

The American Museum of Natural History



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MUSEOLOGIST

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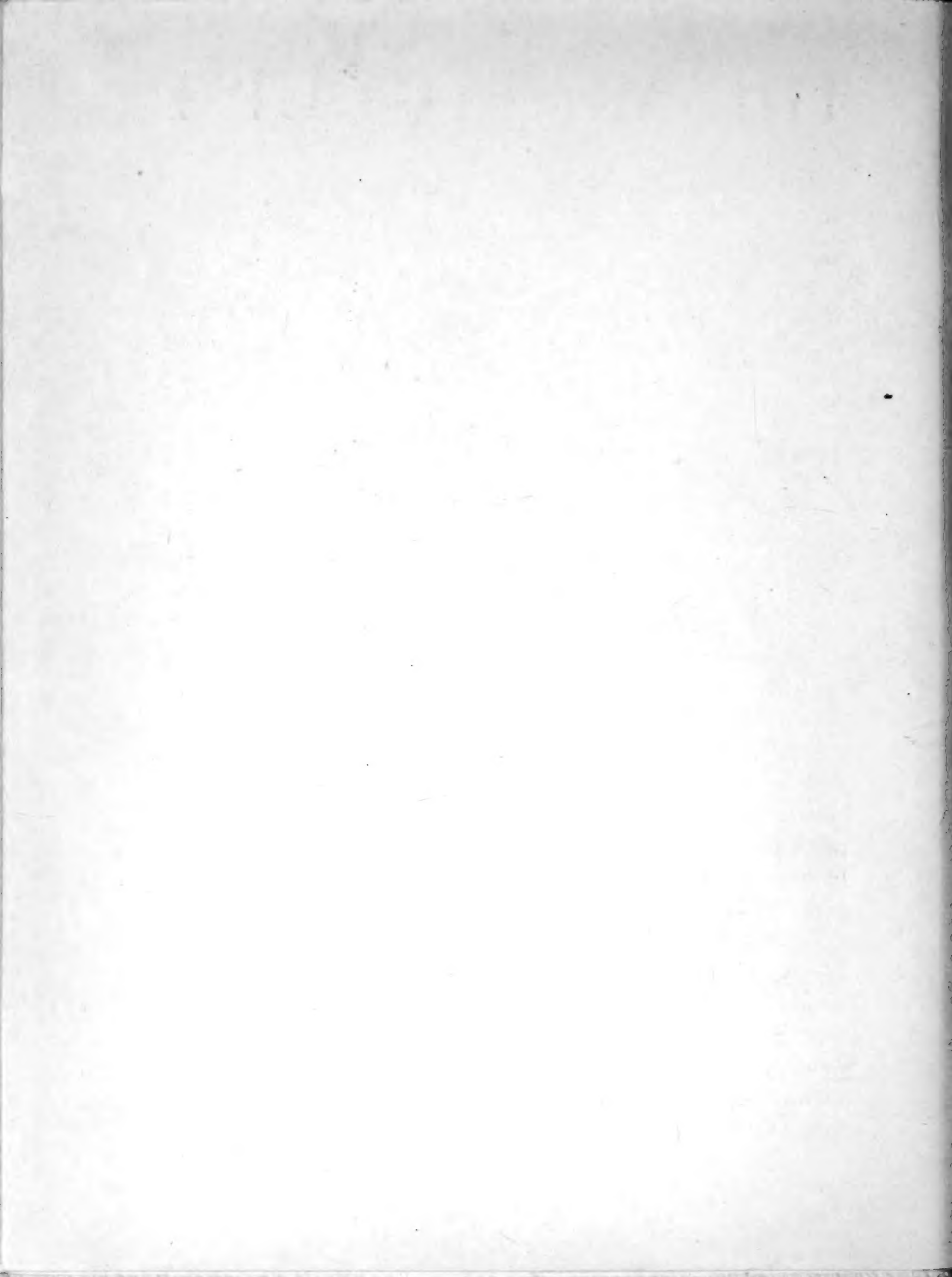
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OF THE  
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



### *THE MOTIVE*

All who have meant good work with their whole hearts have done good work.—Every heart that has beat strong and cheerfully has left a hopeful impulse behind it in the world, and bettered the tradition of mankind.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON



# THE MUSEOLOGIST

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*This little magazine is devoted to the internal affairs of the Museum. It exists for the sake of all the Museum workers, and offers itself as a ready medium through which they may come into closer touch with each other and with the Corporation.*

*It is issued by the Publicity Committee.*

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Volume I

June, 1920

Number I

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## MUSEUM EMPLOYMENT

In these days of universal economic disturbance, when the relations between capital and labor have narrowed to such a sharp antagonism, and when all the circumstances of the times seem to call the grasping instinct to its fullest expression, it is refreshing to find an occasional working community where notably insufficient compensation and hampered facilities have yet not impaired the enthusiasm of the workers nor robbed the work of its inspiration. It is to be remarked that this cheerful acceptance of hard conditions is characteristic of the men and women whose toil bestows the largest benefits on mankind. It is a part of the selflessness of their purpose; a manifestation of the vision that looks over the little, near things and dwells on wider, finer prospects. It is the symptom of an ideal.

Such is the spirit of our Museum community. Science, in her application so lavish of benefits to mankind, has generally rewarded only slenderly the individuals whose lives have been devoted to her service. And of all scientific fields, Museums have perhaps least of all to yield, in the way of financial return, to their workers. The reason for this is the fact of the dependence of such institutions for the greater

part on a few, uncommon men endowed with liberality of purse as of mind. There is generally cooperation—often whole-hearted—on the part of City or State authorities. But frequently, as in our own case, this takes the form of contributions for general maintenance. It is to open-handed men of means that present day progress in the prosecution of Museum aims and ideals is very largely due. And none more than American Museum employees can appreciate this fact. For over the entire course of our history it has been strikingly demonstrated. This sincere goodwill of Corporation for employees, and vice versa, is one of the strong, underlying factors in the Museum employee's philosophy. But a very few, however lavish in their benefactions, cannot finance so vast and intricate an organization as a big Museum. And a system which depends for the support of such enterprises on the philanthropy of a limited class savors too strongly of the paternalistic to be reconcilable with our democratic culture.

In view of the scope of their service, it is a condition not to be viewed with indifference that Museums receive such slight material recognition from the average person. That men of science and those allied with them in their endeavor carry on unflinchingly and with little complaint of their hardships in the face of living conditions today, does not relieve of responsibility the larger and better compensated body of men who enjoy the fruits of scientific labor. As a sign of genuine progress will come the layman's livelier appreciation and more generous support of scientific research. Such an ideal may perhaps be realized, as President Osborn has already suggested, through the payment of a direct educational poll-tax. Taxes of this sort are already in force in seventeen of our States. But whatever form its expression

may take, a more vivid public consciousness of the worthiness of such institutions as Museums must eventually come.

Meanwhile, we are grateful to our Trustees and private benefactors and to the members of the City Administration who have contributed their earnest support to the Museum and its projects. And as matter for special gratification we receive the news of the salary increases for City employees recently voted by the Legislature at Albany.

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It is a great privilege to have an opportunity many times a day, in the course of your business, to do a kindness which is not to be paid for. Graciousness of demeanor is a large part of the duty of any official person who comes into contact with the world. Where a man's business is, there is the place for his religion to manifest itself.

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## THE NEWS

An attempt is being made to rush through the Yellowstone Park Irrigation Bill (House Bill No. 12, 466). A protest against the passage of this bill, which would destroy much of the beauty of the great natural wonderland in the interests of private business, was signed by a number of our staff members recently and forwarded to our Congressional representatives in Washington.

The Museum's portion of the first font of movable metal type ever cast has been loaned to the National Arts Club for display in connection with their Printing Exhibition. A demonstration of the method in which it was used was given on May 13th. The type was made in Korea in 1403. Although a Korean invention, it bears Chinese characters. Half of the font, which consists of 100 pieces of type, is the property of the American Museum, the other half belongs to the British Museum.

President and Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn recently returned from an extended trip to Hawaii and adjacent islands. President Osborn reports a very delightful trip, and returns much impressed with the beauty of the islands.

Dr. Louis R. Sullivan has gone to Hawaii, where he will remain for a year doing anthropometric work in connection with the survey of Polynesia which is being conducted under the direction of Dr. Herbert E. Gregory of the Bishop Museum.

A number of our employees have recently suffered bereavements. Mr. Granger has lost his mother, Mr. Sniffin his sister, Mr. Nichols his father, Mr. Thomson his mother and Mr. Donovan his daughter. To all of them we extend our deep sympathy.

Colonel John C. F. Tillson, of Governors Island, has deposited in the Museum a valuable collection of cinnabar, jade and porcelain vessels from China, some of which are very fine pieces. It is to be hoped that the greater part of this material will become the permanent property of the Museum.

The Giant Panda lately acquired by the Museum has been placed on exhibition in the Synoptic Hall, third floor, east.

Many visitors to the Hall of Fossil Mammals inquire how many years ago the various prehistoric animals represented there lived. As an aid to those interested, it has been suggested that the extent of the geological epochs be indicated on the chart at the entrance to the hall.

Mr. Leonard Marthens has moved to the quarters lately occupied by the printing force, which has in turn been far more adequately installed in the East Basement. It is to be hoped that the office which Mr. Marthens vacated will be turned over to the use of the Administrative Staff, especially of the bookkeepers' force which continues to grow—although some of it is pretty well grown already.

Dr. Lucas and family are to become residents of Flushing, Long Island, in the fall. We trust that transportation difficulties will not interfere with the Director's daily attendance at the Museum.

Dr. Chester A. Reeds recently moved into his new home at Lowerre, New York.

Dr. G. Clyde Fisher and Dr. F. E. Lutz assisted in the educational work at the annual conference of the American Camp Directors' Association held last month at Greenkill Camp, near Kingston. The conference was held under the auspices of the Woodcraft League of America.

Mr. Albert Thomson, who was called from the field by the death of his mother, has resumed his work in Agate, Nebraska.

Mr. Charles H. Rogers will take up new work in the fall as Curator of Birds at the Princeton University Museum.

Vacations have started. Mr. James A. Provenzale, of the book-keeping department, has already come back from a week's leave. Mr. Charles Falkenbach, of Vertebrate Palaeontology, is now away.

Dr. A. L. Kroeber, of the University of California, spent a few days at the Museum last month, after attending a meeting of the National Research Council, of which he is a member.

Mr. Benjamin Connolly, who has been placed in charge of the wireless telephone exhibit (installed in the West Assembly Room), has proved himself the right man for the place. His unvarying courtesies and intelligent explanations of the workings of the various pieces of apparatus have been greatly appreciated by visitors. The exhibit will continue through the present month.

Remarks have been heard in criticism of the figures of the polars and oarsmen in the big Haida canoe in the North Pacific Hall on the ground that they are exerting force in opposite directions. According to the label, the canoe is being held inshore, which justifies the positions of the figures. But the label is the last thing in this exhibit to attract the attention of the visitor, and frequently remains unnoticed altogether. It seems unfortunate that so conspicuous an exhibit should be so set up as to create a wrong first impression. Why not let the canoe be represented as being propelled through the water?

Those attendants who have indicated a desire to familiarize themselves with the collections in the various halls under their charge will find helpful aids in the Handbooks and Guides published by the Museum. We have no hesitancy in stating that the Administration will welcome inquiries for these books from those interested. Observation shows that the attendants are frequently questioned by visitors. Let each attendant be a docent of his hall.

If any change necessitating a change of beneficiary has occurred in your family relations since you became a member of the Pension Fund, we hope you will not delay in notifying the Secretary of the Fund. He will supply you with the proper form for recording change of beneficiary.

Among the big moving picture corporations which are turning to the

Museum for information and assistance are the Bray Film Company and the Robertson-Cole Corporation.

Mr. Christopher Schroth and his French bride have recently gone housekeeping, and judging from Chris's cheerful countenance are enjoying the experience. We are ready to vouch for his regularity at meals.

Mr. Joseph Zuckerman has just been married. Here's wishing happiness to him and his bride.

Mr. Thomas Hines recently underwent an operation for the removal of tonsils and adenoids.

We are sorry to report that Mr. Charles P. Moyer recently suffered severe cuts on both hands in a fall incurred while carrying a bottle of water. (We feel that he would like us to specify the contents of the bottle.)

A fire-proof storage room for paper stock has recently been erected in the East Basement.

A large collection of Egyptian archaeological material has been donated to the Museum by Mr. August Heckscher, of Huntington, Long Island. It contains about 4,000 specimens of flint implements of which a few are from the New Stone Age, but the great majority from the Old Stone Age of Egypt. They represent nearly the entire result of fifteen years of collecting by Mr. Robert de Rustafjaell, being nine-tenths of the collection made by him. The balance has been placed in the Huntington, Long Island, Museum.

Dr. Lowie has moved from the office he formerly occupied in the West Wing to a room in the Southwest Wing.

Mr. Robert Nimmo has completed some very excellent reproductions in tin of various plants and flowers. It will be recalled that some time ago Mr. Nimmo made a sufficient number of musical(?) instruments of tin to equip a fairly large orchestra known as the All-American Museum Tin Jazz Band. Those who have attended their concerts will remember the experience. We don't know what has become of the A-A. M. T. J. Band, but there is a rumor that it was forced to give up its activities for fear its vociferous noon-time strains might reach the ears of the timid okapi and send him, in a few terrified leaps, back to his native rain-forest in the Belgian Congo. That would make Messrs. Lang and Chapin face the music with a vengeance!



We are glad to note that Mr. John Walber is greatly improved in health. In spite of his affliction, he seldom misses a day at the Museum.

Mr. George Fitzpatrick, we think, must be in better health than usual, for he was recently seen running across 77th Street at a sprinter's pace. We wonder what he was after? Or was it after him?

Wedding bells will soon ring for one of our most popular employees. We are not at liberty to say who it is, but would advise those interested to watch for the face with the smile.

And speaking of smiles—have you noticed the broad one being worn by the Associate Curator of Public Education? Another bird has recently flown into his nest. Congratulations, doctor!

Mr. Coleman, Dr. Hovey and Dr. Miner attended the American Museums Association convention in Washington, May 17th to 19th.

Mr. Frank C. Schaeffer, who has been absent on sick leave for some time, is able to sit up during a portion of the day and to take the air on the roof.

We are glad to welcome a number of new employees to our midst. They are: Miss Milligan, who is assisting Miss Percy; Miss Ward, who is assisting Dr. Spinden; Miss Van Valkenburg, of the Department of Publications; and Mr. T. Donald Carter and Mr. George G. Goodwin, both of the Department of Mammalogy.

If a demand is found to exist for it, we shall be glad to open a "Communications" department in which letters from employees will be published.

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## IN THE FIELD

Dr. Henry E. Crampton is starting on an extended expedition to be gone eight months. He will give his attention chiefly to zoological collection and research, but certain anthropological subjects are also to be considered. Professor Crampton is accompanied by Mrs. Crampton, and his son and daughter who will aid in his work. Leaving San Francisco, June 5th, the party will proceed to Guam, the Philippine Islands, Hongkong and Southern China, Singapore, and the interior of Siam, and Java and other islands of the Dutch East Indies. They will return to America by way of Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. James C. Bell has been delegated to go to Morehead City, North Carolina, to obtain casts and specimens of the sharks of the North Carolina coast. The expedition was proposed by Mr. Russell J. Coles, who is to collect extensively for the Ocean Leather Company, which organization has offered generous cooperation. It is especially hoped that Mr. Bell will be able to obtain large examples of the Hammerhead Shark and the Tiger Shark, as well as specimens of the smaller varieties.

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## THE BOOK SHELF

A new book by Dr. Frank M. Chapman, which will undoubtedly prove of great interest to bird lovers, has just been released by D. Appleton & Company. It is entitled "What Bird is That?"

Boni & Liveright have just issued Dr. Robert H. Lowie's "Primitive Society."

Dr. Wissler contributed an article on "The Antiquity of Man" to a recent number of *The Mentor*.

Dr. Whitlock has recently had a number of articles on crystallography, precious stone cutting and similar subjects published in *Science*, *The Jewelers' Circular*, *The American Mineralogist*, *The American Journal of Science*, and other periodicals.

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## ON THE CALENDAR

June 2—Meeting of the Ceramic Society of Greater New York, Academy Room.

June 3—Trip through the exhibition halls, and motion pictures of expeditions, for crippled children of the New York City Schools.

June 15—Meeting of the Horticultural Society of New York, Auditorium.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT

It's easy for some people to be good. But some have to struggle for goodness all their lives. Mr. Chubb, for instance, has for years had almost daily to wrestle with the flesh.

If you are not already aware of the shortage of cloth, your attention is called to the new uniforms of the attendants. We would suggest overalls for comfort.

A little boy who was showing great enthusiasm over the wonders of the Museum, suddenly attracted considerable attention by pointing across one of the halls and exclaiming: "Oh, look at that funny thing! What is it?" An obliging attendant who was standing nearby looked in the direction in which the child was pointing, and explained: "That's a member of the staff."

(We refuse to divulge the name of the attendant—or of the member of the staff.)

Henry Hundertpfund's cheerfulness is unflagging, in spite of his many ups and downs.

## HEARD IN A RESTAURANT

"Ruth, your left ear shows."

Waitress: "How did you find the roast beef, sir?"

Dr. ———: "Why, I just pushed the potato a little to one side, and moved two or three of the peas, and there it was, right underneath."

## PERSONALS

(Messages sent in for this column will be considered strictly confidential. They may be contributed anonymously.)

To R. W. T.—Why do you pay so little attention to me, these days? Answer through this column. Your loving Ducksie.

To F. H. S.—Can't you do a little better for me next month?

N. E. Won.

Dear One—When you feel downhearted, just remember that in a short time now we'll be sharing that "log cabin" on Broadway. You Know Who.

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## \$1,000 IN PRIZES!

Following the lead of one of our popular dailies, THE MUSEOLOGIST announces a prize limerick contest. Two limericks, each lacking the last line, are printed below. The large money prize will be equally divided, one-half going to the contributor of the best last line in each case.

The results of the contest will be published in our next issue.

