coast south to the tip end of Florida, to inspect mounds along this west coast.

Intense interest has been manifested locally and all over Florida in his work.

The series of radio broadcasts from station WRC, Radio Corporation of America, on the work of the Smithsonian Institution has been continued, and the prospects are that these talks, with others on scientific subjects recommended by

the Institution, will become a regular feature of the program of this station.

The National Gallery of Art was described by Dr. W. H. Holmes on November 5, Mr. Austin H. Clark speaking for him.

A talk on the National Herbarium was given by Dr. F. V. Coville on November 9.

The Astrophysical Observatory and its work was the subject of a talk by the Assistant Secretary, Dr. C. G. Abbot, on November 16.

RED CROSS ROLL CALL.

Enrollments in the American Red Cross are coming in every day, but from the number received so far, it would seem that the total from the Institution and its branches will not equal that of last year.

The subscriptions have been as follows:

1 Sustaining member	\$10.00
2 Contributing members	10.00
45 Annual members	45.00

Applications for membership may be sent to the Chief Clerk's Office, Smithsonian, any time before Wednesday, November 28, 1923, the Roll Call ending with Thanksgiving Day, the 29th.

Mr. S. S. Wyer, associate in mineral technology in the Museum, has recently issued privately a small pamphlet giving practical rules for the correct use of the various fuels in the home; including hard and soft coal, coke, and gas. A copy of this pamphlet may be obtained free by employees of the Institution and its branches at Mr. Bryant's office, third floor, Natural History Building.

FREER GALLERY OF ART.

Mr. Lodge, Curator of the Freer Gallery of Art, returned to the Gallery on Monday, November 19.

Mr. Carl W. Bishop, Associate Curator of the Freer Gallery, sends interesting reports of the prosecution of field-work in China. The report of the opening of an early tomb in Honan Province by General Wu's soldiers, digging for a well, which was first sent by the Associated Press, has been confirmed by Mr. Bishop, who was sent for at once as an archeological expert to make the proper records and to pass upon the value of the finds. He writes that the find is of first rate importance, since it yields much valuable information, as well as many objects of bronze and other materials, of high aesthetic value.

The peacocks of the Freer Gallery court have gone into winter quarters at the National Zoological Park.

Mr. Paul C. Standley, Division of Plants, has left for Panama, where he will make investigations of the plant life of the Canal Zone and its immediate vicinity. This work, undertaken in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, has for its object the preparation of a descriptive and illustrated account of the plants occurring in the region. Such a publication will be of great use in other parts of Central America, in the West Indies, and in northern South America, since there are found in Panama most of the common plants of those regions and most of the fruit trees and other plants that are of economic importance in tropical America. From a botanical standpoint, the Isthmus has not been at all thoroughly explored and it is probable that further work there will increase the collections here by 50 per cent.

After spending about two months in Panama, Mr. Standley will go to Costa Rica to make further collections of plants. He was engaged in similar work in Guatemala and Salvador in 1921-22, and secured a large collection, which is being used in the preparation of an account of the rich flora of Central America. This is to be published by the National Museum.

Recent accessions by the Division of Plants include 4,500 specimens collected by Dr. William R. Maxon, Associate Curator, during his recent trip of three months to Panama, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Dr. Maxon was detailed in May to accompany a party from the Department of Agriculture under the direction of

Dr. O. F. Cook, engaged in an investigation of crude rubber resources in tropical North America. A period of about three months was spent in the Canal Zone and adjacent parts of Panama, field-work including a trip to Barro Colorado Island in Gatun Lake, recently set aside as a wild reserve upon representation of the National Research Council.

Following this several of the party, including Doctor Maxon, went to the Pacific Coast of Nicaragua. Although here, as in Panama, the rains were too far advanced for extensive field operations, three weeks were spent very profitably. The principal collections came from Ameyá, several localities near Managua, Granada, the region of Casa Colorado in the "Sierra", and the volcanoes Santiago and Mombacho. So little botanical work has been done in Nicaragua that the present collections will be of unusual interest.

On the return trip to Panama a fortnight was spent in the mountains of Costa Rica, with Mr. A. D. Harvey as assistant. Fortunately there was at this time a brief interlude in the rainy season, which permitted intensive field-work in the regions of La Palma, Santa Clara de Cartago, and Vara Blanca, the last a most interesting locality lying high up between the volcanoes Poás and Barba. Special attention was given to ferns and orchids, of which very rich collections were obtained. The remarkable richness of the flora here indicates that the region will be a most profitable field of exploration for many years to come.