### A FOSSILIMERICK

Don't be like the hungry Dinichthys—  
A creature who had the mean trick, this,  
Of depending for chow  
On his buddies, I vow,

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### A SOCIALIMERICK

The youth was a terrible dancer,  
But he's managed, somehow, to entrance her;  
And when he murmured: "Gee,  
How can you dance with me?"

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All contributions to the MUSEOLOGIST should be addressed to the Publicity Committee.

Help to make this *your* paper.

**KNOCKERS NEVER WIN AND  
WINNERS NEVER KNOCK**



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# MUSEOLOGIST

JULY 1920

ISSUED BY THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE *of*  
*The* AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY







**I**n all things throughout the world, the man who looks for the crooked will see the crooked and the man who looks for the straight will see the straight.

RUSKIN

DR. JOEL ASAPH ALLEN  
Dean of the Scientific Staff

# THE MUSEOLOGIST

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Volume I

July, 1920

Number 2

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July 19th will mark the eighty-second birthday anniversary of our honored and beloved Curator of Mammalogy, Dr. Allen. For thirty-five years the head of his Department, he has directed its development from its early and hampered beginnings to its present gratifying attainment.

When Dr. Allen first came to the American Museum, in 1885, it was as Curator of the Department of Ornithology and Mammalogy. At that time the mammal collections consisted of about 1,000 mounted skins and 300 mounted skeletons, all on exhibition. There was not even the nucleus of a study collection. There were about 10,000 mounted skins and several hundred mounted skeletons of birds on exhibition, and a study collection of about 3,000 mounted skins. Very largely through his efforts, the collections, both exhibition and study, have been built up to their present vast proportions.

For his first three years here, Dr. Allen had only casual volunteer assistance. In 1887, moreover, on the death of Dr. Holder, he took over the care of the invertebrates, fishes and reptiles, remaining in charge of the invertebrates until 1890, and of the fishes and reptiles until 1901. In 1888, Mr. Frank M. Chapman came to assist him, and at once they

entered into that effective and enthusiastic cooperation which has continued ever since.

In addition to his departmental work, Dr. Allen edited the Bulletin and the zoological series of the Memoirs from 1889 to the end of 1917. And throughout his entire career he has been a prolific writer, the list of his publications (including those in book form, monographs, etc.) numbering well over 1,500.

But while he has been such a vital force in the American Museum, his work and influence have not been limited to this institution. On coming here, he left behind a fourteen years' experience as Assistant at the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge—almost a career in itself. This had been preceded by nine years of work as a special student under Agassiz, the first and principal guide and adviser in his investigations. Undoubtedly, in their long years of association, the spirit of the "great teacher" entered into and possessed the young man who was to become so illustrious a student, and he, in turn, has been able to pass on the inspiration to many others.

From 1876 to 1882, he divided his time between the Agassiz Museum and the United States Geological and Geographical Survey, of which he was a "special collaborator."

One of the five incorporators of the first Audubon Society for the Protection of Birds of New York, founded in 1886, he was also a Founder and Director of the Audubon Society of the State of New York (1897-1912), and a Founder, Director and Member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Audubon Societies since 1905, as well as its Second Vice-President from 1908 to 1912.

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For seven years he was President of the Linnaean Society, and he has served as Vice-President of the New York Academy of Sciences.

A Founder of the American Ornithologists' Union, and for its first seven years successively its President, he was also, for twenty-seven years, editor of its journal, "The Auk." Through this publication he was a potent factor in arousing and keeping active ornithological interest throughout the country. Always, since its organization, a member of the Union's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature of North American Birds, he has played an important part in shaping the course of zoological classification. The work of this Committee resulted not only in a new check-list of North American birds, standardizing their nomenclature, but also in a new and elaborate Code of Zoological Nomenclature which has had a very far-reaching influence in standardizing the rules of nomenclature the world over.

Today Dr. Allen is an elected member of all the leading academies of science in this country, and holds honorary or corresponding membership in an impressive number of foreign societies of affiliated interests. His honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy, conferred by Indiana University, dates from 1886.

But after the remarkable story of his achievements and distinctions has been told, there still remain to be described his generous sympathies, his consideration for others, his gentleness and his ready helpfulness. Perhaps he derived these high qualities from his own experience—remembering the limitations and lack of assistance, the formidable difficulties and the exhaustingly hard work through which he struggled as a boy, but in spite of which his passion for scien-

tific research was born and grew and finally came to rich fruition. It is a long cry from the boy, living and working on the farm in the summer, and studying at the little red country school during the winter terms; collecting, weighing, measuring and describing in his notebook such birds as he could secure, giving them provisional names of his own, and never dreaming that they all had names both English and Latin; finding a new world in the borrowed copy of the Brewer edition of Wilson's "American Ornithology"; building up a little "museum," the sale of which to Wilbraham Academy later helped to solve the problem of his tuition there; and at length, in his contact with Agassiz, at the Lawrence Scientific School, at Cambridge, finding the first real encouragement and guidance that his aspiring mind and heart had received.

Besides his other handicaps, Dr. Allen has had that very severe one of ill health. But in spite of all, he has earned pre-eminence in his profession and a place in the hearts of his associates such as is only rarely attained. We can, with unusual appropriateness, congratulate him on the richness of his years. And it is with deep earnestness that we hope for his continued cherished affiliation with us.

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*He who would not struggle in this world should not be born into it.*

GOLDONI



## THE NEWS

The Museum has just received from Mr. Frederick F. Brewster a gift of great value—a collection of 3,200 specimens of land-birds collected by Rollo H. Beck in the West Indies and South America, under the direction of Dr. L. C. Sanford. A very large part of this material is new to our collections, and much of it is of a sort to be found in no other museum in the world. The collection includes 1,500 birds from the West Indies—chiefly the high mountains of Santo Domingo, from which little-known area there is included a series of the recently discovered Crossbill and Patagonia Sparrow, known heretofore only from a few specimens in the National Museum in Washington; a large series of two distinct new species known only in the Brewster collection; and the unique type of a new genus of Goatsuckers. There are also 500 birds from Bahia—of great value, since this is a type locality for many species described by the older writers; and somewhat over 1,000 specimens from the extreme southern part of South America, including a representative series from Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland Islands, from which localities the Museum was wholly without material. Dr. Chapman is greatly delighted at the acquisition, and feels that the department has never received a more valuable donation.

As a result of tireless effort, the opponents of House Bill No. 12,466, which provides for the building of two irrigation reservoirs in the Falls River Basin of Yellowstone National Park, have succeeded in preventing the passage of the bill in this session of Congress. In a recent letter addressed to President Osborn, however, Eleanor E. Marshall, Secretary of the American Civic Association, writes:

“The amount of pressure that was brought to bear on the Speaker of the House and upon many members of Congress might have turned the scales at any moment, and in the next Congress we shall have an even harder fight, because in all probability the State of Montana will be thoroughly organized to back a similar bill. A definite program of education of not only the Congressmen of our nation but their constituents to the importance of maintaining our national park policy, is necessary. We shall call upon you for help in carrying out this program.”

President Osborn has received from Governor Smith an appointment to membership in the commission to examine into plans for a State Roosevelt Memorial.

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Among recent visitors to the Museum was Franz Ernst Blaauw, a prominent ornithologist of Holland, who is an authority on aquatic birds. He is the author of a monograph on the Cranes, and is now particularly interested in keeping and breeding exotic water fowl in captivity, at his large and splendidly equipped aviaries in Holland. He is a frequent contributor to *The Avicultural Magazine*, and has also contributed notes to *The Ibis* for many years, chiefly on questions pertaining to aquatic birds and also regarding the capture of rare species in Holland. His visit to this country is a short one. It includes a trip across the continent on the Southern Pacific, with a return by a more northern route. He will sail for Holland in August.

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Dr. Tower and Mr. Sherwood have taken up their summer residence in Clinton.

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Mr. Knight has completed his central mural for the Hall of the Age of Man.

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Mr. R. C. Andrews and family are now living at New Canaan, Connecticut.

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Mr. Leslie Spier has received the appointment of Associate Curator for the year 1920-21 in the Museum of the Department of Anthropology of the University of California.

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Mr. William W. Graves, of St. Louis, visited the Museum in June and examined and measured the scapulae in our collections. He has been making a study of the human scapula for a number of years, and has written numerous papers on the subject.

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Mrs. H. J. Volker, of Gorumahisani, India (formerly Miss Florence Schwarzwaelder, of the Department of Ichthyology) is a faithful correspondent. In her latest letter she mentions having journeyed to a neighboring mine by motor over "what they called a road." She enclosed

several interesting photographs, including one of her very charming daughter, Virginia, aged 6½ months.

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A machine for stenciling name-plates for use in the addressograph machine has been purchased and placed in Mr. Marthens's room. Joseph Cassen has been appointed engineer, and is proving a very efficient one.

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A new folding machine has been installed in the bindery.

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We are glad to say that Miss McCoy has recovered from the attack of tonsillitis which necessitated her absence from the Museum for a short time.

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Plans are under way for the erection of a tablet in Memorial Hall in honor of the Museum employees who served in the war.

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On June 20th Miss Hattie Zwoboda, of the Museum, was married to Mr. Edwin R. Hawes, a former employee.

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Mrs. Katherine Smith, slide-colorist, is at Chautauqua for the summer.

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Dr. Fisher will spend the months of July and August at Camp Wigwam, Bear Lake, near Harrison, Maine, where he will teach a class of boys.

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Miss Ida R. Hood, Assistant Librarian, is away on a three-months' leave of absence.

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Mrs. N. C. Nelson, formerly of the Museum, is now doing editorial work with the Y. M. C. A.

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Mr. A. E. Anderson, we are sorry to report, is ill. He is staying at Big Indian, in the Catskills.

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Mr. Adam Hermann dropped into the Museum for a little visit, a short time ago.

Mr. Chubb is on vacation at Woodland, New York, and is obtaining some additional nature photographs. A bleaching platform is being erected on the roof, during his absence, for his use on returning to the Museum.

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Mr. Barnum Brown is in London.

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It is not generally known that Dr. Jonathan Dwight has the largest bird-collection extant illustrating plumage phases. It numbers over 50,000 specimens. It is as yet confined to land-birds.

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Dr. Joseph Simms, the donor of a number of specimens to the Museum, of which the most valuable and important are the mummied remains of a Chinook Chief and Chieftainess, exhibited in the North Pacific Hall, died recently. He bequeathed his body to Dr. Spitzka for scientific purposes.

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Mrs. Ziska resumed work at the Museum on June 1st, after having spent several months in Omaha.

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Among the temporary exhibits on view at the Museum in June was a self-installed one consisting of a pair of robins living in apparent comfort on a step of a fourth floor fire-escape, where they had built their nest in full view of one of the Mineral Hall windows. In time three infant robins were hatched. They made their first timid flights along the ledges of the building, but rapidly learned to make longer flights, and the fire-escape nest is now empty.

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A still more striking instance of bird vagaries, however, is cited in the Children's Newspaper, of London, which publishes a photograph of a nest built by a pair of thrushes on the brake-lever of a wagon in a North Stafford siding. The nest contained four eggs.

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Fred Christman has been commissioned to overhaul the car of our blacksmith-farmer, Charlie Allgoever. It is rumored that Charlie is planning to climb the Woolworth Tower, as he has successfully scaled practically every fence and tree in the vicinity of Northport.

The attendants are eager for information concerning the exhibits in their halls. Short, informal talks given to them by the members of the scientific staff ought to be very helpful.

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Dr. Mook has purchased a home in Metuchen, New Jersey.

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Mr. Whitlock has installed his laboratory apparatus in the room vacated last month by Mr Marthens.

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Mr. Nichols's brother, Commodore Nichols, is in command of the "Vantite."

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It is a pleasure to say that on the occasion of the visit of the several hundred crippled children, the attendants were highly commended by observers for their kindness to the little sight-seers.

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Mr. Hegeman has taken up his residence in Bogota, New Jersey.

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The Department of Parks has greatly improved the appearance of our grounds by repairing the fences and sodding the bare spaces on the green.

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It is an unwritten rule of the institution that attendants shall not force their attentions on members of drawing classes, or on other visitors.

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The old storage house for whale skeletons has been torn down and new shelters erected.

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Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford, was a welcome visitor at the Museum last month.

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Mr. J. M. Vandergrift has presented to us his mounted English Bull-dog, Champion "Katerfelto," who in his life-time won 113 principal prizes. "Katerfelto" has been placed on exhibition on the second floor, near the elevators.

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A concrete wall has been built separating the driveway from the coal bin. The purpose of this, some one has explained, is to provide a place for Tom Henessy's flowers.

## The Construction Department Sends an Expedition into the Field

(From our Special Correspondent)

The wave of rising prices which has been sweeping all over the country has not spared, in its mad course, even the lowly sand. That sand is much more expensive now than it was before the war is to most people a matter of small concern, but it presents a vexing problem for those who have occasion to purchase this commodity.

In order to combat the high cost of sand, the Construction Department decided to send out an "expedition" of three men to locate and bring back fifty bags of this precious material, suitable for use in the sand-blasting machine. Andy Putnam, Jack McGrory and Joe Tyson were selected.

Half-Moon Cove, a little sandy spot just beyond Cow Bay on Long Island Sound, was the objective of the expedition which left Judge's Beach early one morning. After about an hour's sail in Andy's little motor-boat, the destination was reached. The anchor was heaved and the three explorers went ashore in a row-boat, armed with shovels and cement-bags. The search for sand that was gritty without being full of gravel was begun at once, and it was not long before the three were working as if under fire to fill the bags.

A bag of sand ordinarily ought to weigh about 115 pounds, but these seemed more like 300. They were lugged down to the water's edge, lifted into the skiff, and rowed out to the motor-boat and placed on board. This operation was repeated time and again until there were about 24 bags on the little craft. That was all it could safely hold, so the voyage homeward was begun.

The party arrived at Judge's Beach at about half-past four, so another trip that night was out of the question. The fact remained that fifty bags was the quota, and at a soviet meeting it was decided that another day should be spent in obtaining the balance.

The next day dawned nice and murky, and the prospects for a pleasant trip were conspicuously absent. Of course this did not daunt the veterans of the day before. They cheerfully (?) donned their oilskins and made their way through the thick fog to the scene of operations. The bags were much heavier than they had been the day before, accord-

ing to the observations of the expedition, and the rain came down in torrents. But even good things have their ending, and so it was with the work of the self-styled sand-hogs. They began their return, three tired but happy men, cheered by the thought that just as soon as they could unload and stack the bags at the end of their journey their trials would be over.

Captain McGrory and his Admiral were on deck dreaming of the warm baths and hot suppers that awaited them at home, while young Tyson sat in the cabin removing and throwing overboard footwear that had been ruined during the day. But these pleasant occupations were not to last long. A hidden rock or sunken buoy was in the path of the heavily laden little craft, and she struck it heavily. She took a little water, but not enough to cause any discomfiture, and as it was only a short run to Judge's Beach the trip was continued. After the sand had been unloaded and the boat beached and examined it was found that the crank shaft had been badly bent and the stuffing-box was damaged. The mariners separated with the knowledge that they would have something to occupy their minds and hands on their next day off.

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A propos of dignity, and, incidentally, honor, neither is compatible with malice or anonymity. The latter are boomerangs that, while they fly wide of their target, yet return unerringly to the hand of the sender.

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## IN THE FIELD

Mr. Anthony and Mr. Cherric left for South America on June 18th, for a six-months' expedition to Peru and Ecuador.

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Dr. Wissler has left the Museum on a year's leave of absence. Sailing for Honolulu on June 30th, after having spent the month of June at the Pueblo ruin at Aztec, New Mexico, he will spend two months in Hawaii. On September 1st he will assume the Chairmanship of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council, in Washington, to which office he was elected in April last.

Mr. Mahonri M. Young has been sent to Mexico and Arizona to make studies for the figures in the new Navajo Indian Group.

Dr. and Mrs. Hovey will leave about the 8th of July for Hawaii. They will be gone until about the 1st of October.

Dr. Lutz has started on the third of a series of expeditions planned to trace the distribution of insect life in the western part of the United States. He will work through the regions north and west of Colorado, in Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Oklahoma.

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## THE BOOK SHELF

Among the publications being sent to the Publicity Committee are: "Copeia," "Boys' Life," "Scouting," "The Totem Board," and "The Children's Newspaper" of London. These are being placed in the Reading Room.

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## GRIN AND BEAR IT

### A Bone-Dry Episode

Through the Museum halls there strode  
A stranger grave and "college-y":  
He carried on his neck a load  
Of highest class phrenology;  
He was in truth (in modern code)  
A "nut" on palaeontology.

Before the giant dinosaur  
This wise man hesitated;  
Back o'er a million years of yore  
His big mind ruminated—  
He wished that he might see once more  
This monster animated.



As if in answer to his thought,  
The big beast said: "Professor,  
You are the man I long have sought,  
I'll make you my confessor:  
Could miracles these days be wrought,  
Of beasts I'd be a lesser.

"I've often gazed out o'er the park  
And envied that small creature  
That greets a friend with joyous bark,  
As saying: 'Pleased to meetcher,'  
And as a special friendly mark,  
Wig-wags his caudal feature.

"What good are my proportions vast?  
The canine has me beaten.  
A million years of my long past  
I'd give—yes, twice repeatin'—  
To wag my tail of plaster cast  
And bone in friendly greetin'.

"I'd make some people throw a fit  
In this here quiet sector;  
I'd stir things so they'd notice it,  
My worthy bone collector,  
Could I but wag my tail a bit  
At our affable Director."

Written by J. L. Beers,  
for The Museologist.

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## RESULTS OF THE LIMERICK CONTEST

It gives us pleasure to announce the awards for the limerick contest, as follows:

Winner of the Fossilimerick: Mr. William J. Buckley.

Winner of the Socialimerick: Mr. James A. Kiesling.

The limericks, with the last lines supplied by the winners, are given on the next page.

Fossilimerick

Don't be like the hungry Dinichthys—  
A creature who had the mean trick, this,  
Of depending for chow  
On his buddies, I vow:  
But from now on, be a Philanthropist.

Socialimerick

The youth was a terrible dancer,  
But he'd managed somehow to entrance her;  
And when he murmured: "Gee,  
How can you dance with me?"  
She said: "On my Trilbys I'm taking a chance, Sir."

---

Visitor (entering Department of Anthropology Office): "Can you tell me where I can find a good specimen of armadillo?"

Dr. Goddard: "Certainly. Go right to the end of the hall there and ask to see Mr. Noble."

---

Mr. Robert McAnuff, who presides over the fourth floor, was approached by a stranger who had seen the picture hanging over the Chief of Construction's Office, and who asked in a timid manner: "Please, Mister, can I go in and see the Home of the Elk?"

---

The late Mrs. Vaughan was taking a number of small boys through the Hall of Fossil Mammals. She went to some pains to explain that what they saw was only the bony skeleton of the great dinosaur, and that the metal tubes had been placed as support for the great weight of the bones. When she had finished speaking, a boy asked: "Please, missus, how did he eat?" At which another boy cut in quickly, "He et through the tubes."

---

Visitor: "Meester, meester, where are the trenches?"

Attendant: "What trenches?"

Visitor: "The ones they used in the war."

Two colored gentlemen were looking at an alligator. A member of the staff who was standing nearby overheard the following comments:

1st man: "Is he 'phibious?"

2nd man: "'Phibious! Man, he 'phibious as ————. Bite yuh's soon as look at yuh!"

---

Says the *San Diego Sun*, a propos of Mr. Anthony's suggestion, in a newspaper interview, of the possible existence, far back in the geological age, of a large Antillean continent lying in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea: "It is reported that geologists making a survey for the American Museum of Natural History have discovered a lost continent at the bottom of the Atlantic, east of the Panama Canal Zone. Boy, page John D. Rockefeller and ask him if he has lost a continent lately."

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We can't vouch for their truth, but the following rumors are afloat: That Mr. Chapin defines a millennium as the same thing as a centennial except that it has more legs, but desires to obtain further information from Mr. Miner.

That Dr. Bequaert has a thorough practical knowledge of potatoes.

That Mr. Schmidt holds that the best way to preserve alligators is to keep them in Florida water.

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All contributions to the MUSEOLOGIST should be addressed to the Publicity Committee.

Help to make this *your* paper.







**“Most roosters wear their crowns too long  
and their spurs too short.”**

**From “*The Trotty Veck Messengers*”**





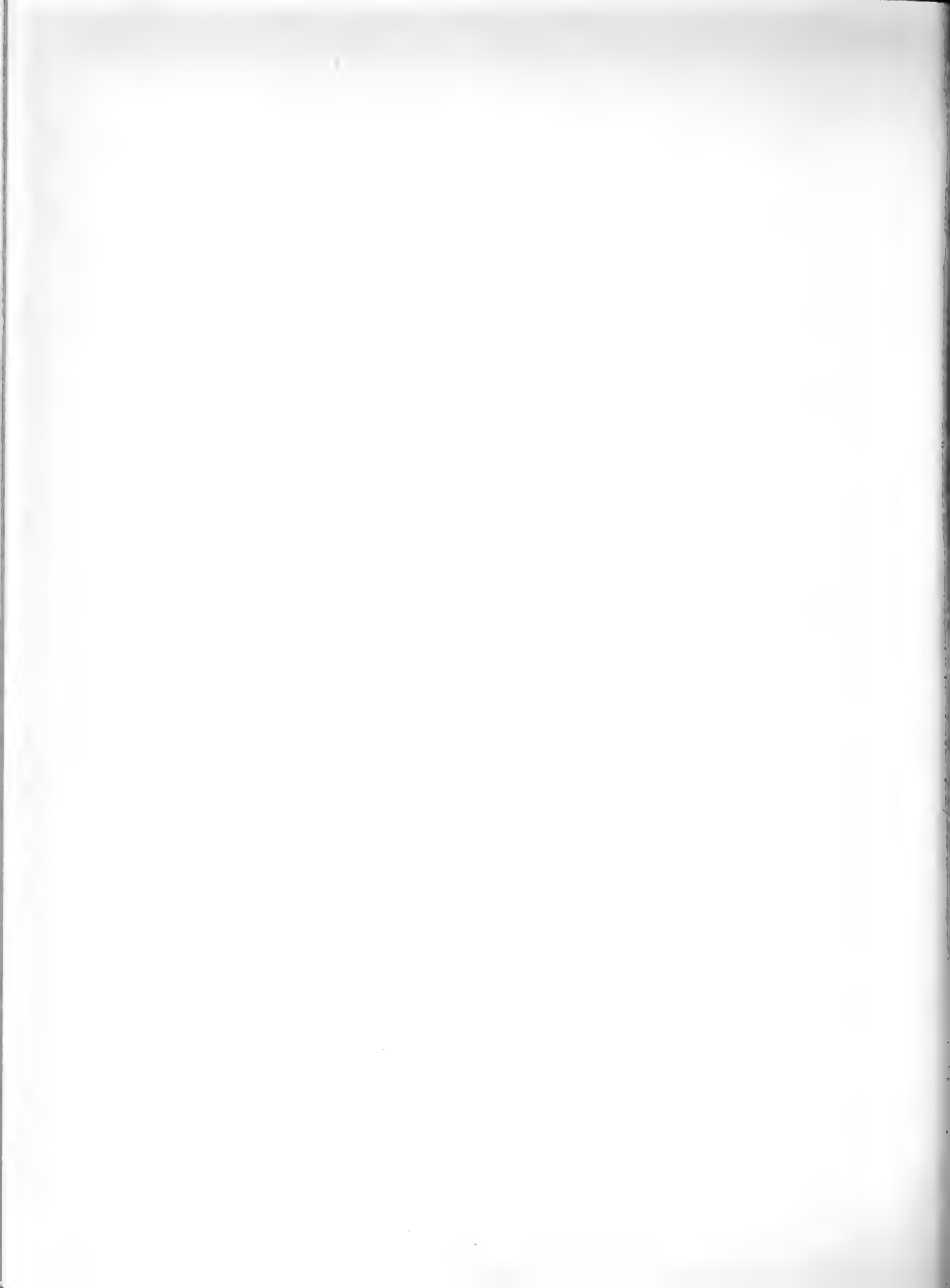
# MUSEOLOGIST

AUGUST 1920

ISSUED BY THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE *of*  
*The* AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

**I** haven't got to make over the universe; I've only got to do my own small job, and to look up often at the trees and the hills and the sky and be friendly with all men.

DAVID GRAYSON



# THE MUSEOLOGIST

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*This little magazine is devoted to the internal affairs of the Museum. It exists for the sake of all the Museum workers, and offers itself as a ready medium through which they may come into closer touch with each other and with the Corporation.*

*It is issued by the Publicity Committee.*

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Volume I

August, 1920

Number 3

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The June visit of the crippled children, which enlisted the services of a large number of employees as guides, gave prominence to the fact that few of us Museum folks have even a casual general familiarity with the exhibits. How many times, on the day of the children's visit, were heard variations of the remark: "I'll be glad to help all I can, but I don't know anything about the exhibits!"

Members of the several departments are in touch with the displays in their own halls, naturally. But they seem rarely to make a point of visiting the others. One employee was delighted, while acting as guide, to discover a "new group"—the Timber Wolves! There are those who have never visited the Pygmy Group. And we venture to say that very few indeed have yet seen the Bryozoan Group.

There is nothing novel about the condition. It is the old story of the New Yorker who has never visited the Statue of Liberty or ascended the Woolworth Tower—although he has made a great point of mounting the Washington Monument and the Eiffel Tower, on his holiday trips. It is less a case of acute indifference than of chronic inertia. "They're always there; we can go any time." And here in the Museum we air that other formula: "There 's so little time, and so

much always to be done in one's own department." It's true, of course. And a deep interest in one's work is not only commendable, but essential to any achievement. On the other hand, our own affairs should not act as blinders. Absorption in one subject need not mean oblivion to all others. And he is a poor astronomer who has no time to give to mathematics.

We manage to make time for so many other things that an occasional glimpse at our immediate surroundings ought not to be beyond accomplishment. Not all of us have the background or the impulse to a keen scientific interest. But we are all able and should be eager to profit by the very unusual cultural opportunities so nearly presented. That Museum people do not largely benefit by their contacts is evident from the fact that they are so rarely seen in the exhibition halls. At least, we rarely see them. But that may be partially explained by our own infrequent presence there. It would be well worth the while of us all to make a point of hunting up new exhibits and of making pilgrimages, now and then, to some of the old ones we have never seen.

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*To make the most of dull hours, to make the best of dull people, to like a poor jest better than none, to wear a threadbare coat like a gentleman, to be outvoted with a smile, to hitch your wagon to the old horse if no star is handy—that is a wholesome philosophy.*

BLISS PERRY.

## IN THE FIELD

Another big discovery—the most wonderful yet—in the form of a sealed-up room, has just been made at the Pueblo Ruin in Aztec, New Mexico, which is in course of excavation by the Museum.

Dr. Wissler recently reported by letter to his associates in New York:

“The room is in perfect condition. The interior is plastered and painted in a brilliant white with dull red side borders and a running series of triangular designs. No room approaching this in beauty and perfection has ever been discovered in America. There are several adjoining rooms that seem to have some relation to this, but it will be some time before they can be dug out.

“What we have is obviously the holiest sanctum or shrine of these prehistoric people. There is not much in it, all the sacred objects having been removed from the altar. But a sacred serpent is carved in wood on the ceiling. It is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and of the finest workmanship. Nothing like this has ever before been found, to my knowledge. On the ceiling-beams are imprints of hands made by rubbing white paint on the palms and fingers and then pressing down upon the beams. Several strands of beautifully made rope hang from the ceiling, presumably for the support of hanging objects. On the floor were a large number of nicely cut stone slabs, one of which was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches thick.

“This room will be carefully protected from visitors and will be one of the best exhibits here.

“There is a painted room in one of the cliff houses in Mesa Verde Park that has some resemblance to this, but does not compare with the one we have just found. This room is, however, one more suggestion that the people who lived in the cliff houses were the founders of the culture at Aztec and Bonito.”

Dr. Wissler writes that the ruin is now most impressive, a large part of it having been uncovered by the Museum excavation party which has for five seasons past worked under the direction of Earl H. Morris:

“Since the greater part of the west side is now uncovered, one can get a full sweep over this immense complex of stone walls and quaint doorways. This west side of the ruin was occupied last, for here all

the rooms are well filled with objects left behind, whereas on the side first excavated and apparently long unoccupied we found little.

“Our excavations have revealed one calamity that befell this city. The greater part of the east and north sides were swept by fire. We can not be sure that this was due to one big fire, but it was most likely so. The ceilings were of wood, supported by great logs of cedar and spruce, overlaid by split cedar and bark. These fell down upon each other and lay in the lower rooms in great charred masses. No doubt many precious objects went out in this great fire. As I have said before, we found the bodies of several unfortunates caught in the rooms.

“As the fire did not reach the west side we find a large number of rooms with their ceilings still intact and household utensils on the floor just as they were left.

“I have spent some time estimating the amount of timber used in building this city. There were the logs of some 200 pine trees 30 feet long and about 12 inches in diameter. About 600 cedar logs of the same size, but averaging 10 feet in length. (The cedar here rarely produces a longer trunk.) About 1200 straight beautiful poles of pine and cotton wood. Finally there are not less than 100 cords of split cedar splints for covering the ceilings. All this wood was worked with stone. From this it is clear that these people were good lumberjacks.

“A Mexican who has been working for us just came in to report that he has uncovered a skeleton. Upon examination we found that the body had apparently been buried in a fallen room at the edge of the ruin. A little lower down we came upon the skeleton of his grandchild (?) probably about five years old.

“This reminds me that we have named the extreme southwest corner of the ruin ‘Potters’ Field.’ Among the bodies buried here no utensils or implements have been found, and they are not wrapped. This was also a poorly built section. The rooms contain very little. Further back the rooms have fine stone walls and the burials show every sign of wealth.

“A few days ago at the west side of the ruin the digging of a post hole brought to light the stone wall of a kiva below the level of the ruin. This seems to belong to a small but much older ruin that preceded.”

The season’s plan is to work out the main remaining portion of the west side of the ruin.



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## ON THE CALENDAR

August 3—Pennsylvania Teachers.

August 11—Teacher's College Club.

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## THE NEWS

A recent visitor to the Museum made the following comments:

“Your exhibits on the fourth floor are the best labeled; the exhibits on the third floor the most attractive; those on the second floor attractive and instructive but in need of labels; the first floor the hottest but the exhibits the most instructive; your elevators the poorest, and your attendants the most polite in any museum I ever visited.”

---

President Osborn has been kept from the Museum for several weeks as the result of being thrown from his horse. The injury sustained proved more serious than was first realized.

---

Professor and Mrs. T. D. A. Cockerell of Boulder, Colorado, have been welcome visitors at the Museum for a few days. Professor Cockerell spent the past month in Washington and is now on his way to England to work up the bees in the collections abroad.

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Mr. Nichols recently took an interesting trip with Dr. Townsend on the Aquarium's new boat and secured some new specimens.

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Mr. Crocco is in the hospital for a few days after undergoing minor operations.

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Mr. Sniffin had the misfortune to fall, injuring himself quite seriously. A subsequent nervous attack has placed him on the sick list for a few days.

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Dr. Chapman has been observed wearing gloves—Cause—Poison ivy.

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There are rumors that one of our carpenters who went on a fishing trip on the Fourth had a most unpleasant experience.

Mr. Sievers is the possessor of a young crow which is now kept in his rabbitry. Perhaps he is holding it until after election for some of his political opponents.

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Accountants from The Audit Company of New York have been engaged in making their semi-annual examination of the Museum's accounts.

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A storage room for ice is being constructed in the central basement, and bins for the storage of whale skeletons have been completed in the north wing basement.

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Mr. Andrews lately experienced a complete "knockout" from the deft hand of a prominent surgeon. R. C. says it took gas to do it though.

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Mr. Hyde is in charge of a Boy Scout Camp at Central Valley during the summer.

---

Mr. Julian A. Dimock, a son of the late Anthony W. Dimock, the well known writer of hunting and fishing articles and books of adventure, has recently donated to the Museum upwards of 4,000 negatives which he made on trips while accompanying his father on his many expeditions. Without doubt this gift is one of the most valuable and distinctive of its kind ever received in the Museum.

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Classes from the summer school at Columbia are frequently noticed about the halls. They are most enthusiastic over the Habitat Bird Groups and exhibits in the Darwin Hall. As to Dinosaurs, a student was heard to repeat the old farmer's statement concerning the camel—"There ain't no such animile." And speaking of Dinosaurs, Mark Twain once remarked to President Osborn, after looking at the Brontosaurus, that if he (Osborn) hadn't run out of plaster he would have made him seventy-five feet long.

The elephants in the Akeley studio are now in such a stage of completion that by removing the curtains in the East Gallery Hall these truly remarkable examples of modern taxidermy could be made available for public appreciation.

---

Donald B. MacMillan, leader of the Crocker Land Expedition, is building a protected motor schooner for service in exploration of Baffin Land in 1921.

---

President Osborn sent the following letter of greeting by airplane to Roald Amundsen at Nome, Alaska:

"The American Museum of Natural History welcomes your return from your great journey through the Northeast Passage and incidentally the circumnavigation of the Northern globe. We send our heartfelt congratulations on this the third great achievement of your life as an explorer. We trust that this finds yourself and members of your valiant party in good health and strength, and that you have not suffered any losses. As soon as we learn the details of your route, we shall map it on our Polar globe. With best personal wishes and those of my scientific colleagues in the American Museum."

---

John T. Davis, formerly employed as a carpenter, and who retired March 1st, 1917, died at the home of his daughter at Blawenburg, N. J., July 16th.

---

With the exception of one or two men, the entire force of the Construction Department will be away on their vacations during the last three weeks of August.

---

"Vic" Devoto intends to spend part of his time with his parents at Hillsdale Manor, N. J., and the rest at the Garibaldi Castle on Staten Island.

---

Jake Shrope will resume his piratical operations with his house-boat on Princess Bay and the Sound.

Joe Rowell will spend his vacation at his country home in Fort Lee.

Instead of going to Newport this year, Mr. Blomberg intends to tour the Berkshires in a flivver.

Elmer Daugherty will go to the old homestead in Newfield, N. J.

C. Moyer and B. Palmer expect to spend most of their time at home.

R. Nimmo expects to take a trip up to Atley's farm in Dutchess County.

C. Allgoever will remain on his farm at Northport.

Joe Tyson will spend the first couple of weeks of his vacation on a farm near Albany, and the rest on the Hudson River in his canoe.

Chief Beers is going to stay at Bushkill, Pa., for two weeks and use the remaining two for a tour through Maine in his car.

Things have been pretty quiet in the Museum since Frank Vitolo went away on his vacation. He is at present staying at Bushkill, Pa.

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## MUSEUM SPECIMENS:

What And Where Are They?

Pteranodon  
Beetle Spectrum  
Tree Oysters  
Paper Bread  
Cloisonné  
"Caliph"  
Mountain Leather  
Fossil Aquarium  
Life Mask of Lincoln

Bird with Teeth  
Bird without Wings  
Knot Records  
Kakemono  
Seismograph  
Ramshorn Lanterns  
Panama Canal Model

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*The point of view has much to do with one's opinions, and a skyline is often mistaken for the horizon.*

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## GRIN AND BEAR IT

Lady, to Joseph Cassen: "Will you please tell me where to find the Hall of Horrors?"

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Visitor: "Where is the machine that makes earthquakes?" (the seismograph).

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Said a sightseer in the Shell Hall, to an attendant, giving a knowing wink of the "you can't fool me" significance: "I should really like to know just how much of the brilliant coloring on these shells is natural and how much is due to artificial means."

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We mortals have to swat and shoo  
The flies from dawn to dark,  
Because Noah didn't swat the two  
That roosted in the ark.

---

"I believe in exercise," said the old mule, "but I must confess I never enjoyed taking it on the tow-path." "Ah!" exclaimed his bright young son, "that's where you draw the line, eh?"