The 4,500 specimens collected represent over 2,000 collection numbers, apportioned about equally among the three countries visited. More than a dozen have already been found to represent new species, and the collection as a whole will add appreciably to our knowledge of the flora of Panama and Central America.

A letter from Professor Hitchcock from Lima, Peru, dated October 17, tells of his 5-day voyage from Guayaquil. He writes, "The weather is cool. I am wearing my heavy winter suit -- Lima is right at sea-level, too. Of course, it is spring here -- they say it gets much hotter in summer, January - February. The weather is much like that of the coast of California ... I wish I could slip into a game of tennis out on the Smithsonian grounds."

Three chests and two trunks containing the botanical collections made by Professor Hitchcock in Ecuador have just arrived.

Professor Philipborn, Institut für Schiffs und Tropen, Krankheiten, Hamburg, visited the Bureau of Entomology and the Division of Insects last week. He is specially interested in questions of medical entomology and wished to see some specimens of classical interest in the National Museum collections.

Tapestry weaving is being demonstrated almost daily on the first floor in the textile Division of the Arts and Industries Building.

The Curator of Textiles has arranged with Miss Katherine Crawford, an experienced artist in Norwegian tapestry, to weave several pieces on her large Norwegian loom which has been on exhibition here for several years. Miss Crawford is now at work on a view of Washington's home at Mount Vernon, using many soft and beautiful shades of wool dyed by herself.

The final consignment of the biological display for exhibition in the Division of Medicine, has been installed since the last issue of "Local Notes" by the representative of the H. K. Mulford Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who prepared it.

The first part of this exhibit relates to vaccine and serum therapy, and the final installation outlines the use of bacterins and serobacterins in the treatment of disease.

The complete exhibit - which many of the delegates to the Meeting of the Southern Medical Association proclaimed the best of its kind - consists of five cases of charts and specimens and a series of colored transparencies. Much credit is due Mr. Milton Campbell, President of the H. K. Mulford Company, who visited the Museum and made this exhibit possible. In a letter just received from Mr. Campbell he states in part as follows:

"Our work has been largely along educational lines, and you can always feel sure of receiving our support in any educational work in which you feel we can be of service."

The special health exhibit which was arranged in the Southeast Court Gallery of the Arts and Industries Building for the delegates and others attending the Meeting of the Southern Medical Association in this city November 12-15, 1923, was visited by many of the delegates and representatives of commercial concerns, who attend conventions of this kind.

This special exhibit is being dismantled, but its place will be taken by the permanent exhibit to show the advances in sanitary science.

The exhibit of Sporting and Athletic Goods contributed by A. G. Spalding and Bros., and arranged to show exacting uses of some of our native woods in this industry, has just been enhanced by the addition of a vaulting and jump standard, and an "Official Olympic" hurdle, both in miniature, and the latest model Spalding tennis racket. The stress which the throat of the latter must endure without showing strain is not generally appreciated, and our specimen shows especially well how the woods are laminated and joined to withstand the shock.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

National Museum:

American Magnesium Corp.:	Magnesium.
Clements, F. E.:	Experimental pollination.
Grubenmann, U.:	Die kristallinen schiefer.
Hayward, A. H.:	Colonial lighting.
Niijima, Y.:	Die untersuchungen über japanische melolonthiden II.

Library of Congress:

Bidou, Gabriel.:	Nouvelle méthode d'appareillage des impotents.
British Museum.:	Coins of the Roman empire: v.l. Augustus to Vitellius.
British Museum.:	Facsimiles of Egyptian hieratic papyri in the British Mus.
Forschungs institut für kulturmorphologie.:	Hádschra máktuba urzeitliche felsbilder kleinafrikas.
Hayem, Georges.:	L'hématoblaste: troisième élément du sang.
Herdman, Sir W. A.:	Ascidiae simplices.

Office Library:

Bourdillon, F. W.:	Tote listoire de France.
Bourdillon, F. W.:	A lost god.
Bourdillon, F. W.:	Aucassin & Nicolette.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

Mr. Hollister returned yesterday from a month spent in Wisconsin, and reports having had a very satisfactory vacation among the ducks and other game.

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, the well-known artist and writer of wild animal stories, spent a couple of days at the Park last week photographing and obtaining data about certain animals.

The annual clean-up of fallen leaves is now in progress around buildings and along roads and walks. Besides maintaining the tidy appearance of the Park and reducing the risk of fires, this provides the supply of leaf mould that is needed in improving the grounds.

LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, December 6, 1923.