---

Mr. Belanske, the other day, was the victim of an individual who protested in strong terms against the presence of an African chieftain

and a Chinese coolie in the same case with a white woman (Types exhibit, Hall of Primates).

James McGrath, who operates the elevators, complains that some one is always picking on him. No sooner does he get his ear on the upper levels than some one calls him down.

The Way We Feel About the Museologist Jokes:

"How did you like that joke I just told you?"

"Fine! I always did enjoy that joke."

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All contributions to the MUSEOLOGIST should be addressed to the Publicity Committee.

Help to make this *your* paper.

Mr. Beers has made arrangements with H. Kamber & Co. whereby employees may secure clothing according to the details given below. Those wishing to take advantage of the offer must have the detachable card validated by the Bursar, Mr. Smyth.

H. Kamber & Co., Wholesale Clothiers of No. 708 Broadway, have agreed to deal with the employees of the American Museum of Natural History on the same basis as with department stores and retail clothiers.

The manufacturer offers a selection of over 100 patterns in thirteen 'ranges.' Each 'range' includes a number of sample cloths in various textures and colorings which make possible a satisfactory selection.

All patterns in No. 1 range cost \$22.50 a suit. Each succeeding range carries an increase of \$1.00 a suit until the finest grade is reached (range No. 13) at \$37.50 per suit. At the prevailing retail prices this means a saving of from 25 to 33  $\frac{1}{3}$ %.

The suits offered are this season's fabrics and styles. A choice of six different styles offered is subject to the following conditions: double breasted, \$1.00 extra; stouts, 5% extra; silk linings, .75 per suit extra.

The suits are stock size and cut to standard measurements. Minor alterations necessary for a satisfactory fit are furnished free of charge.

An identification card of introduction will be furnished to each or any employee, who then can call at the salesrooms and personally make his purchase.

.....

**H. KAMBER & CO.**  
708 BROADWAY  
New York City

—

This will serve to introduce

Mr. ....

who is an employee of the American Museum  
of Natural History.

Signed .....

Bursar.

.....





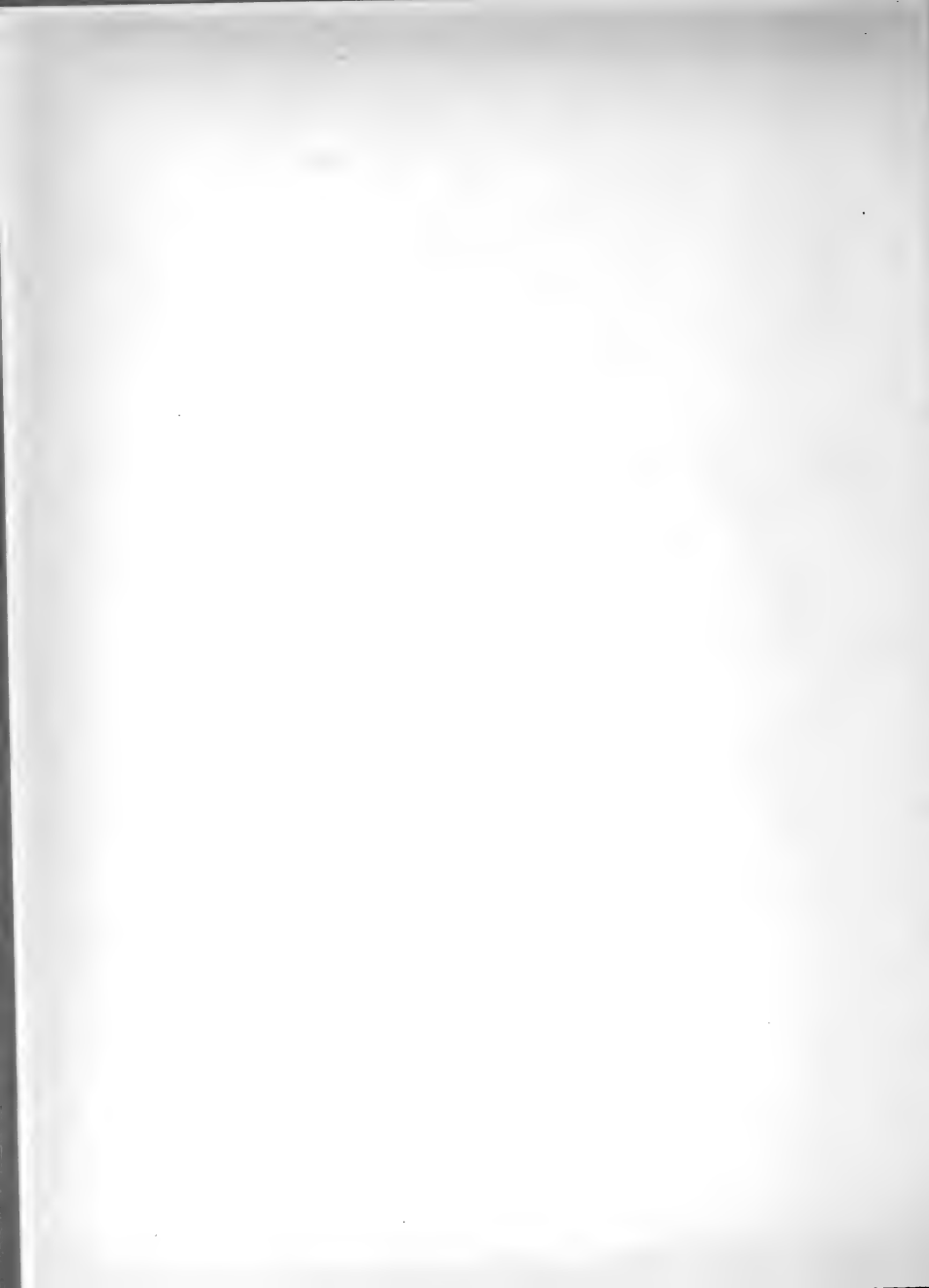


Jumping at conclusions is about the only mental  
exercise some people take.

From "*The Trotty Veck Messengers*"

ISSUED BY THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE *of*  
*The* AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

*Life is short—too short to get everything.  
Choose you must, and as you choose, choose  
only the best—in friends, in books, in rec-  
reation, in everything.*



# THE MUSEOLOGIST

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Volume I

October, 1920

Number 4

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The peculiar quality of Thoreau's mind lay in its happy blending of the spirit of precise investigation with the genius for beauty and the inspiration of wonder. These, with his illuminating imagination, swift humor and philosophical bias, gave to all his observations an essential originality.

Not formally trained in science, but minutely observant and keenly responsive to the manifestations and moods of nature, he saw with the eyes of a naturalist and the wonder of a novice. And always he showed that intimate attraction for his subject that defines the amateur.

"Henry talks about Nature just as if she'd been born and brought up in Concord," said Madame Hoar.

His bent for the life of outdoors, emphasized by an un-social disposition, made inevitable his revolt against the struggle for existence, so exacting, in organized society, and leaving so little leisure—sometimes, even, so little impulse—to carry on spiritual growth.

"The mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation. What is called resignation is confirmed desperation," he said; and:

"The cost of a thing is the amount of what I will call life which is required to be exchanged for it, immediately or in the long run."

So, for the sake of finding a closer and uninterrupted contact with nature, and to demonstrate that the exertion of maintenance need play only a very minor part in life, he retired, at the age of twenty-eight, to the hut he had built at Walden. From there, after two years filled with adventures in natural history, he returned to Concord, having shown that the struggle for existence can be subordinated to a broader living, but evidently content not to prolong the experiment into custom. Perhaps, in spite of himself and unconsciously, he was drawn nearer to his kind.

Curiously, his study of Indian ethnology fired to enthusiasm his human sympathies, left strangely cold by casual association with his neighbors. Apart from such notable exceptions as his friendship with Emerson, he seems never to have acquired the facility—as he did not possess the instinct—for social intercourse. His remark may be taken literally:

“I should not talk so much about myself, were there anybody else whom I know as well. Unfortunately, I am confined to this theme by the narrowness of my experience.” It is doubtful, on the other hand, whether he had any larger self-knowledge than most of us.

His humor, oddly exuberant in view of his solitary habits, reflected his social detachment. Although reverent, in the truest sense, to an unusual degree, his witticisms were frequently of a superficial flippancy giving an initial effect of irreverence. But they were actually, for the most part, shrewd satire directed against nothing more lofty than the artificialities and smallnesses of humanity. Wider human relationships would surely, in a mind so fundamentally genial, have mellowed this pungency to a more philosophical tolerance. But he was not a misanthrope, who said:



"I never asked thy leave to let me love thee,—I have a right. I love thee not as something private and personal, which is your own, but as something universal and worthy of love, which I have found. . . . The Friend asks no return but that his Friend will religiously accept and wear and not disgrace his apotheosis of him. They cherish each other's hopes. They are kind to each other's dreams."

Nor does he deserve the charge—sometimes made against him—of provincialism. It is true that he never felt the urge to travel, and that his journeyings were not of great distance or duration. It is true that he said, when urged to visit Paris:

"Paris could but be a stepping-stone to Concord," and, on returning from a short trip to Canada:

"What I got by going to Canada was a cold."

But he had come to realize, through his gift of extensive and penetrating observation, that in and about Concord there was more of nature to be seen and studied than he could hope to include in several lifetimes of investigation. And he was averse to dissipating his energies.

Thoreau was a layman who went through the world with wide-open eyes, eagerly examining into the ways of nature; he was a naturalist who never lost, in his passion for exact knowledge, the glamour of beauty, the thrill of mystery.

---

*Life is a place of service, and in that service one has to suffer a great deal that is hard to bear, but more often to experience a great deal of joy.*

*But that joy can be real only if people look upon their life as a service, and have a definite object in life outside themselves and their personal happiness.*

TOLSTOI.

## “TRAMP IRON”

Prior to the smelting and refining of certain materials a device is used to remove what is known as “tramp iron”—bits of scrap, nuts, broken bolts, rusty washers, nails, all the wandering riffraff of machinery, that comes from no one knows where. If it should remain, it would, at the best, lessen the purity of the finished product; at the worst, it would do irreparable damage.

To extract all this harmful foreign matter, simply and thoroughly, requires—merely a magnet in the right spot. Placed above the crusher feed it draws aside all the dangerous bits of metal and drops them into the scrap heap where they belong.

In the process of every human institution and of every mind, there is “tramp iron.” Its effects are the slowing up of business, errors, human explosions; at the best, waste—at the worst, disaster; and the remedy is as simple as a magnet. It is the use of a mechanism with which we are all equipped. The human will, given its chance to control, can eliminate the “tramp iron” in our characters and in our daily work. Give it its opportunity to “pull,” and the tricks of thought and action, all the trifling bad habits that lessen the value of our finished product, will promptly and automatically go where they belong—into the scrap heap.

A great capitalist and business man—Andrew Carnegie—was recently asked what he considered to be the most important factor in modern industrial life, the contribution of labor, of capital, or of brains. He answered the question with another: “Which is the most important leg of a three-legged stool?”

*Reprinted by courtesy of The Guaranty News.*

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## THE NEWS

The Swedish scientific expedition to Canada and the United States, composed of Baron de Geer, his wife and two other of his most experienced assistants, Drs. Ernst Antevs and Ragnar Lidén, was conducted through the Museum by President Osborn shortly after their arrival in this city.

The object of the expedition, as described by Baron de Geer, is to execute in Southern Canada and Northern United States a comprehensive series of measurements in order to test the international utility of his theory of determining the chronology of the past 12,000 years by observations of clay laminations. Since 1878, he has worked out and utilized a method of determining, by actual counting of certain seasonally distinctly laminated clay-layers, the chronology of the past 12,000 years, or the period that witnessed the evolution of man as well as of the whole fauna and flora of those parts of Northern Europe and North America which during the Ice Age were barren deserts covered by extensive ice-sheets, but have since that time become changed into the very centers of civilization.

By the new method of investigation it has been shown possible, Baron de Geer believes, to determine, step by step, how the large ice-sheets receded and melted away, this being registered from the melting season of every year by the annual deposition of melting water sediment and especially of seasonally laminated clays.

The annual lamina from warmer years being thicker and from colder ones thinner, the chronological self-registering is at the same time a thermographical one. In the same way the annual means of the recent temperatures of the air show very similar changes all over the same climatic zones of the earth, and especially over the named large regions which from the same cause were glaciated during the Ice Age. In the same way the ancient normal variation of the annual temperature of the air, as registered by the lamina of the clay, has been found to be astonishingly coincident, not only at a great number of places in all parts of Sweden even at distances of more than a thousand kilometres and, where investigations hitherto have been carried out, in the adjoining countries, but, what is still more remarkable, the same identity of variation seems to occur also between several different points in North America and corresponding parts of the continuous Swedish time-scale, now worked out without interruption for the last 15,000 years.

Baron de Geer expects to establish through the application of his theory the laws regulating the whole recession of the great ice-sheet, the accurate dating of the time-periods, and the amount of time which the plants and animals have had at their disposal for immigration and settlement throughout the northern part of America, as well as the time required for the development of the soil and the vegetable mould, for the

rivers and the lakes in their erosional work, and for the evolution of our prehistoric ancestors.

The theory has aroused great interest, and will without doubt be very far-reaching in its consequences. Geologists from Canada and the United States are keenly interested in the investigation.

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The British Delegation to our Pilgrim Tercentenary arrived in New York on September 20th. They will be entertained by the Museum during their stay.

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Dr. Wissler has returned from Hawaii and taken up his residence in Washington, where he has entered upon his duties as Chairman of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council. He is continuing to edit the Museum's Anthropological Papers. Miss Weitzner is in Washington assisting in both phases of his work. During his short stay in the Museum after returning from Hawaii, he stated that the conference there was very successful, work having been planned for a comprehensive survey of the Pacific Islands which will cover a period of years and in which a number of countries will participate.

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Miss Hood has returned to her work after a three-months' leave of absence which she greatly enjoyed.

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Mr. Thomson writes from Nebraska that he has been successful in obtaining a number of specimens of fossil Rhinoceros and Moropus.

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Dr. Van Name is enjoying a two-months' trip to the coast. He has visited some of the National Parks, and is now in California.

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Dr. Hikoshichiro Matsumoto, Assistant Professor of Paleontology in the University at Sendai, Japan, is spending several months at the Museum, where he is studying the fauna of the Late Tertiary and Glacial Periods in Japan and prehistoric human remains in Japan. Dr. Matsumoto has published a monograph on the brittle starfish of Japan, and papers on the fossil mammals of China and other subjects.

The new editorial room of *Natural History* has been completed, including the installation of a number of very neat cabinets. The office is a great improvement on the former editorial room.

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Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Smyth spent part of September at Indian Lake, in the Adirondaeks.

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Mr. Sniffin is recovering from his illness resulting from a fall. We are all glad to see him looking so much better.

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President Osborn has just returned from a three-weeks' camping and fishing trip in the Laurentian Highlands northwest of Quebec, in the game reservation of the Tourilli Club. It is interesting to note that Comptroller Craig is spending his vacation in the adjoining preserves of the Triton Club.

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We understand that Mr. Ramshaw is building a bungalow. He expects to need it some time next spring—so rumors say.

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Miss Remyey has just completed a vacation in Canada, during which she enjoyed a trip on the Saguenay River.

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While away in the mountains, some two hundred miles from New York, Joe Tyson had the temerity to try to hold back a rapidly moving Ford. He came out second-best in the contest and spent nearly two weeks with his leg swathed in bandages. His respect for Fords has gone up 200% since he picked himself up out of the dirt.

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The public lectures of the City's Department of Education to be given at the Museum start early in October.

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As one instance of the Museum's growing success in interesting school children in natural history, comes the gift of a bit of bog-iron found by a Long Island boy who believed it to be a meteorite. He was wrong, this time. But he may be right another time.

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And speaking of interesting the children, Mr. Hyde's work with the Boy Scouts is getting on famously and assuming gratifying proportions.

Mr. Hyde was originally invited by the Interstate Park Commission, and later by the Boy Scout organization, to develop a permanent local natural history museum for the Scouts of the encampment at Kohanawake Lakes, near Bear Mountain.

The object of the movement is to stimulate among the Scouts an intelligent love of nature, and to impress upon them the fact that they do not need to make long hikes to find natural history specimens of interest. Building accommodation has been provided for the purpose by the Bear Mountain authorities, and the Museum has loaned collections of mounted birds and other specimens, while the Zoological Park has loaned examples of the poisonous snakes of the locality. This was done in order to give the work a start. The boys themselves, however, will collect the specimens for permanent exhibition in their museum.

There are eighteen camps situated on the three lakes, averaging about one hundred boys to a camp. About one-tenth of the boys stay in camp for the summer, but the personnel of the other nine tenths changes about every two weeks. On the basis of these figures, it is estimated that some 10,000 boys attend the camps each summer. These boys are now receiving talks and practical training in field collecting, the preparation, mounting and exhibiting of natural history specimens.

Work has already been commenced in organizing groups of Scouts, each with its curator, assistant curator and chief collector. A library has been provided, and to one group, which became interested in dissecting, a microscope was given for use in its observations.

The program for next year includes at least four additional scientific workers, and six assisting instructors chosen from among the boys themselves. Work in the collection, study and preparation of specimens will without doubt be added to the list of Boy Scout requirements, and credit will be given for it. The boys have responded with great enthusiasm to the new appeal.

Nor did the return from the camps put an end to their interest. Winter hikes to the Scout Museum have already been planned. And the number of Scouts to be seen about our own halls and laboratories testifies to a lively present interest.

Among other members of the Museum's staff to take part in the movement, are Messrs. Lutz, Chapin and Noble, who during the ten-day conference of Scout Executives held in September conferred with the Scout leaders on methods of presentation, and led hikes for the

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purpose of initiating the officers of the Scout organization into the pleasures and advantages of field work.

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The workers in the Construction Department wish to express through the *Museologist* their appreciation of the generous increase which they received. Coming as it did just after the vacation period, it was doubly welcome. The Department has received additional equipment funds and has added four new names to its roster. They are G. Coughlin, a painter; H. Otto, a machinist; and C. Schwarz and C. Zabriskie, carpenters.

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Henry Hundertpfund, as delegate of the Wallace A. Downs Post (No. 26) of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, attended the national convention of the organization recently held in Washington.