"Local Notes" is now sent regularly to each member of the Board of Regents of the Institution, which consists of Chief Justice Taft, Senators Lodge, Stanley, and McCormick, Representatives Johnson and Moore, Judge George Gray, Mr. Charles F. Choate, Mr. Henry White, Mr. Robert S. Brookings, Mr. Irwin B. Laughlin, and Mr. Frederic A. Delano. This action was taken in order that the Regents might be enabled to keep in closer touch with the internal affairs of the Institution and its branches.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, returned from Florida on Monday, November 26. His visit to Florida was in the nature of an archeological reconnaissance, and he decided to begin intensive work on the Weeden Mound near St. Petersburg. Mr. Stanley Hedberg was placed in charge of the excavation at that place and he has just reported that a large quantity of pottery fragments and pottery have been excavated. The work promises important results in the near future.

Mr. W. E. Myer, who has been associated with the Bureau of American Ethnology for four years, died suddenly Sunday, December 2. Mr. Myer was our foremost student of the archeology of Tennessee and neighboring states and has left a large amount of manuscript some of which will be published in the Bureau reports.

Freer Gallery of Art

Miss Grace Dunham Guest, Assistant Curator, left Washington for Detroit, Michigan, on Wednesday, November 28th, to be absent about ten days.

H. E. Thompson has just arrived at the Freer Gallery from the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and will do some further work in connection with the preservation of American paintings in the collection.

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

December 6. Room 42-3 - The Entomological Society of Washington - evening.
 December 11. Room 42-3 - American Horticultural Society - evening.
 December 12. Auditorium - Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association - evening.

Red Cross Roll Call.

There have been received to date from the employees of the Institution and its branches 84 subscriptions to the Red Cross Roll Call giving a total of \$111 as follows:

1 Sustaining member	\$10.00
4 Contributing members at \$5.00 each	20.00
2 Annual members with extra subscription of 1 each	4.00
77 Annual members at \$1.00 each	77.00
	<u>\$111.00</u>

The division of Physical Anthropology had a visit from a special cultural envoy of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Vavro Šrobár, former Minister of Education of the Republic. The visitor was much pleased with many parts of the New Museum. The division was also visited by Dr. Davidson Black, Professor of Anatomy, Peking Union Medical College, China.

Dr. Milo Hellman, a prominent New York dentist, spent two days in the division of Physical Anthropology, studying racial conditions in teeth.

Mr. Alwin Berger spent most of last week in the Division of Plants. Mr. Berger is one of our most distinguished students of succulent plants and has written a number of very important books on this subject. He is now engaged with Prof. U. P. Hedrick of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York, in preparing an extensive monograph on the small fruits in cultivation, such as strawberries, blackberries, and gooseberries. Mr. Berger spent considerable time in going over the large collection of these plants in the National Herbarium and in selecting certain specimens which he desired to have sent on to Geneva for further study. He also spent considerable time in the cactus house of the Department of Agriculture and made a selection of quite a number of plants which he wished to have sent on for cultivation. Mr. Berger was for many years Curator of the beautiful botanic gardens of the late Sir Thomas Hanbury in northern Italy. Here he grew in the open more than 4,000 plants. Under his direction this garden was rapidly becoming one of the chief centers for the study of many groups of plants. It is located in Italy just over the French border overlooking the most beautiful spots along the Riviera. No one who has ever visited this beautiful garden could forget the wonderful views and this remarkable collection of plants.

A letter has been received from Professor Hitchcock of the Division of Plants, who is carrying on botanical exploration in South America, dated Lima, Peru, November 13. He had been marooned in the interior for three weeks because of a railroad strike. During this time he botanized about Croya, Tarma, La Merced, and Colonia Perené, traveling by automobile and on horseback. "The ride from Tarma to La Merced was hair-raising. The valley is very steep and precipitous and the road is cut into the side of the slope. It is so narrow that automobiles can not pass. The travel is in one direction one day and in the other direction the next." Returning from Perené he went to a ranch half way between Croya and Cerro de Pasco, staying there three days. "The grass on these high ranges is very fine, the best I ever saw. The railway passes through a rolling plain for many miles, 12-14,000 ft., all rich grass. The scene could be duplicated almost exactly in many parts of Kansas. One can scarcely realize that he is in the high Andes. The dominant species are Festuca, Calamagrostis, and Agrostis. A peculiar and wonderful grass is Aciachne. This in some places is the dominant or even the only grass on the whole hills. It is not eaten by stock. It occurs in little mounds or patches, a deep green, dying out in the center and forming fairy rings. It is commonly supposed by the people there to be a moss. The spikelets are hidden among the short prickly leaves but the little sharp-pointed fruits rattle out easily and stick in the clothing."