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Miss Vreeland and Miss Mook were among late vacationists.

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On his recent visit to Morehead City, Mr. Bell was successful in obtaining a large number of excellent casts. The species secured include the Tiger, Black-tip, Sandbar, Bonnet-nose, Hammerhead, Nurse and Cub Sharks, and a very large Whip Ray. A small devilfish was also obtained. On opening up one of the Tiger Sharks, Mr. Bell found the undigested remains (in five or six pieces) of a shark which must in life have measured between eight and nine feet. The casts will soon be placed on exhibition.

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James McGovern, our head night watchman, who has been on a three-months' leave of absence following his breakdown, has recovered his usual health, and returns to the Museum the first of October.

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A new small group showing four coyotes on a typical bit of prairie sparsely dotted with buffalo grass and rose-mallow has just been placed on exhibition in the Hall of North American Mammals, near the Timber Wolf Group.

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Dr. O'Connell has returned to the Museum. She is working on a collection of Jurassic ammonites from Cuba which were obtained by Mr. Barnum Brown.

Mr. Peter McDermott, who recently underwent an operation at the Presbyterian Hospital, is recovering.

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Among a number of interesting and valuable new acquisitions, the following are especially to be noted: a collection of photographs, mainly of racial types, from Transcaucasia, the gift of Mr. Copley Amory, Jr.; a collection of phonographic records of African and North American Indian music, the gift of Miss Natalie Curtis; 37 American and Oriental pearl shells containing pearly growths, the gift of Mr. George W. Korper; 650 birds collected by Mr. Watkins in Peru; a collection of 232 ethnological specimens from Peru, obtained through funds supplied by Mr. Morgan; and 303 herpetological specimens from Colombia, obtained through exchange. The Museum has also undertaken the purchase of twelve objects of gold from Peru, believed to be of great age and value. They include breastplates, collars and plumes and vessels.

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One of our number—William Costello, of the book-keeping department—was near the corner of Wall Street and Broadway, on his way to J. P. Morgan's office, at the time of the explosion on September 16th. Not knowing the cause or location of the disturbance, he continued to the Morgan building. When martial law was declared a short time after the explosion, Mr. Costello was caught in the district, and detained until half past three in the afternoon. He was greatly impressed with the destruction and suffering caused by the explosion.

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Mr. Langham has returned from Milwaukee, where he attended the National Convention of Stationary Engineers.

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Some time ago a model of a full-formed, long-horned steer, one and a half feet high, was displayed in connection with one of our health food exhibits. The model has since been lost, and diligent search has failed to find it. It was an unusually fine model, the work of Roswell Flower Baerman, afterward killed in France, and was made when the boy was only sixteen years old. His parents are most anxious to secure the piece if it is still in existence, and have asked the *Museologist* to announce that they will pay a reward of \$25.00 to any one who will help them to recover the model.



On Sunday, September 26th, Mr. Benjamin Connolly was married. We offer our congratulations and all good wishes.

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On September 21st, Dr. A. K. Haagner, Director of the National Zoological Gardens at Pretoria, showed some remarkable lantern slides and motion pictures of South African animals.

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The American Museum baseball nine will play the Metropolitan Museum team on Saturday, October 9th, at 1:15 P. M., on the Central Park Sheep Meadow. All welcome. No admission fee. Team will leave here at 12:30.

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Mr. Clarence A. Hough, who on behalf of the Chicago Art Institute is investigating various methods of propaganda for institutions of art and science, visited the Museum in September and was given a complete survey of the publicity methods employed here. He expressed great surprise at the scope of the work, in which the American Museum holds the position of pioneer.

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Owing to the absence of a very large number of employees on vacation, no September number of the *Museologist* was issued.

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*Those men who try to do something and fail, are infinitely better than those who try to do nothing and beautifully succeed.*

JENKIN LLOYD JONES.

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## IN THE FIELD

We take pleasure in quoting from a letter of August 1st, sent us by Mr. Anthony, in Ecuador:

"We had a very comfortable passage down, making excellent connections at Panama and arriving at Guayaquil on July 1st. We spent a week about that city getting things lined up and doing a little collecting too. We took a side-wheel steamer then for about 23 hours down the coast to Santa Rosa where we got eight mules, six for our equipment and two saddle mules and then crossed over the western range of the Andes to Portovelo where the mines are located. This is a wonderful trail, one of the most difficult for travellers in Southern Ecuador, but at this time of the year it is dry and so it was merely a question of hard

riding. We were two days getting in, the second day being 13 hours in the saddle and arising at 3:00 A. M. to start by moonlight.

"We have made our base at Portovelo and an ideal base it makes. We were very graciously received and given a house to ourselves, a concrete structure with electric lights, running water, shower bath, distilled water and ice delivered daily, and not at all what one might expect in the wilderness of Southern Ecuador. It is all the result of the push and initiative of the Americans, however, and the company deserves great credit for their model mining camp. There are twenty-odd Americans employed there and several hundred natives. The mines were first opened by the Spaniards in 1540 and have been worked off and on ever since. By the way, my address will be, care of the South American Development Company, Guayaquil, Ecuador, all the time I am down here.

"Things are very expensive at Portovelo because everything must be carried in over this steep trail, a trail that fords the Rio Santa Rosa twenty times in the first six hours out and climbs up to 6,300 feet before twelve hours are passed. I saw steel cable go in to the mine, one piece, loaded on thirteen mules, single file, each mule with a few coils on its back. Local products are not so dear; we get sugar for \$.07 to \$.10 a pound, while a bottle of aguardiente is about \$.17 gold.

"We worked about Portovelo for a week and then made our first camp in the coast range at 5,400 feet where we have now been for some twelve days. We return to our base this next Thursday. We are getting a fine lot of specimens and if we are as fortunate during the remainder of the trip we shall have a wonderful collection. Wish you could have sat down to dinner with us the other evening, the day I got into a troop of howler monkeys and bagged four. The ones we ate were delicious.

"Cherrie is a dandy to be in camp with and we get along fine. Our hours are a little long on the front end, that is we get up about 5 each morning and help lift the sun up over the mountains; but then on the the other hand 8 P. M. is scandalously late for us to be up."

Apropos of Mr. Anthony's remarks concerning the South American Development Company, the feeling of appreciation seems to be mutual. Officials of the Company, on receiving acknowledgment of the Museum's gratitude for their splendid cooperation with the Ecuador expedition, sent a warm expression of esteem for the members of the expedition. They stated that excellent addresses made by Mr. Cherrie on Poosevel's trip to South America and Mr. Anthony on mammals had been greatly enjoyed by the Company's employees.

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Mr. Nelson and Mr. Hyde have left on a 6-weeks' expedition. They have gone to Grand Gulch, Utah, where twenty years ago an expedition was conducted by the Wetherills under the direction of Mr. B. T. B. Hyde who, with his brother, was at that time financing expeditions in the Southwest. The present trip is planned to locate definitely the caves and ruins from which the collections were taken formerly. This region was occupied by the cliff-dwellers who built the many-roomed houses often placed in caves, and also by another people of quite distinct physical type who are known particularly for their baskets, of which a large collection is owned by the Museum. The party now in the field hopes to determine the relative ages and times of occupation of these peoples. The expedition is financed and accompanied by two friends of the Museum.

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Dr. Matthew has left on a visit to Europe, where he will remain until about the first of December. He is accompanied by Mrs. Matthew. His primary object is to examine a large private collection of vertebrate fossils, recently offered to us for purchase, in Esthonia. Incidentally he will visit museums in Stockholm, Upsala, Frankfort, Munich, Basle, Lyons, Paris, Brussels, London, and other cities. He will probably also go to Italy.

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Dr. Reeds and Mr. Hill spent the month of September collecting in New York and Pennsylvania. Judging from the amount of material already arrived at the Museum, they have been very successful.

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## THE BOOK SHELF

The latest Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society is given over entirely to a paper by Mr. Lang on the White Rhinoceros of the Belgian Congo.

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Dr. Crampton has an article in the current National Geographic on South American field-work.

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Articles by Mr. Andrews will appear in early numbers of Asia and Harper's.

The leading article in September's Country Life is by Messrs. Lutz and Watson, on our brilliant butterflies.

The Museum Library has just purchased the first twenty-seven volumes of the Anatomische Hef e. This completes our set to date. Another important recent accession is the seventy-volume set (complete) of Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT



"Gee! It must have been some job to bury that bone!"

Says one of our entomologists: "A man had been in several times saying that he wanted a collection of dragon flies identified. Finally I told him to bring them in the next Saturday afternoon when I should have a little leisure time and I would identify them for him. 'Oh,' said the man, 'I haven't caught them yet.'"

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Is the objection to any increase of fare a sign that everybody is feeling fed up?

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Visitor (interested in the Tide Pool Group): "What is that little green spiny animal there?"

Mr. H.: "That? Oh, that's only the *Strongylocentrotus droeh-bachiensis*."

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Woman to Attendant: "Will you be good enough to tell me what the word palæontology means?"

Attendant: "Begorra, Mom, that's more than I know meself."

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A sailor on leave was heard to say to his companion who was standing spellbound before the model of the malaria mosquito: "Aw, come on. It's a fake. Never was a mosquito as large as that." He was less credulous than the lady who exclaimed, on seeing the same model: "Gracious! In what part of the world do mosquitoes grow to that size?"

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Printers' errors are often funny. There was the printer who, in setting up an eloquent tribute to our soldiers, used, in his first proof, the term "bottle-scarred veterans," and who, through some accident, corrected his final copy to read "battle-scared veterans." But not all the credit for the mistakes we see every day belongs to the printer. Careless writing accounts for many. We quote a few gleanings from English papers, collected by an English paper:

"To be let. Charming little gentleman's pleasure farm."

"There was one summer when he lived by himself in a lonely old houseboat on the Thames, from which he paddled himself ashore every morning in a top-hat." (This called for a comment from Punch to the effect that the only drawback to this kind of craft is that it accommodates only a single skull.)

"Wild Animals. I have been told that when men are attacked and killed by wild animals there is no sensation of pain. Can anyone who has had experience confirm this?"

"Do not waste any time in entering for our competition."

"Try our 2s. butter. No one can touch it."

As a result of bad arrangement in an Irish newspaper, the following note appeared:

"In a collision between his vehicle and a tramcar yesterday a passenger was injured and removed to a hospital. For other sporting news see page 6."

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"Why are the days longer in summer than in winter," asked the teacher.

"Because it is warmer in summer, and that causes everything to expand."

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All contributions to the MUSEOLOGIST should be addressed to the Publicity Committee.

Help to make this *your* paper.







Digging wells is about the only business where you don't have to begin at the bottom.

From "*The Trotty Veck Messengers.*"



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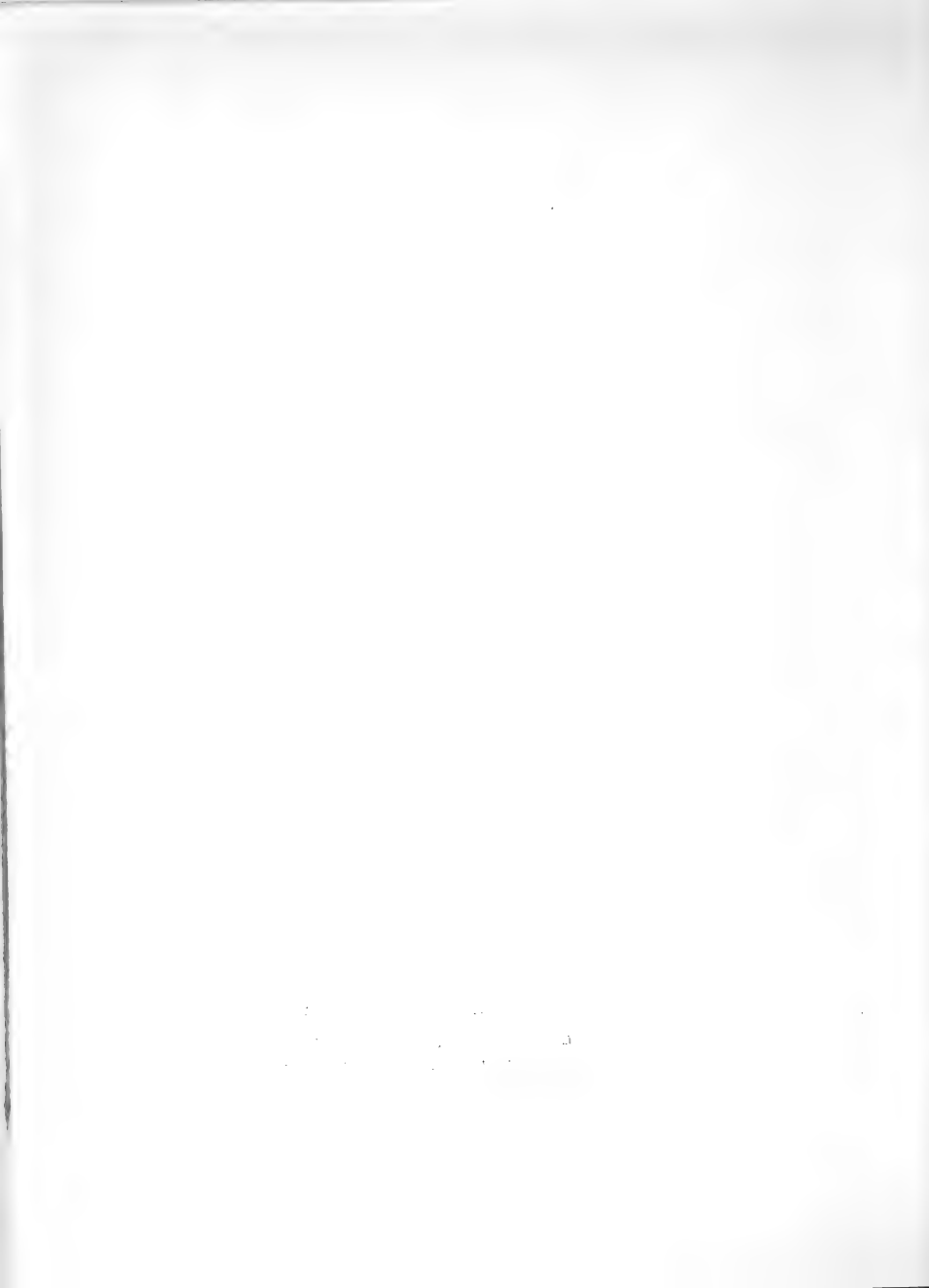
MUSEOLOGIST

NOVEMBER 1920

ISSUED BY THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE *of*  
*The* AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

*If you hit the mark you must aim  
a little above it; every arrow that  
flies feels the attraction of earth.*

*Longfellow*



# THE MUSEOLOGIST

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*This little magazine is devoted to the internal affairs of the Museum. It exists for the sake of all the Museum workers, and offers itself as a ready medium through which they may come into closer touch with each other and with the Corporation.*

*It is issued by the Publicity Committee.*

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Volume I

November, 1920

Number 5

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## “DO THE MOST IMPORTANT THING FIRST”

The new year of the Museum opens in the autumn when the men return from explorations in the field and when those who are not so fortunate as to explore return from their vacations. It is a time for the interchange of experiences, for the renewal of the ideals of Museum life, and for plans and resolutions for the next long spell of Museum work.

Conditions have entirely changed in several departments, because it has been necessary to decrease the number of the working force in order to bring the pay of those who remained up to a point adequate to meet the high cost of living and the high rentals. In brief, it costs twice as much to operate the Museum as it did ten years ago, and the question with every officer and with every curator is whether it is possible through greater energy and more intelligent and intensive effort to speed up the work so that the Museum will not suffer through this inevitable thinning of our ranks. In every branch of our activity it is desirable to consider every moment of time as affording the golden opportunity for getting something done, whether it be a bit of preparation, a line of manuscript, or the finishing of an exhibition case.

“Getting things done” is a prosaic motto for the year 1920-21, but not an ill-timed one. The number of half-finished pieces of work in the Museum is countless, work

begun with high hopes and great promises. Thirty years ago, when I began my work in the Museum, I sought the advice of one of the most effective men in our public life as to how to get things done when there were so many interruptions on every side. He gave me a motto which has been priceless. It came from Samuel J. Tilden, one of the great governors of the State of New York, who was in the habit of writing it on a small piece of paper and reading it over every morning while he shaved. It was this:

*“Do the most important thing first.”*

This I have found to be one of the secrets of an effective year. Consider all the things before you and select the one which is most important to do first. You will not thus follow the line of least resistance, but often the line of greatest resistance and the line which presents the most obstacles. I have found it far easier to attend to my correspondence and clean up the details of my office, than to do a bit of hard research work. I have no doubt it is easier for every curator to arrange for a coming meeting or to dispatch all the many details of daily administration, but suppose that in response to this daily question the still small voice of conscience dictates,—the most important thing in my department is to write labels, or, the most important thing in my department is to finish up a long-delayed piece of literary work, or, the most important thing is to take the disorder out of certain exhibitions. I believe that Samuel J. Tilden’s motto repeated every morning by every member of our staff, high and low, would have wonderful results throughout the entire Museum. Let the artists apply this rule no less than the painters; the preparators no less than the masons; the high curators no less than the youngest of their assistants.

Thus, two years hence, when the enlargement of the building so long hoped for becomes a reality, we shall be



able to enter on the arrangement of the new exhibition halls with a feeling that the old exhibition halls are all up to the concert pitch of their public educational value.

The Administration of the City of New York has recently shown its confidence and even enthusiasm for the great educational work which the Museum is doing in the public schools. We have won the confidence and esteem of the entire present municipal administration, not through political means, but through a clear and straightforward exposition of what we are actually doing; not through promises, but through performance. We believe that this offers the brightest augury for the long-delayed extension of our building, for which we have now been waiting for fifteen years. In the next number of THE MUSEOLOGIST we shall say something about new building plans.

In the meantime let every one of our small army of 330 workers consider every morning what is the most important thing and proceed to do it with all his might. Let us work together with good-will. Let us work as rapidly as is consistent with perfect results. Let us produce each day as much as it is possible to produce.