Of the journey into the interior he writes: "The road from Lima, near sea level, to Oroya is a wonderful piece of engineering. Passing up a steep valley it rises in 7 hours to nearly 16,000 feet at the summit, descending to 12,000 at Oroya. The road has 65 tunnels, ten of them more than 500 feet long; 21 switchbacks, and 61 bridges. At the summit are snowclad peaks with glaciers all around, probably 17,000 to 18,000 feet. Most people suffer from soroche or mountain sickness and some are obliged to descend immediately to escape serious injury or death. Fortunately I was not affected, except that, even at rest, I would suddenly have to inhale two or three times. This was annoying; just as I was falling asleep, I would gasp for breath and wake up.

"The Pacific slope is very dry - desert in places - the land being irrigated from the mountains."

The Museum received recently from Mr. Edward B. Freeman, Jr., in British West Africa (Gold Coast), a very interesting large beetle belonging to the small group called Goliath beetles, which are among the largest of all insects. The specimen received has been identified by Doctor Schwarz as Goliathus regius Klug. The Museum has previously but one specimen belonging to another species. A traveler in West Africa describes the sound of these beetles in flight as resembling the escape of steam from a small safety-valve. He states that his negro guide, when he captured the beetle, tied a string about the prominent horns and whirled it in the air, causing the beetle to unfold its wings and make the same loud noise as before. Mr Freeman has kindly offered to secure additional material for the Museum.

Professor T. D. A. Cockerell, while in Vladivostok last summer, procured from Dr. Arnold Moltrecht of the Museum of the Geographical Society of Russia in Vladivostok, a collection of 75 specimens representing 50 species of named Lepidoptera from Siberia. It seems rather surprising that in a region so remote and in many respects so new to science there should already be an established museum able to exchange named material.

Mr. S. W. Frost of the Pennsylvania entomological staff, spent a few days last week at the Museum where he was studying the larvae of leaf-mining beetles.

Professor E. O. Essig of the College of Agriculture, Berkeley, California, visited the Museum last week chiefly for the purpose of meeting the entomologists who have in the past identified a great deal of material for him.

While in the Bahamas last summer Doctor Bartsch collected a considerable series of specimens of a fly which on examination in the Division of Insects was pronounced to be a new species of the same genus as the celebrated "screw-worm" of tropical and temperate America. On recently drawing up a description of this species for publication Doctor Aldrich was very much surprised to find that it is a form mentioned with a valid specific name in a note appended by Wiedemann in 1830 to his redescription of the type of the "screw-worm". This name had been entirely overlooked in literature from 1830 to the present time.

The Northwest Hall of the Arts and Industries Building of the National Museum which has been selected as the location for the exhibition of the National Numismatic Collection has been completely rearranged for the purpose of this installation. This collection includes the large amount of numismatic material assembled by the Division of History of the National Museum and the collection of numismatic material formerly shown in the United States Mint in Philadelphia, which was transferred to the Museum from the Treasury Department a few months ago. A satisfactory installation of the whole collection has been rendered possible by the transfer to the Museum of the exhibition cases in which the Mint Collection was formerly shown. To these have been added twelve slope top cases and ten table cases formerly containing the Museum collection. The installation of the specimens in these cases has only recently been started and the process of installing the entire collection will not be completed for a period of several months owing to the magnitude of this important work. Enough progress has been, however, made in this connection to indicate the exceptionally interesting character of this exhibit which will afford a brief survey of world history when the proposed installation has been completed.

The Historical Collections formerly in this hall, the most prominent of which were the George Washington Collection of antiquarian material and the Richard Mansfield Collection of Historical Theatrical Costumes, have been removed to new locations and installed in a manner consistent with their size and importance. The Washington Collection is now immediately to the left of the main entrance of the Arts and Industries Building and the Mansfield Collection, which has been for the first time installed in an entirety, is now on the West Gallery of this Building.

The U. S. National Museum has recently received about 450 birds in a general shipment from Robert S. Clark, collected by Arthur de C. Sowerby in China. This collection was made mostly at Nanking and Shanghai and while it contains nothing new and adds few forms not already represented in the Division of Birds, nevertheless is valuable for comparison with specimens from other parts of China.

The Division of Birds has also recently received a specimen^{of} The Ruff, a well-known European shore-bird, from Barbados, British West Indies. This makes the third or more record from the Island, which from its oceanic position to the eastward of the main chain of the Lesser Antilles seems to be favorably situated for strays.

Appreciating the fact that hardwood distillation is a very important and little understood industry, the National Wood Chemical Association, working through the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh, has assembled and sent to the Museum a series descriptive of the industry. This series comprises about fifty distillates from wood and their primary derivatives, forty-three photographs of trees used, plants, and apparatus, and nine blue prints. The Section of Wood Technology considers the material very representative of the process of wood distillation and an important link in the illustration of a chain of products derived from wood.