*Henry Fairfield Osborn.*

President

*Who of us could endure a world, although cut up into five-acre lots and having no man upon it who was not well fed and well housed, without the divine folly of honor, without the senseless passion of knowledge outreaching the flaming bounds of the passion, without ideals the essence of which is that they never can be achieved.*

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

## COOPERATION

"Action and reaction are equal and in contrary directions," Sir Isaac Newton declared in one of his three famous laws of motion. Restated as a law of human behavior, the rule would be:

"Action and reaction are equal and in the same direction."

That is why there is a distinct practical value, as well as a personal satisfaction, in carrying into one's business life the same consideration, good will and sincerity that one offers one's friends. It brings a substantial return in the form of cheerful cooperation. It makes things move more easily and rapidly.

An automobile can be cranked into action if it has no self-starter; it can fuss along even if not all its cylinders are in condition; and it can cover the ground on flat tires. It may not ride well nor rapidly under those conditions, but it will get there. But however fine its type of motor, and in however excellent condition it be otherwise, if for any reason its oil stop flowing, the folks inside had best walk home. For serious trouble, and expensive trouble, is bound to result from driving a motor that is getting no oil. And, similarly, any business that is being driven without regard for the lubrication of its parts will have frequent burn-outs.

Courtesy and good fellowship make the most effective lubricating oil for the machinery of business. They keep the bearings rolling freely, and prevent discordant noises and the discomfort and damage of friction-produced heat. And they promote the condition that makes for the highest efficiency—the smooth coordination of all the parts in accomplishing the purpose of the whole. In business, that condition is called cooperation.

Initiative, organization, equipment, are all invaluable. But where many people are working together, none of these is more important than cooperation. It is the degree of cooperation that determines whether a project is to advance steadily and in a straight line, or spasmodically and with frequent indirections. And cooperation or its lack grows out of all the trifles of every day's intercourse. Cooperation is a general attitude of mind. It may be the prevailing disposition, and, if so, will be the greatest motive force, of any undertaking in which a number of people are associated.

*Every man has two educations, one which he receives from others, and one, more important, which he gives to himself.*

GIBBON

## AMONG THOSE PRESENT



**Walter Granger**

Mr. Granger came to the Museum on the last day of September, 1890. He was attached to the staff of Superintendent Wallace, but spent most of his time in the Taxidermy Department. The following Spring he was entered as a regular member of the Department of Taxidermy.

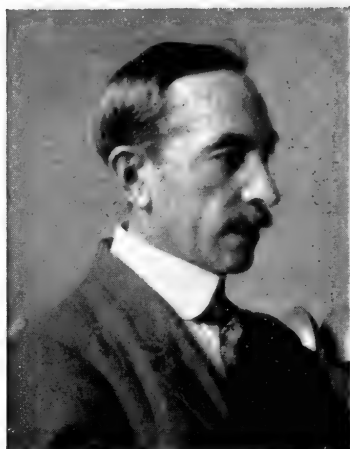
His first field work was done in the fall of 1893 under Dr. Chapman's direction, in the vicinity of Englewood, N. J. His first expedition came in 1894, when, as a collector for the Department of Mammalogy, he joined the Museum's paleontological party under Dr. J. L. Wortman, and spent the summer in Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota. In the following year, 1895, he was again with the fossil collecting

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party, in Utah and Wyoming, devoting half his time to the collection of mammals and half to the collection of fossils. The next year he became permanently connected with the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology, but continued for some years to collect small mammals, from time to time, as opportunity offered, for Dr. Allen. In all, he has made twenty expeditions to the Rocky Mountain Region, the last one in 1918, and has been in charge of these parties since 1899. In 1907, he accompanied the expedition which, under President Osborn's leadership, explored the fossil fields of Fayûm, Egypt.

Mr. Granger's work in the fossil fields of the West has covered a considerable range, geographically from New Mexico to Montana, and geologically from the dinosaur beds of the Jurassic down to the sands of the Glacial Period. For the past fifteen years his special work has been the thorough exploration of the Eocene deposits of the Rocky Mountains, in which are found the remains of animals which represent the beginnings of our North American mammalian life. As a result of this work, the American Museum now possesses an unequalled collection of Eocene mammals. Mr. Granger's activity in this field has been of great profit to the Museum. Throughout this particular work, he has had the constant assistance of Mr. George Olsen, to whom he attributes much of the credit for his success.

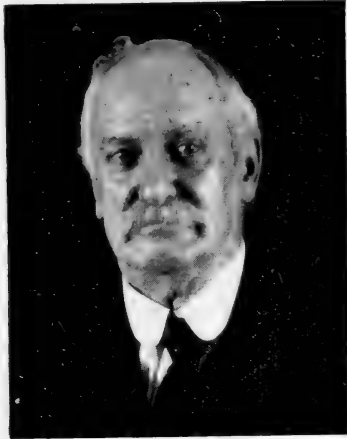
In 1910, Mr. Granger was appointed Assistant Curator of his department. In 1911, he became Associate Curator, in charge of mammals. His publications have been principally upon the stratigraphy and fauna of the American Eocene.



**Adam Brickner**

Since July, 1897, Mr. Brickner has been engaged in the service of the Museum. He first worked in the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology, but after a short time was assigned to the Department of Geology, then under the direction of Professor R. P. Whitfield.

His knowledge of geology, which he has acquired since undertaking work in that department, together with his familiarity with the Museum's geological collections, has made his services greatly appreciated by his department.



**Isaac B. Sniffin**

More than twenty-seven years ago, Mr. Sniffin came to the Museum as an Assistant in the Library, and has remained with us in that capacity ever since. Coming especially equipped for the work he was to do, he has given generous and valuable service throughout his employment.

Mr. Sniffin is thoroughly acquainted with the history and development of New York City for the past generation, having watched its growth with close interest from the time when the present site and surroundings of the Grand Central Station were open fields. Besides indulging this interest, and following the literature of the day, he has also found time for the study of music, and has served as organist in various churches.



**Helen M. Vreeland**

It is with a great deal of regret that we learn of Miss Vreeland's approaching resignation, which will become effective at the end of the present month. For over eight years she has served with great success as the Secretary of the Department of Public Education, in which position she has dealt with many perplexing problems of education. We know that she carries with her from the Museum the warmest good wishes of all who know her for success and happiness in the life position which she is about to take up in Washington, D. C.





**John Seim**

Mr. Seim, our popular Custodian, came to the Museum in 1890, as an Attendant. At that time, the building consisted merely of the South Transept and Central Section of the South Façade.

Mr. Seim's energy and efficiency brought him to the attention of the Administration, and in 1910 he was promoted to the position which he now holds.



**Michael F. Hanley**

After a service of twenty-five years with the firm of John Warren and Son, bankers and brokers, Mr. Hanley, when that firm went out of business, in November, 1898, came to the Museum as an Assistant to the late Dr. Anthony Woodward, formerly Librarian of the Museum. In this capacity he served faithfully until 1914, when he was placed in charge of the sale of publications, which position he continues to occupy.

## THE NEWS

On October 14th, the Museum was honored by a visit from General Marie Emile Fayolle, the distinguished French officer, who, as Foch's representative and the official delegate of France, attended the recent convention of the American Legion in Cleveland. He was received by President Osborn, and then escorted by Mr. Madison Grant and Dr. Lucas through the Hall of the Age of Man and the Dinosaur Hall.

It will be recalled that General Fayolle played an important rôle in French military activities from August 14, 1914, until the close of the war, successively leading France's newly organized Seventieth Division of Infantry which met the Germans before Paris in the early days of the war; commanding the Thirty-third Army Corps and later the Sixth Army; leading the French troops sent to relieve Diaz in Italy; and finally directing the Group of Armies of the Reserve which France was holding ready to meet Ludendorff's threatened great offensive of 1918. General Fayolle won lasting fame by his share in France's military achievement. But Americans think of him primarily as the man under whose supervision our first combat divisions received their baptism of fire.

He has frequently and with emphasis expressed his admiration and warm regard for the American forces. Of the First Division he said: "Ah, that was a division, that one! I shall never forget its early chiefs, General Bullard and General Liggett. At Cantigny they went forward with the dash of men playing football. After that I would have liked to keep them with me always. But then all your divisions were good in their degree. It was a new army, an army of splendid health, good physique, excellent morale."

At the second Battle of the Marne, General Fayolle was associated with five of our Divisions. He has referred especially to the work of the First, Second, Third, Twenty-sixth and Forty-second, but has also expressed himself as loath to seem unjust to such other Divisions as did not happen to come under his direct observation.

It is interesting to note that General Fayolle, a professional soldier and a great general, is keenly interested in the evolutionary history of man, his antiquity and the lines of his development. After that, his scientific interest lies in the evolution of the horse, and then in the subject of dinosaurs. Although his program while in this city was of

course very full, he was unwilling to return to France without having inspected the Museum's halls of vertebrate paleontology, and made room for his visit on the eve of his departure.

Museum employees ought all to make a point of seeing the new Bryozoan Group, in the Darwin Hall, which shows reproduced in glass and wax a two-inch section of sea-bottom, with its characteristic plant and animal life, magnified more than 15,000 times. The group takes its name from the tiny sea-animals, popularly called sea-mats and sea-mosses, which it principally depicts.

The shells of these minute organisms form encrustations on seaweeds and pebbles and on the shells of larger animals. They are extremely beautiful in both intricate form and coloring. The "plumed worm" has especially lovely colors. Other strange microscopic creatures and marine plants combine to make this group of especial interest.

The glass-blowing was done by Mr. Herman Mueller, and the coloring by Mr. Show Shimotori, while the wax portions of the group are the work of Mr. Chris. E. Olsen. The entire exhibit was prepared and assembled under Mr. Miner's expert direction.

On October 22d, there was shown at the Museum a fine motion picture reel descriptive of the Amazon River and its bordering country. It was produced by the Eureka Pictures Corporation, which has acquired what it believes to be the largest single collection of educational and travel pictures ever brought together. Part of the collection will be rearranged to supplement the work of public and private schools as part of their regular courses. The pictures were shown at the Museum in order that they might receive the endorsement of the institution.

President Wilson has set aside November 14th as Armistice Sunday. On that day flags will be hung at half-mast, and special church services will be held "as a token of the nation's participation in the memorial services held for the heroic American soldiers, sailors, marines and others who gave their lives to their country in the world war."

Benjamin L. Smith, who had been ill for so many months, died at his home in West Englewood, New Jersey, on Saturday, October 2d.

George Costello, formerly of our bookkeeping staff, has embarked on a career as trapdrummer, and will play the Keith circuit this winter. His place in the bookkeepers' office has been taken by John F. Clark, Jr., the son of our switchboard operator. He is welcome both for his own sake and for that of his father.

Joseph McGarty, of our Administration Department, has left the Museum to become a member of the New York Fire Department.

All our old Museum employees will remember Howarth Boyle, formerly of the Department of Ornithology, and will be interested in reading the following extract from a letter recently received at the Museum. Mr. Boyle is at Gorham, New Hampshire, with E. B. Estes & Sons, the box-makers.

"From the day I arrived and for many days to come I have been and will be as busy as a whole hive of bees. Except for the South American trip, I had never put to test my ability to work hard, long and often. The hours here are from seven in the morning until five at night, with Saturday afternoon off. I never leave the mill before 5:30, while I work Saturday afternoon more often than I play.

"What do I do? Everything. At present I am stores keeper, shipping clerk, time-keeper and foreman of two departments. I have hauled cement, vats, lumber and iron by the car-load. I ran a fleet of ten trucks for a month. Put in a peach of a card system. I buy supplies, sweep out the office, etc.

"The mill is just large enough (and growing) to demand administration, and just small enough to prevent one man from being in charge of a single department. Therefore the multitude of duties.

"Gorham is not so much of a town, but we are connected by trolley with the city (?) of Berlin, just five miles south. The hills and mountains about are magnificent. The Presidential Range is near-by, while Mount Washington and Mount Madison are but a few miles away. It has been a very cold and nasty week, but this morning the sun came out and played on the snow-covered peaks of those two mountains. I was up Mount Washington last Sunday. It was bitter cold and raw. The leaves are falling and the coloring of the hillsides is beautiful. Birch wood is predominant, and is the wood which we use mostly at this mill. The mill itself is very busy. There are at present some three hundred em-

ployees, while two new additions will provide work for as many more when completed.

"I like it immensely. You should see me working. I imagine it would be quite a treat. I wish there were twenty days in a week. I have so much I want to study and so much work to do I can't seem to catch up.

"I feel as fit as a prince. I sleep like a ton of brick and eat accordingly. I have lost weight, but that is because I have put off fat and taken on real strength. I expect to be home Christmas. Send me all the news. Regards to Dr. Chapman, Rogers, Miller, and all the rest."

Mr. Chapin has recently been elected a Trustee of the Staten Island Museum.

Early in October, the members of the Long Island City Chapter No. 410 of the Order of the Eastern Star made a visit in a body to the Museum, and spent an afternoon among our exhibits.

The month of October brought us a number of important accessions. These included thirteen fur seals from St. Paul and St. George Islands, Alaska, which will be used in a group, and which are a gift from the Alaska Department of Commerce, Bureau of Fisheries; a fine crystal sphere mounted in bronze, from Japan, the gift of Messrs. Sydney and Victor Bevin; a Mexican blanket which formerly belonged to a notorious Mexican bandit named Vidauri, who was killed by United States troops in 1857, the gift of Mrs. August Kirkham; and, by gift from John Marshall, the horn of an Indian Rhinoceros, with leather case worked and stamped in color, said to have been presented to Pope Gregory XIV in 1590 by the Prior and Brothers of the Monastery of Saint Mary of Guadalupe, Spain. By purchase, a large collection of Peruvian textiles and twenty Peruvian pottery vessels were secured; and by exchange with the University Museum of New Zealand, we have acquired two carved wooden slabs worked by old Arawa carvers of Rotorua.

On October 19th, Lady Kathleen Scott visited the Museum and was entertained at lunch by Mr. Akeley and Mr. Sherwood. Lady Scott, who is the widow of Robert Falcon Scott, the explorer, was once a pupil of Rodin and is well-known as a sculptor. During her stay in this city, she is making a portrait of Mr. Akeley.

Mr. Pindar has received notice of his election to his fifth term as Vice-President of the Schoharie County Historical Society. The collections of the Society are kept in the old Schoharie Fort, which was built for a church in 1772 and transformed into a fort in 1777.

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Mr. Nichols, who with Mr. Heilner, recently compiled records of the weights of various fishes,—a piece of work which occupied some months' time—is now busily engaged in explaining to many correspondents where the fishes and weights were secured.

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Mr. Charles H. Rogers, who left the American Museum in September, reported on his visit of a few days ago that the specimens belonging to the Princeton Museum, of which Mr. Rogers is now Curator, are gradually emerging from the years' accumulation of dust, and assuming order.

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Miss Summerson has returned from Georgia, where she was called by the serious illness of her mother. We are very glad to learn that her mother's health is now much improved.

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Our engineers' force is badly handicapped owing to the absence of Peter McDermott, who is recovering from a major operation, and Fred Kilpatrick, who is ill with rheumatism.

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Dr. Chapman spent a few days during October duck-hunting in Minnesota.

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The Horticultural Society of New York will hold an exhibition in the Museum from November 4th to 7th, inclusive. The exhibition will be open on the evening of the first day from 7 to 10 o'clock, especially for the members of the Society, the Museum and affiliated organizations; on Friday and Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 10 p. m.; on Sunday, from 1 to 5 p. m.

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Mr. Frank C. Schaeffer is now a grand-dad. Congratulations!

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Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes visited the Museum a few days ago to complete lecture arrangements.

On her visit to the Museum in October, Mrs. E. M. House showed great interest in the Hall of the Age of Man.

President and Mrs. Osborn hydroplaned to the Museum one morning last week.

The Bray Studio Motion Pictures Company is showing an exposition of "two inches of fairyland," in which Mr. Miner, Albert Hoelzle and a number of students make up the cast, and the new Bryozoan Group furnishes the most important scene.

Dr. Goddard has been appointed Lecturer on the Columbia University Anthropology staff.

"Duxie," whose mention in the Society Column of an early number of THE MUSEOLOGIST aroused a good deal of comment, some of it disapproving, was a welcome visitor last week. When we saw her, she was with her usual cheerfulness and energy chewing a puppy biscuit.

Museum employees who so desire may secure either clover or buckwheat honey at \$1.25 for five pounds, through Mr. Schaeffer, by leaving their names in the Registrar's office.

On October 6th, centennial exercises commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew H. Green were held in the Auditorium of the Museum under the auspices of the Andrew H. Green Memorial Committee. A number of addresses were made. Music was furnished, through the courtesy of Mr. E. F. Albee, of B. F. Keith's Theatre, by the B. F. Keith's Boys' Band and Miss Grace Nelson.

Personal to G. N. P.: "Who paid for the flowers?"—Duxie.

Our Assistant Curator of Anthropology, Mr. Charles W. Mead, and Mrs. Mead, celebrated their 52d wedding anniversary on October 26th. Mr. Brower Palmer, of our Department of Construction, expects to celebrate his 54th wedding anniversary next month.

Mrs. Sterling has returned to the Museum after an extended vacation spent in Jay, New York.



Museum people are among the many who felt real regret on hearing of the death of Jacob Schiff, who, in his active life, not only called forth wide recognition as a banker and financier of great achievements, but won the deep regard and appreciation of a large public as a man of native kindness and broad philanthropy.

Mr. Schiff's gifts to the Museum included: a collection illustrating the use of the coconut palm by the Melanesians, and a collection illustrating the use of iron by the Africans; large collections from China, including antique bronzes and pottery, household utensils, costumes, kites, ornaments, embroideries on silk, cloisonné work, masks, etc., all of which material was collected by Dr. Berthold Laufer, on the East Asiatic Expedition.

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Dr. Carl Lumholtz, who has been in Europe for some time, dropped in at the Museum this week to renew acquaintances.

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A memorial oak-tree to the late Theodore Roosevelt was planted by The New York Bird and Tree Club in the cemetery at Oyster Bay on October 27th. Mr. Pindar represented the Museum. Dr. Kunz, Lord Rathereadan, Mr. Pindar and others made addresses.