A 200-pound commercial bale of plantation rubber, smoked ribbed sheets, produced in the Dutch East Indies and of the finest grade entering into automobile tires has just been received at the National Museum for the Section of Organic Chemistry. Also 25-pound samples of ten other grades of crude rubber, representing both wild and cultivated trees from various parts of the world. This is the first lot of material representing the cooperation of the Rubber Association of America with the National Museum in the development of a comprehensive exhibit of the entire rubber industry. The Secretary of the Rubber Association of America writes that the carrying out of the elaborate plan to illustrate the industry, prepared by Mr. Lew-ton, is going forward. The Association is trying to secure all the manufactured products requested by him and shipments of these to the Museum will begin in a few days.

Mr. Hugo Worch has added three remarkable instruments to his piano collection, viz. a clavichord of 1700, and two Italian spinets, one of 1475 and the other of 1525.

Several samples of embroidery adapted from aboriginal decorative designs on specimens in the Division of Ethnology have been received from a New York embroidery and lace establishment.

A small case of jade carvings is on exhibit in the Oriental Hall and emphasizes the paucity of such specimens in the Museum.

The first Formosan specimens received by the Museum are now exhibited in the Division of Ethnology.

Messrs. Gerry, Frailey, and McCarthy, of the H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, Pa., called at the Museum on November 28, 1923, for the purpose of inspecting the biological exhibit which that company arranged for exhibition in the Division of Medicine.

The American Child Health Association of New York City has donated another exhibit for the Hall of Health. This exhibit gives health lessons for the child just starting to school. It is called "A Museum within a Museum," and all who have seen it have expressed the opinion that it presents the desired lessons in an attractive and interesting manner.

Richard Polak over a year ago presented the Section of Photography with six of his prints representing Dutch Costumes of the 17th Century. The accuracy and beauty of his work created a demand for his prints which led him to have them reproduced in photogravure. Upon the completion of this work he forwarded the Museum a complete set, numbering 65 reproductions in portfolio form, with a foreword by F. J. Mortimer of London. Mr. Polak now lives at Sun Matt, Switzerland.

William Meyerowitz of New York is now holding an exhibition of his etchings in the Division of Graphic Arts, Smithsonian Building. These will be on view until January 4, 1924. They consist of landscapes, marines, portraits and figure studies; thirty-seven are in colors, and thirty-six in black and white. The color schemes vary from sunset hues to those of a grey dawn. All are broad and simple.

The black and white prints are all in line while the colored ones are a combination of aquatint and soft ground. The same plate is printed several times to make the finished print. The first printing is in yellows and reds and the later ones in blues and greys or whatever the artist thinks will give the effect desired. It is very difficult by this method to make two prints which are exactly alike. Mr. Meyerowitz was born in Russia in 1887. His work is individual and interesting.

The Division of Graphic Arts has just received an important gift of twenty-eight etchings and lithographs from the artist, George O. Hart of Coytesville, N. J., an etcher and painter of wide recognition and a traveler in the out-of-way places of the world.

Mr. Hart is a man slightly over fifty, who follows neither the styles or conventions of art or society. He has traveled by devious ways and made his watercolor sketches from the life he has come in contact with. The prints were made from the drawings and their methods are as original as the life he has chosen to portray.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Second Reprint of the Seventh Revised edition of the "Smithsonian Physical Tables" has just been received from the printer. This reprint is held for sale at \$3.00 per copy.

PERSONNEL.

Mr. J. J. Dolan, for 32 years an employee of the National Museum, died on November 22, 1923. Mr. Dolan entered the service of the Museum in the fall of 1891 and passed through the various grades of the Watch Service, reaching the position of Captain on July 1, 1903. This position he held until April 15, 1923, when he was transferred to the office of Shipper, which position he held at the time of his death.

The friends of Mr. Dolan in the Institution and its branches expressed their sympathy through a floral tribute, and the following acknowledgement has been received from Mrs. Dolan: "The family of John J. Dolan will hold in grateful remembrance your kind expression of sympathy."

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Bureau of American Ethnology:

- Newcombe, C. F. ed.: Menzies' Journal of Vancouver's Voyage, 1792.
Grinnell, G. B.: Cheyenne Indians.
Hall, H. U.: Ancient Man in the Charente.
Westervelt, F. A.: Indians of Bergen County, New Jersey.
Hedrick, U. P.: Sturtevant's Notes on Edible Plants.
Ellis, D. C. & Thornborough, L.: Motion Pictures in Education.
Moorehead, W. K.: Cahokia Mounds.
Boman, E.: Los Ensayos para Establecer una Cronologia Prehispanica en la Region Diaguita.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

In order to give opportunity to make repairs and alterations to the refreshment stand in the Park, the lease on it was terminated by the Park at the end of November. It is expected that the structure will be ready for use again by early spring.