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Dr. Raymond A. Dart, an assistant of the comparative anatomist, Professor Elliot Smith of the University College, London, has been spending two weeks in the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology studying the collection of natural and artificial brain casts of fossil mammals and reptiles. Dr. Dart is on Rockefeller Foundation work and is to spend the winter at Washington University, St. Louis. He plans to return to the Museum next summer for more extended studies on our collection.

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We are glad to welcome Mr. Richard Cutler, who is acting as volunteer assistant in the Department of Geology.

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Museum baseball enthusiasts have been greatly interested in the games between the American Museum and the Metropolitan Museum. A healthy rivalry has grown up between the two teams and the two groups of "fans." We "Americans" of course feel that our team has more than justified our faith in it by its successive victories of October

9th and October 23d over the "Metropolitans." Records of the two games are printed below:

October 9th—

Metropolitans				Americans			
Player	Position	H	R	Player	Position	H	R
Marano	C. F.	1	0	H. Schmitt (Printer)	3 B.	3	2
McLean	3 B.	1	0	A. Peinecke (Printer)	1 B.	2	2
Fitzpatrick	1 B.	1	0	J. Schmitt (Printer)	C. & SS.	4	3
Maguire	R. F.	0	0	J. Connolly (Asst., Inv. Zool.)	2 B.	3	2
Barrow	2 B.	1	1	A. Kelly (Attendant)	L. F.	2	2
Kulins	L. F.	1	1	D. McGarty (Attendant)	SS. & R. F.	2	1
Kennedy	SS.	0	0	A. Talbot (Asst., Storeroom)	C. F.	0	1
Enright	C.	0	0	J. Tyson (Office Asst., Construc- tion Dept.)	P.	1	1
McAdams	P.	2	1	J. Wagner (Printer)	R. F.	1	0
				W. Killcoyne (Chauffeur)	C.	1	0
		7	3			19	14

Score by Innings

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals
Metropolitans	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Americans	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	2	2	14

Time: 2 hours, 10 minutes.

Umpires: Messrs. McLean and Newman

October 23d—

Metropolitans				Americans			
Player	Position	H	R	Player	Position	H	R
McLean	3 B.	1	0	H. Schmitt	3 B.	2	4
McAdams	P.	0	0	A. Peinecke	L. F.	3	4
Kuhn	C.	0	0	J. Schmitt	2 B.	4	4
Enright	C. F.	0	0	W. Killeoyne	C.	5	4
Mulligan	2 B. & C.	0	1	J. Connolly	1 B.	4	3
Kennedy	SS.	0	0	H. Ruof	SS.	3	3
				(Attendant)			
Fitzpatrick	L. F.	1	0	A. Kelly	C. F.	2	3
Clancy	R. F.	0	1	J. Tyson	P.	3	3
Barrow	R. F.	1	0	T. Carney	R. F.	0	0
				(Attendant)			
Sanders	1 B.	1	1	A. Talbot	R. F.	0	1
Beers	2 B.	0	0				
		4	3			26	29

## Score by Innings

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals	Errors
Metropolitans	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	6
Americans	6	7	1	2	5	8	0	0	x	29	3

Struck out by McAdams — 8

Struck out by Tyson — 13

Home Runs—J. Schmitt, Killeoyne, Connolly, Ruof, Tyson.

3-Base Hits—Sanders, Connolly.

2-Base Hits—McLean, Killeoyne.

Official scorekeeper: Ernest H. Panzer, Fort Worth, Texas.

Cheerleader for the Americans: George A. Warther

Mascot: Joseph Cassin.

## IN THE FIELD

Dr. Crampton is in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Beebe, who is Director of the Tropical Research Station of the New York Zoological Society in British Guiana, writes from Kartabo that he has been having good weather and getting in some good collecting. He adds:

"Wheeler got 64 species of ants on one tree. My movie pictures are coming out well, and we are doing good work in all directions."

From Mr. Anthony, whose letters are always interesting, we hear:

"I have been getting a fine lot of specimens with prospects of bringing back quite a large collection at the close of the trip. We work out from a base, a mining camp here at Portovelo, and after each side trip return here, pack our specimens and get a new lot of supplies. Our work is all in the mountains and indeed in Southern Ecuador it is difficult to find a spot that isn't in the mountains. The trails are very steep, and we use mules, riding, and carrying our supplies on pack saddles. Just now it is the dry season and the trails are firm and hard but they go up so steeply that you wonder how they ever got the trail to stay on the mountain-side at first. To climb 6,000 feet in six hours is a usual practice, and to make matters worse some of the trails are worn so deeply that they pass between high banks, ten or fifteen feet high, and are so narrow that a mule with a large pack often gets stuck in the tight places and has to be shoved through. Sometimes the trail winds along a slope where you can look down for 500 feet or more almost at your feet, and once one of our mules fell off the trail where it was so steep that he could have rolled on down into the river nearly 200 feet below, but he lodged against a tree and several of us got on a rope and pulled him back up.

"However it is worth all the effort it costs to get into these mountains for there is much interesting life here. Mile upon mile of dense tropical forest clothes the lower slopes, and the vegetation is of a wonderfully rich character. Ferns galore and palms make the forest unlike any up north, and just now beautiful orchids, purple, yellow and white, are in bloom, and are a common sight. Huge butterflies, brightly colored birds and monkeys also add elements that are unknown in northern woods.

"Mammals are very difficult to secure in the tropics for some unexplainable reason, because one would think there must be lots of them, and I run big trap lines, ninety or more traps, to get even as few as ten specimens. It is not very often that one can shoot mammals, and I go out at night with a searchlight on my hat and shine the eyes of any night prowlers that may be moving about. In this way I have secured some things that I have not seen at all in the daytime. This sort of hunting is most fascinating, as you see eyes shining of all sorts of creatures. The eyes of the big spiders sparkle like diamonds, those of the nighthawks like pools of fire, and murderous little prowlers like the opossums have red smouldering eyes set close together."

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## GRIN AND BEAR IT

At an afternoon tea:

Hostess: "Miss Blank, let me introduce Dr. X, from The American Museum of Natural History."

Miss Blank: "Oh, I missed seeing you when I was there. What case are you in?"

Dr. X: "A sorry case, apparently."

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Old lady, looking at the great stela from Quirigua: "Sir, do you mean to tell me that such things ever lived?"

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In the Public Health Hall:

Visitor to Attendant: "Please tell me where the bacteriological exhibit is?"

Attendant: "This is it right here, Madam."

Visitor: "If you don't understand me, say so. I said bacteriological exhibit."

Attendant.: "You mean germs, bugs."

Visitor: "Yes."

Attendant: "This is the only exhibit of the kind that I know of."

Visitor: (turning away disdainfully): "That's for children."

(There happened to be an instructor with his class in the hall at the time.)

Overheard in front of the Sandhill Crane Group:

"It's a shame that these people who call themselves scientific leave this dirty water here; it can't be healthy."

A messenger was sent out to call for and deliver to the Department of Herpetology a jarful of rare frogs. On his way back to the Museum, he had a mishap. He dropped and broke the jar, and the frogs were scattered over the pavement. He picked up several and duly delivered them to the department.

"Why, there are only half a dozen here, and there were thirty in the jar. Why didn't you pick them all up and bring them here?" he was asked.

"Aw, they were only little bits of things. I didn't think they were worth picking up. I can find bigger and better frogs 'n that right around home."

Visitor, admiring Sturgis Collection: "What beautiful birds! Where do they all come from?"

Attendant, eyeing label (Sturgis Collection of Birds of Paradise): "These birds come straight from Paradise, Ma'am."

"Bull-dog for sale; will eat anything—very fond of children."  
Newspaper Advertisement.

Overheard in the subway:

Stout old gentleman, seated, to boy, seated: "Boy, why don't you give your seat to one of those ladies?"

Boy: "Why don't you give yours to both of them?"

Heard after the play:

He: "Did you see that woman crying all through the death scene? I can't understand that sort of thing. She knew all the time the actor was only acting—he wasn't really dying."

She: "Perhaps that was what upset her."

Landsman: "Why do you speak of 'knots' at sea, instead of 'miles'?"

Sailor: "Because we have the ocean tide."

A: "Is your brother out of danger yet?"

B: "No. The doctor is going to make three or four more visits."

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From *Punch*, London:

Special Correspondent: "When they released me they said that if I showed my face in Ireland again I would be shot."

Fearless Editor: "I'll show these Sinn-Feiners that I'm not to be intimidated. You'll go back by the next boat."

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The *Survey* comments:

Last month the Buffalo Charity Organization Society received a gift of one dollar, with the information: "You are welcome to this; I can't buy anything with it."

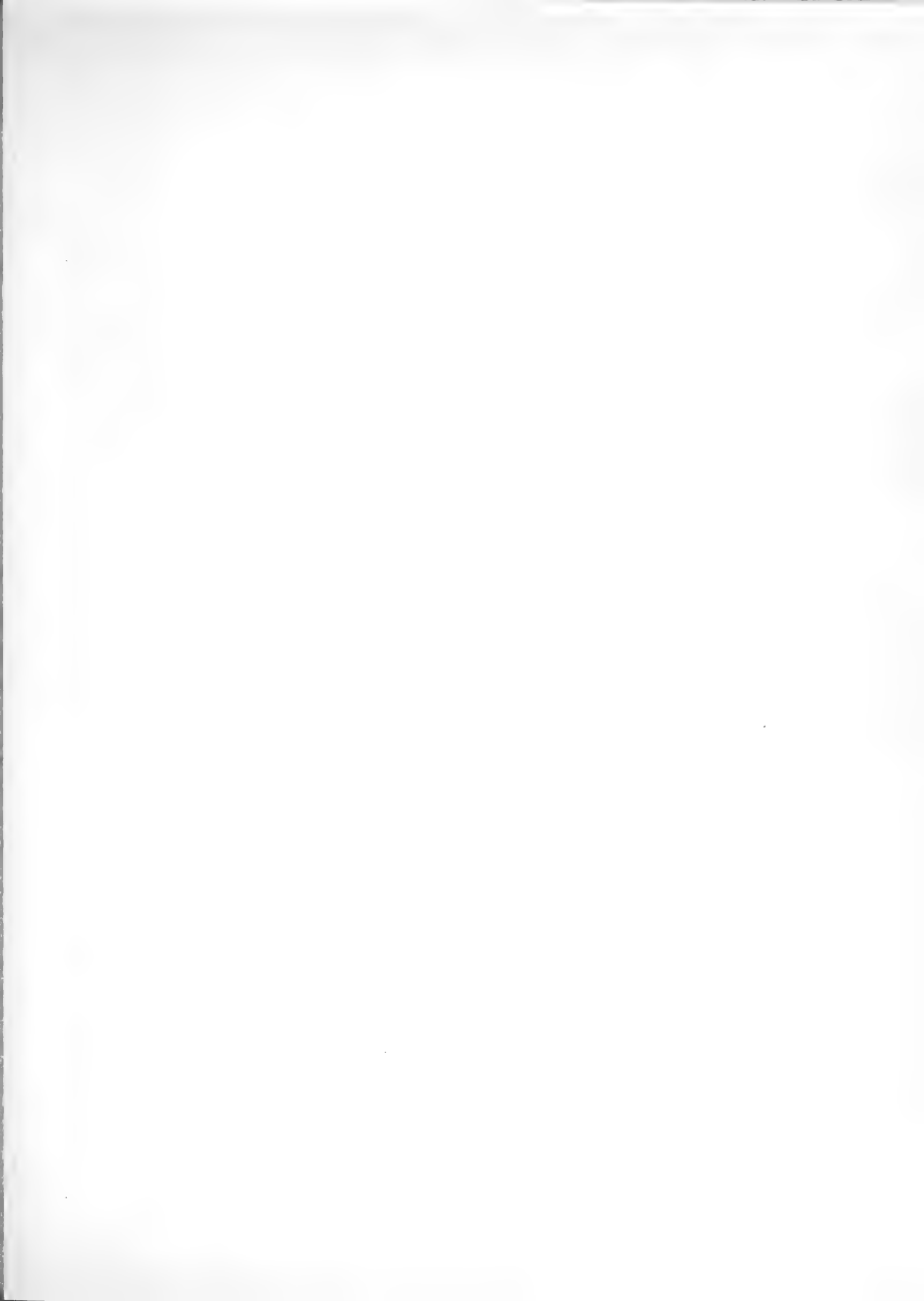
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All contributions to the MUSEOLOGIST should be addressed to the Publicity Committee.

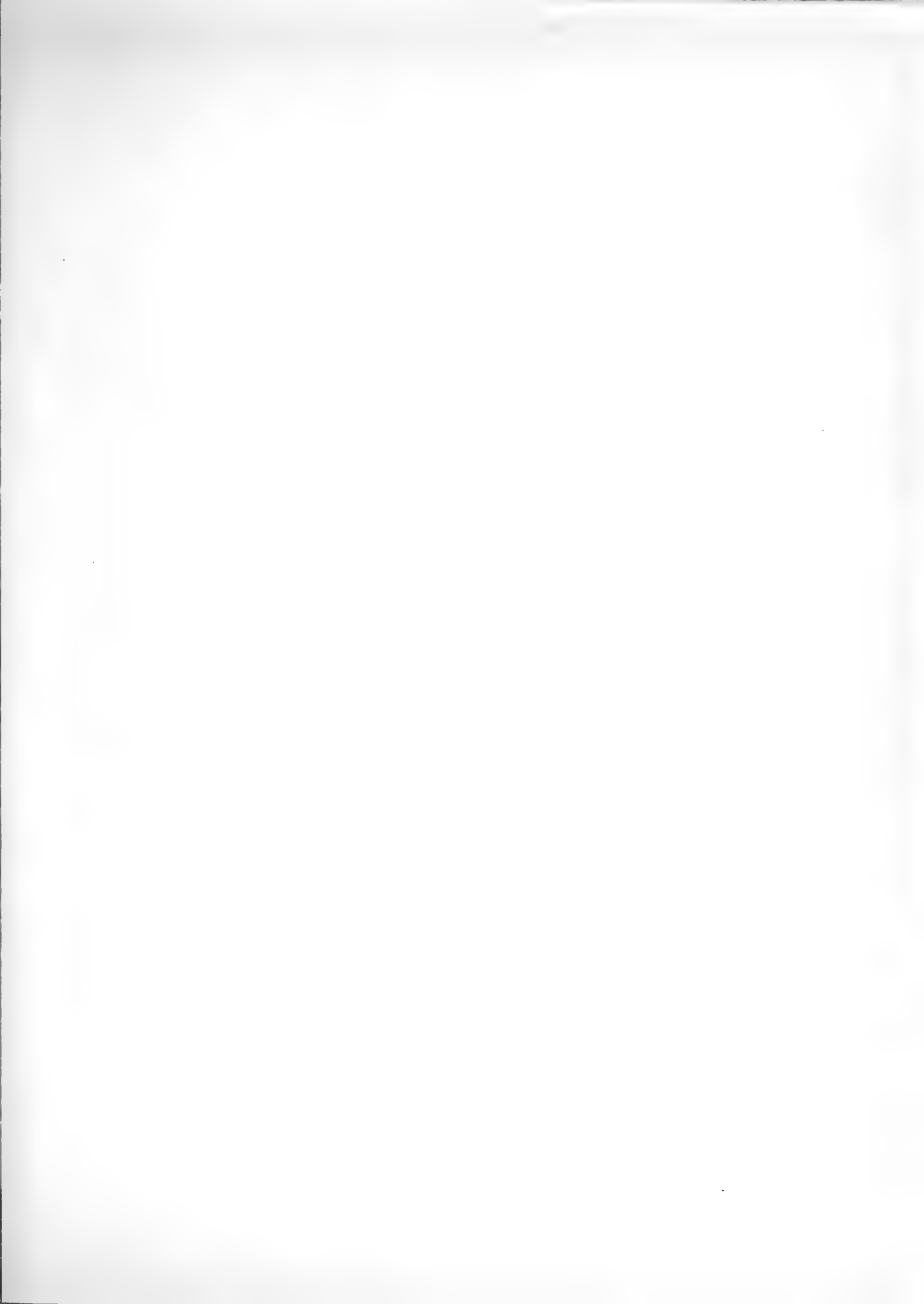
Help to make this *your* paper.













**When you fall, fall forward, and get up further along.**

ISSUED BY THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE *of*  
*The* AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY







*Live with the gods.*

MARCUS AURELIUS



# THE MUSEOLOGIST

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*This little magazine is devoted to the internal affairs of the Museum. It exists for the sake of all the Museum workers, and offers itself as a ready medium through which they may come into closer touch with each other and with the Corporation.*

*It is issued by the Publicity Committee.*

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Volume I

December, 1920

Number 6

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**A**gain it is time for us to make you the old greeting that has been given millions of times in exactly the same words. But we mean it as sincerely as it was meant the first time it was spoken:

**A Merry Christmas  
and  
A Happy New Year**

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As a sort of Christmas gift comes a message from President Osborn regarding something that lies close to the hearts of each of us:

## THE THREE NEW BUILDINGS NEEDED

Our Founders presented us with a plan of building of Herculean proportions, larger, we believe, than the Escorial of Spain, which enjoys the reputation of being the largest building in the world, and larger than the Louvre, that magnificent pile of buildings in which are housed the great art collections which contribute so much to the glory of Paris. The original plan for the Museum was a great square intersected by a cross, which, counting the central section or rotunda, included twenty-one sections. To these have been added two court buildings, making twenty-three sections altogether, which we have designated as pavilions and wings, the term hall being reserved for each of the several great interior divisions of the respective floors. The building now consists of eight and a half sections, erected during the first half-century. The last of these, the SOUTHWEST WING, was completed in 1908.

Eleven years ago the City approved the plans for a new SOUTHEAST WING AND COURT BUILDING, for which very beautiful and careful plans have been prepared by our present architects, Messrs. Trowbridge and Livingston. These buildings were designed to include:

HALLS AND COURT OF OCEAN LIFE AND OF OCEANOGRAPHY (Ground Floor),

HALL OF ASIATIC LIFE (Second Floor),

GALLERY OF MOLLUSCS (COURT BUILDING),

HALL OF REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS (Third Floor),

HALL OF JURASSIC DINOSAURS (Fourth Floor).