It may be of interest to note that the little lunch stand at the Connecticut Avenue entrance to the Park, which depends for its custom on people who come to the Park by street car, reports a falling off in business due to the increasing use of the automobile by visitors coming here.

HARDING MEMORIAL FUND.

President Coolidge has set aside December 9-16 as "Harding Memorial Week". During this period the Harding Memorial Association, Former Senator Frelinghuysen, president, will endeavor to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the late President Harding. This will take the form of a suitable mausoleum with appropriate approaches in Marion, Ohio, and the Association will preserve the old Harding Home, and build an addition thereto for the housing of the papers and mementoes which President Harding collected during his public career. Voluntary contributions for this purpose are being sought throughout the country, and anyone in the Institution and its branches who wishes to give to this cause may send contributions to Mr. James G. Traylor, who has been appointed by the Secretary to represent the Institution in this matter.

Mr. Frelinghuysen says in his letter to Secretary Walcott: "The movement is such a lofty one that we do not want anyone to give who does not feel that he wants to, but we are desirous that everyone in the country who wishes to take part in the Memorial shall have an opportunity to do so".

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LOCAL NOTES.

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

Thursday, December 20, 1923.

Secretary Walcott takes this opportunity to extend to all employees of the Institution and its branches his hearty good wishes for the Christmas and New Year season.

Secretary Walcott will preside at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to be held in Cincinnati December 27 to January 2. The Institution will also be represented by Dr. Fewkes and Dr. Hrdlicka.

At the meeting of the National Gallery of Art Commission on December 11th in the Smithsonian Building, the Commission considered the question of securing plans for an Arts and History building, and decided to raise \$10,000 for the purpose by subscription. The sum of \$5,000 was pledged subject to the raising of the remaining \$5,000. A building for the Arts and History collections would release space in the other buildings that would provide for the growth of the collections for years to come.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, gave an illustrated lecture on "The Visit of an Archeologist to Southwestern Florida" at the 579th Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington held in the auditorium of the National Museum Tuesday evening, December 18.

At the meeting of Section H, Anthropology, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Cincinnati, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka will give an evening address on "Early Man in Europe"; also a paper on "The Antiquity of Man on the American Continent".

Dr. Walter Hough gave a lecture on Indian basketry before the Handicrafts Club at the Art Museum in Baltimore. Great progress is being made in Baltimore in art matters and the old Garrett mansion of Mount Vernon Place is ideal for the purpose of beginning an art museum.

Dr. Waldemar Jochelson of New York, who has been engaged in exploration in Alaska for the Carnegie Institution, spent several days recently in examining the Aleutian collection in the Division of Ethnology.

Mr. Neil M. Judd returned recently from explorations in New Mexico and Utah. During May-September, inclusive, Mr. Judd continued his investigations for the National Geographic Society in Pueblo Bonito, a prehistoric communal dwelling in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico; in October and November, as leader of a small reconnaissance party, he proceeded into San Juan county, Utah, where a previously unexplored area was examined. The latter expedition left Kayenta, Arizona, with pack mules and light equipment; over 450 miles of trail were covered in 32 days during which exceedingly rough country was traversed. For a period of 30 days the expedition saw no human beings other than members of the party, the section explored being absolutely uninhabited and rather devoid of animal or bird life. It is said that both Navaho and Pachute Indians have a superstitious dread of the north San Juan region, because of its barrenness and general desolation.

Mr. Karl Ruppert, of the Arizona State Museum and assistant to Mr. Judd in the explorations of the National Geographic Society, is temporarily engaged in study of the Pueblo Bonito collection, in the Division of American archeology. Nearly 3,000 specimens have already been received from Pueblo Bonito and it is planned, while studying them for a future report, to prepare the material for immediate installation upon conclusion of the expedition, two years hence.

Mr. M. W. Stirling left for St. Petersburg, Florida, December 15th. He has been detached for three weeks from the United States National Museum and detailed by the Bureau of American Ethnology to examine the excavations in the vicinity of St. Petersburg inaugurated by Dr. Fewkes on his recent visit. The immediate presence of an archeologist to direct the work at this stage was deemed necessary by Mr. E. M. Elliott of St. Petersburg and Dr. Fewkes not being able to inspect the work at this time designated Mr. Stirling to represent the Bureau.

Dr. Fewkes intends to go to St. Petersburg about the middle of January. It is his intention to organize field-work reaching over several years with assistants in the field in order to collect what data is necessary for a more complete knowledge of the early aboriginal occupancy of the southern part of the peninsula.

A number of Chinese carvings, chiefly in the form of pendants, have been added to the Gem Collection. These include jade, turquoise, amethyst, rock crystal, and chalcedony.

On December 6 Dr. George P. Merrill represented the Smithsonian Institution at the Joseph Leidy Centenary Meeting in Philadelphia.

The Geological Society of America and affiliated societies will hold their yearly meetings in Washington, December 27-29, at the Interior Building.

Dr. Frank Springer is slowly recovering from a severe illness at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and it is doubtful if he will return to Washington this winter.

On Wednesday evening, December 5th, Mr. Austin H. Clark addressed the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at the New Willard Hotel.

Miss Elizabeth Deichmann of Copenhagen is spending some months in Washington studying the collection of sea-cucumbers, or holothurians, in the Division of Echinoderms, National Museum.

Professor Walter K. Fisher, the Director of the Hopkins Marine Station at Pacific Grove, California, is visiting the Museum; he is engaged in work upon the collection of starfishes in the Division of Echinoderms in connection with the preparation of the second part of his monograph on the "Asteroidea of the North Pacific" (Bulletin 76).

A letter has been received from Professor Hitchcock dated Arequipa, Peru, November 23. "Everything is going well and I am in good health. I get no mail till I get to La Paz. I arrived at Nollendo the 16th. Weberbauer had said that the hills would be green there and they were, after the rains of October. A wonderful sight - the desert in bloom. Everything appeared to be in bloom and in the greatest profusion. I collected everything - found relatively few grasses.

"I arrived here the 18th - a wonderful road, winding and climbing. I saw those remarkable crescent-shaped sand dunes of which I had read. Monday I went out to the observatory (Harvard University) and saw Dr. Bailey, the director. There are three snow capped mountains near here, Mt. Misti, 19,000 ft. is close at hand, a nearly perfect cone; another is 20,000 ft. This is the wrong season; the rains come December to February. I should be here in March. Nothing in the vicinity of Arequipa - desert brown and sere.

"Tomorrow I go to Chuquibambilla (between Juliaca and Cusco) where there is an experiment station, then on Wednesday (28th) to Cusco; then to La Paz."

The birds collected by Mr. C. R. Aschmeier, who accompanied Mr. Arthur Fisher to the lower Amazon the past summer, were divided between the National Museum and the Philadelphia Academy. In the part received by the Museum were five species not previously represented in the Division of Birds and many others in which the series was very small. The series of South American birds in the National Collection is very defective; this is much to be regretted as it is a region in which the National Museum should take the lead, especially as a considerable portion of the North American fauna has been derived from there.

Dr. Casey Wood has recently forwarded to the National Museum about one hundred birds from the Fiji Islands. *Chrysaena*, a genus of beautiful fruit pigeons, is peculiar to the Islands and contains three species. This genus has long been unrepresented in the Division of Birds though much desired. The present collection contains all three species.

Dr. Wood reports that many of the ground-and low-nesting birds as fast disappearing from the islands of the group upon which the mongoose, a small weasel-like mammal, has been introduced to exterminate the rats in the sugar cane plantations. The seriousness of the situation is that in tropical island faunas many species are confined to single islands or even limited areas upon the larger islands and when once gone can never be restored.

Mr. A. J. Poole left December 15 for his home in New Jersey where he will spend some time in hunting deer.

The Richard Polak prints of Dutch Costumes of the 17th Century are on exhibition in the Northwest Gallery, Section of Photography, until March 1. This is a very remarkable collection and one worth study. Mr. Polak, of Rotterdam, Holland, is a master of composition and lighting.

During the past few months, the Section of Wood Technology has used all available time in the preparation of over 600 hand samples of representative commercial woods for distribution to educational establishments, museums, etc.

The samples, 4" x 6" x $\frac{1}{4}$ " in size, may be selected in sets to show the important woods used in any of the wood-using industries, or to show important commercial woods in general.

One set, arranged to show foreign and domestic woods entering into the manufacture of furniture and of house finish, both exterior and interior, and presented to Oxford College, Oxford, N. C., has just produced a pleasing reaction. Miss S. B. Boggs of the Home Economics Department has written us, in part, as follows:

"The beautiful collection of wood samples was received on Monday. . . . I greatly appreciate your splendid services in getting up this most useful exhibit for this school. It will be an added interest for the students in the course we give in home planning. etc."

The Division of Graphic Arts has been endeavoring for about a year to obtain fine specimens of letter press printing for exhibition. Norman T. A. Munder of Baltimore, the Marchbanks Press of New York City, William Edwin Rudge, Mount Vernon, N. Y. and Johnck, Beran and Kibbee of San Francisco and one or two other American printers are represented in the exhibition, part of which has recently been installed.

When printing from movable type was first invented, it was made to imitate the written book and was beautiful, but as more and more books were produced the poorer and poorer became the artistic appearance of the books. A revival of artistic printing was started about 1890, however, and much fine work has been done since that time.

Mr. William Meyerowitz, who is holding an exhibition of his etchings in the Main Hall of the Smithsonian Building, has been in attendance in the afternoons but expects to leave on Thursday. Both he and his wife have paintings in the Corcoran exhibition.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Smithsonian Institution has just published "Smithsonian Mathematical Formulae and Tables of Elliptic Functions. (Mathematical Formulae prepared by Dr. Edwin P. Adams. Tables of Elliptic Functions prepared under the direction of Sir George Greenhill, by Colonel R. L. Hippisley.) The work which is publication No. 2672, forms No. 1 of Volume 74 of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. It contains 322 pages, and is held for sale at \$3.00 per copy. There has also been issued a pamphlet giving a brief summary of the contents of the above-named book.

The final amount turned over to the Red Cross for the Annual Roll Call from the Institution and its branches was \$115.00

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

Freer Gallery of Art:

Waley, Arthur: An Introduction to the Study of Chinese Painting, Scribner's, New York, 1923.

Pousette-Dart, Nathaniel: Abbott H. Thayer, with an introduction by Royal Cortissoz, and Winslow Homer, Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, 1923.

Pennell, Joseph and E. R.: Lithography and Lithographers, T. Fisher Unwin, London, 1915.

Brown, Bolton: Lithography.

Carrington, Fitzroy: Engravers and Etchers, The Art Institute of Chicago, 1917.

Hind, A. M.: A History of Engraving and Etching, Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, 1923.

Pennell, Joseph: Etchers and Etching, T. Fisher Unwin, London, 1920.

Dodgson, Campbell: The Etchings of James McNeill Whistler. The Studio, London, 1922.

Local Notes, Thursday, December 20, 1923.

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Library Accessions, Continued.

National Museum:

- Bondar, Gregorio.: Aleurodideos do Brasil.
Bondar, Gregorio.: Insectos daninhos e molestias do coqueiro.
Clements, F. E.: Experimental pollination.
Cornet, J.: Bibliographie geologique du bassin du Congo.
Cremonese, Guido.: Biologia sociale.
Hayward, Arthur H.: Colonial lighting.
Mason, William A.: A history of the art of writing.
Phillips, Martha Jane: Modern home dying.
Sherborn, Charles Davies.: A bibliography of the foraminifera.
Wülker, Gerhard.: Ueber fortpflanzung und entwicklung von allantonema und verwandten nematoden.

Smithsonian Deposit, Library of Congress:

- Bidou, Gabriel.: Nouvelle methode d'appareillage des impotents.
Hayem, Georges.: L'hématoblaste.
Junghanns, Hermann.: Zur geschichte der englischen kirchen-politik von 1399-1413.
Orellana, J. Gonzalo.: Guia comercial geografica comprende las provincias de Pichincha, León, Tungurahua, Chimborazo y Guayas.
Reich, Hermann.: Stratigraphische und tektonische studien im uracher vulkangebiet.

National Gallery of Art:

- Bolton, Theodore.: Early American portrait draughtmen in crayons.
Borglum, Solon H.: Sound construction.

Office Library, Smithsonian:

- Guenin, G. et J. Nouaillac. Le consulat, l'empire et la restauration, 1800-1830.
Roscoe, John.: The soul of central Africa.
Smith, Edgar F.: Jacob Green, 1790-1841, chemist.
Warren, J. G. H.: A century of locomotive building.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

Specimens of the Philippine Cockatoo and Philippine Green Parrot, both new to the collections, have been deposited in the Park by Rear Admiral Anderson.

At the request of officers in charge, 26 gray squirrels have been supplied by the Park for stocking the Marine reservation at Quantico, and 21 for stocking the Military reservation at Fort Hayes, Ohio.

Two black bears were recently sent to the Zoological gardens at Wellington, New Zealand.

Mr. J. C. Myer, a valued employee of the animal division, and one of the most experienced keepers in the Park service, died on December 9. Mr. Myer's service with the Park dated from December 1, 1893.

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