NEW LABORATORIES AND STORAGE ROOMS for the Departments of Fishes, of Reptiles, of Amphibians, of Insects, and of Ocean Life (Top Floor).

The Trustees subscribed more than \$600,000 towards the erection of these two essential buildings and \$200,000 was appropriated by the City, and they would now be completed and full of their beautiful and radiant contents had it not been for the *Tyrannosaurus rex* of Potsdam and his followers. It is hard to realize that one group of men in far-distant Berlin could send out a withering blast on the scientific progress of the whole world, from which it will take half a century to recover; but such is actually the case. The American Museum as an integral part of world progress in science has felt the check. The museums of Germany, of Austria, and of France are fairly prostrated and present scenes of poverty, destitution, and neglect which are too pitiful to describe. Our Curator Matthew will have some impressive stories to tell when he returns from his wonderful tour of all the museums of Europe, excepting those of Russia.

In this long intervening period since the last wing was completed, just at the beginning of my administration, the Museum has redoubled its activities, with its exploring and collecting parties in all parts of the world. No continent, excepting Australia, has remained unvisited. No oceanic waters have not been traversed by our hardy and enterprising explorers. The result is that our storerooms are congested with wonderful collections which we have no space to display. But this in our opinion is not the worst. We are teaching false science and false natural history by placing in juxtaposition in the same halls specimens and exhibits which belong very far apart. If a Permian reptile is placed near a group representing the evolution of the horse, the innocent

visitor may jump to the conclusion that the reason the horse became extinct in North America is that these Permian monsters fattened upon the Eohippus. Small wonder that dinosaurs and mammals are made contemporaneous in the moving pictures, when we show dinosaurs and mammals side by side in the same hall! These are but one or two instances of the seriousness of the present situation. Others are the crowding of the collection of fishes into the gallery of birds, and of collections of reptiles and amphibians into a gallery filled with Antarctic birds, sea mammals, Florida scenes—an educational hodgepodge.

Brighter days are coming. We have at last gained the friendly interest of our Municipal Trustees, of the Mayor, of the Comptroller, and of other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and there is some prospect that "Father Knickerbocker" will come to the rescue and give us our two new sections, the SOUTHEAST WING and the great COURT OF OCEAN LIFE; also that some lover of boys and girls will present us with a SCHOOL SERVICE BUILDING which shall fill the space in the southwest court.

Quite recently a meeting of the Roosevelt State Memorial Commission has been held in the Museum. The Commission includes two members of the State Senate, two members of the Assembly, and two from the State at large, appointed by Governor Smith. Of this Commission I was appointed chairman and Mr. Pindar secretary. The five Commissioners, representing the people of the various parts of the State, all agreed that Theodore Roosevelt was a really great man, far above the confines of politics,—a great American whose memory should be honored and whose example should be kept alive, especially for the benefit of the younger generation. Various plans for the memorial were suggested, with

locations proposed for up State, at Albany, and in New York. What form the memorial will take it is hard to say; that which was presented from the Museum for the consideration of the Commission was a great Roosevelt Memorial Hall facing Central Park, with a Roosevelt African Hall adjoining,— a plan already somewhat familiar to the members of the Museum. The Commission was unanimous in desiring the memorial, but naturally as yet have reached no unanimous opinion as to what form it should take. We may hope that the members will consider the building where Theodore Roosevelt spent his boyhood and the last eight years of his life as an explorer, to be an appropriate place to perpetuate his memory.

*Henry Fairfield Osborn.*

President

*He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but  
he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.*

HUME



**Robert Devine**



**William A. Sabine**



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## AMONG THOSE PRESENT

### Robert Devine

Mr. Devine was born in Brooklyn on October 11th, 1850. His first employment was with the firm of D. S. Hammond, manufacturers of railroad bags and satchels. For a time he was in charge of a plant of this firm in Connecticut, but with the panic of 1890 this work stopped. He remained in Connecticut for several years, and came to the Museum on Labor Day, 1895. Here his service has been faithful and cheerful, and he has called forth the appreciation of those with whom he has been associated.

### William A. Sabine

Mr. Sabine was born on the 29th of May, 1856, in the city of London. He attended national and private schools there, and later went into the employ of his uncle, a merchant, and then that of his father, who had taken over the management of a London hotel.

On the death of his father, Mr. Sabine visited Belgium, then came to Philadelphia, where he remained working in the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

In 1890, he joined the School for Male Nurses founded at Bellevue Hospital by the late Mr. D. O. Mills. He graduated in 1892, and followed for some time the vocation of nursing, for which he was especially well qualified, and in which he was very successful.

In May, 1897, Mr. Sabine came to the Museum and was assigned to the Department of Anthropology, where he has been ever since. During the years he has spent there, many changes have taken place, all the former Curators and assistants having left the employ of the institution. Mr. Sabine



George F. Fitz-Patrick



Robert McAnuff

is therefore the oldest employee, in point of service, in his department, where his services are valued, and where he has earned the esteem of his associates.

**George F. Fitz-Patrick**

Mr. Fitz-Patrick was born in Worksop Notts, England, on May 18th, 1860. He graduated from Worksop Academy and Clee College, Lincolnshire, in 1878. Later joining the Scots Guards, he served with his regiment in Egypt, participating in the Battles of Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir. In 1887, he came to New York, where he at first went into the insurance business. He became an employee of the Museum in September, 1894. Here his services have been a credit to himself and profitable to the Museum, where he has made his own place in the regard of his fellow employees.

**Robert McAnuff**

Mr. McAnuff was born on April 5, 1859, at Rathfryland, County Down, Ireland.

He came to America in June, 1887, and worked for two years as shipping clerk for the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Philadelphia.

On December 1, 1889, he joined the force of this Museum under Superintendent Wallace, being recommended by President Jesup.

For the first two years his work around the building was general. The next two were spent in the capacity of night watchman, and the following seven as an elevator man. From this position he went to work in the exhibition halls as an attendant, and in the summer of 1910 was appointed sergeant over the fourth floor, which position he now holds, filling it with credit.

## THE NEWS

President Osborn has been elected Vice-President of the Hispanic Society.

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The thirty-eighth stated meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union was held November 8 to 12, at the U. S. National Museum, in Washington. The American Museum was represented by Dr. Chapman, Dr. Dwight, Mr. Miller, Mr. Chapin, Mr. Griscom, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Nichols and Mrs. Reichenberger. Dr. Witmer Stone, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, was elected President, and Dr. Dwight was elected one of the two Vice-Presidents. A vacancy in the body of Fellows of the Union, which is limited to fifty, was filled by the election of Mr. Murphy. New York has reason to be proud of its representation at this meeting, the papers by New York members being greater in number and importance than those of members from any city other than Washington, D. C. Those of our Museum staff to read papers were Dr. Chapman, Mr. Chapin, Mr. Miller, Mr. Griscom, Mr. Nichols and Mr. Murphy. Last year's meeting of the A. O. U. was held in New York; next year's will be at Philadelphia.

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Last month the Smilodon Tribe of the Woodcraft League was organized, and officially recognized, from among members of our Department of Public Education. The Smilodon has been adopted as totem. Bi-weekly meetings are held, at which reports of natural history observations are made, and games are held. At the last meeting, Miss Wylie reported 27 wild flowers seen in bloom on November 7th, and Miss Vreeland described seeing a chipmunk eat a worm. Dr. Fisher told of a recent visit to John Burroughs's home, when Dr. Fisher and Mr. Burroughs cooked briggan steak. On this occasion Mr. Burroughs wore a coat made of the skins of seventy woodchucks, which he had caught. The next meeting of the tribe will be held on December 5th, out-of-doors, when the council ring will form around a campfire.

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Dr. Gregory and Mr. Henn are studying some fossil fishes brought from Cuba by Mr. Barnum Brown. These fossils occur in hard nodules of shale which are weathered out of the limestone cliffs and fall to the talus slope below. The material is fragmentary and difficult to work

with, but of considerable interest and importance, as no such Jurassic fishes have previously been studied from Cuba.

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On November 24th, Mrs. Smith left for California, to be gone until March 4th.

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A goniometer, for determining the angles of crystals, has been purchased for the Department of Mineralogy.

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A number of new employees came to us during November, all of whom we are glad to welcome. They are: Miss Grace F. Thomson, Ornithology; Miss Anne E. Bacon, Public Education; Mr. Arnold H. Olsen, Preparation; Mr. John J. Curry, Printing; Mr. Herman J. Weber, Construction; Mr. Walter H. Kerr, Heating and Lighting; and Messrs. Edward S. Smith and Emanuel Rodriguez, Administration.

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More blind classes than ever before are coming to our Department of Public Education, and the demand for slides for the schools is from two and one-half times to three times as great as it was this time last fall.

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The Museum observed Armistice Day by placing a laurel wreath over our roll of honor. On Armistice Sunday the flag was hung at half-mast.

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On November 22d, Miss Vreeland gave a luncheon to the Department of Public Education, in return for the shower which they gave her on October 21st. Chris Lenskjold took a group flashlight of the festivities.

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A committee of drawing teachers representing the art departments of the city high schools visited the Museum a short time ago and selected a quantity of material for use in their classes. They expressed great appreciation of the Museum's cooperation along this line.

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Mr. Peter McDermott, who is taking treatment at the Presbyterian Hospital, is slowly recovering, but has so far been unable to resume work owing to complications.

Thirteen boxes of fossils, secured from Agate, Nebraska, by Albert Thomson and George Olsen, have arrived at the Museum.

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Major Allan Brooks, of Canada, recently visited the Museum as the guest of Dr. Dwight. He spent several days looking over our bird collections, especially Dr. Dwight's shore birds, and was shown the Barnes motion pictures of Africa. Members of the Department received from him some expert advice, graphically given, on ammunition suitable for use in collecting. It will be remembered that Major Brooks contributed an article to NATURAL HISTORY a few months ago which described post-war bird life on the Artois plain.

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An organization meeting of the Roosevelt Memorial Commission, appointed by Governor Smith to investigate proposals for a New York State memorial to Roosevelt, was held in the Board Room of the Museum on November 18th. Professor Osborn was elected Chairman, and Mr. Pindar, Secretary. Discussion and consultation were held, and the Commission visited Mr. Akeley's studio where they were shown the work on which Mr. Akeley is engaged for a national memorial. The next meeting will be held in Albany.

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During the war, and until the present time, Museum employees, contributing through the American Museum War Relief Association, have supported a number of European war orphans. At present, seven children are being maintained with funds supplied in this way. Several of the annual subscriptions for these children, however, will shortly expire. The War Relief Association has disorganized, and the money left in the treasury has been used up for orphan relief. But a number of employees have voluntarily spoken to the former chairman of the orphan relief work in regard to undertaking the care of some of the children for another year. This can be done if enough Museum people are interested to the extent of making small contributions to an orphans' fund. With \$40.00, we can support for another year our little Belgian girl (Helene Van Hove, eight years old); and with \$36.50 we can keep for one more year our French boy (Jean Hureau, nine years old). Just now our family of god-children numbers, in addition to these, a Polish, an Armenian, a Roumanian, a Serbian and an Italian child. Anyone

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interested may obtain further information or send in contributions through *The Museologist*.

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Dr. C. H. Eigenmann, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Indiana, spent several days in New York attending a meeting of the Association of American Universities which was held at Columbia. Dr. Eigenmann, who is engaged in a comparative study of the fresh water fishes of South America, called a couple of times at the Museum's Department of Ichthyology. He was particularly interested in the skin of a big armored catfish recently received from the Zoological Society's tropical research station in British Guiana. This specimen is entirely encased in heavy spined plates. The completeness of its armor is perhaps due to its having reached a large size; but even so, Dr. Eigenmann thought this fish probably represented an undescribed species.

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Dr. Russell J. Coles, of Danville, Virginia, spent a few hours in the Museum several days ago, when passing through New York en route to Canada. This last summer Dr. Coles cooperated with the Ocean Leather Company of Cape Lookout, North Carolina, in furnishing Mr. J. C. Bell, of the American Museum, with material for a series of casts of sharks and rays.

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New material received at the Museum includes: a group of Colorado wildcats purchased from Jonas Brothers; various forms of lava and coral and lava carvings, presented by Commendatore Bartolomeo Mazzo, of Naples; Japanese bow and quiver with ten arrows, presented by Mr. Marshall C. Lefferts, of New York; a 1463-carat cut topaz from Japan, presented by Mr. Mengo L. Morgenthau, of New York; a specimen of hornblende in calcite, the gift of the New York Mineralogical Club; and a Maori kumete, or ceremonial food vessel, purchased from the Hon. F. M. B. Fisher, of London.

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The skeleton of a young girl, found in the Aztec ruin a number of weeks ago by Mr. Morris, has arrived at the Museum. This skeleton is especially interesting in that it presents an example of prehistoric Pueblo surgery. The left hip had been badly fractured, in life, a portion of it having been broken away as a unit. In the neighboring regions there were other breaks and dislocations. In addition, the left forearm

showed two breaks and extreme displacement. Mr. Morris's description of the skeleton as found, follows:

"At least six splints surrounded the broken arm. The top two of these were removed to give a better view of the region beneath. Since it is to be assumed that there are two or three more splints hidden by the undisturbed earth beneath the bones, the probable total number is eight or nine. These splints are of wood, and average 7 inches in length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in width and  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch in thickness. They are of fairly uniform size throughout their length, being not mere splinters, but pieces of wood dressed to the desired form. Each is flat on its inner surface, and curved on the outer side. All the bindings which had held them in place were decayed beyond recognition.

"From the condition of this skeleton, the conclusion may be drawn that the treatment of the fracture of the pelvis, if it was recognized at all, was beyond the skill of the primitive surgeon. The treatment of the broken arm, however, was within his province. As death resulted before sufficient time had elapsed to permit healing to begin, the skill of the surgeon must remain in doubt. The bones overlap, at the points of fracture, in a way to leave unsolved the question of the accuracy with which they were set. In an ordinary fracture of ulna and radius, the tension of the muscles would not retract the extremities a full two inches. But in a fracture resulting from a fall from a considerable height where the force of impact was received by the palm of the open hand so that the shafts of the bones might be driven out through the flesh, such extreme displacement would not be unexpected. If the accident was of this character, and the bones were left in their present position, they are eloquent of a crude and bungling technique.

"There is equal probability, however, that the overlapping took place after death. The body reclined more or less upon the left side when laid away, and in the course of disintegration of the soft parts much of the trunk settled so far to the left that a distance of four to five inches separates the ends of the ribs which articulated with the sternum. As this settling was in progress, there may easily have been a downward thrust upon the bones of the arm which forced them past their extremities, since the hand was weighted down by the pressure of the thigh.

"Desirable as it would be to know definitely whether or not there was an attempt to place the ends of the bones in apposition, in order that an estimate might be made of the skill of the surgeon, uncertainty in



regard to this point does not detract from the major fact established, namely, that the Pueblo practitioner of the Stone Age had already learned to use splints in the treatment of fracture."

Two mounted specimens of Pre-Chencosaurus have been placed on exhibition in the Dinosaur Hall.

Mr. Chauncey J. Hamlin, President of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, visited the Museum last week. Mr. Hamlin has done valuable work in connection with the new museum which the Buffalo Society is opening.

Mr. Paul M. Rea, for seventeen years Director of the Charleston Museum, lunched with President Osborn on November 23d. Mr. Rea has now left the Charleston Museum, which was founded before 1777 and is the oldest museum in North America, to go to our youngest Museum, in Cleveland. The Cleveland Museum has as yet no building. Mr. Rea is to help in the organizing of the new museum. Miss Laura M. Bragg, who for a number of years assisted him in Charleston, is now in charge at the Charleston Museum.

Have you renewed your Red Cross membership?

Tommy Hines will be married on December 5th.

On November 13-15, Mr. Akeley, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Lyman Underwood, Dr. Lumholtz, John Burroughs, Henry Ford, Thomas Edison and Harvey Firestone were the invited guests of Mr. Frank Seaman, at Yama Farms, no one else being present during their stay. They spent a delightful time together. Mr. Burroughs, hale and hearty at 84, had a tree-chopping contest with Mr. Ford, and came off victor.

The Museum will give a dinner on December 7th, at the University Club, to the patrons of the Third Asiatic Expedition and others interested in Asia. Mr. Andrews will present a general outline of the work planned for this expedition, and a detailed plan of the work as laid out for the first two years.

Passage for Mr. and Mrs. Andrews has already been booked for February 5th, on the Ship *Colombia*, of the Pacific Mail Line, which sails from San Francisco. The staff will probably follow about March 19th, on the *Golden State*,—one of the five big ships now being built by the Pacific Mail Steamship Line. The Museum's party will be sailing at just the right time to travel on the first trip of what will be the finest and most modern ship afloat on the Pacific.

Chris Schroth is the father of a little boy.

We regret to report the illness of James McGrath, one of our elevator force.

The Museum is in need of larger garage space in order to enable it to accommodate the automobiles of our employees who drive in to their work. Among new accessions in this department may be mentioned: Mr. Schneider's Buick, Mr. Hoover's Overland, and Chief Beers's Oakland sedan. As further motor news, we are told that Charlie Allgoever, who recently gave his car a thorough overhauling, "fixed" her up so well that now she can't be made to run at all, but has gone into hibernation. We know how he feels about it. Mr. Blaschke's "old Henry," the Ford that's been making the run from Cold Spring, New York, and given hard service for the past four years, still holds title as "the best of the lot."

Dr. G. Clyde Fisher spent Thanksgiving at his old homestead in Sidney, Ohio, where he carved the turkey.

*Initiative has become a rare virtue; when man lived in a cave he had initiative or went without his dinner.*

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## IN THE FIELD

In a letter dated September 28th, Dr. Crampton wrote to President Osborn, from Hongkong:

"In two hours my son and I leave for Bangkok, from which place I shall send a full report of accomplishment in Guam, in Manila, and here.

I am writing this personal word now to you to report unexpected success, and to state that we are all well. It may be that reports of my injuries have reached the United States, as the papers here carried alarmist reports of severe injuries to me while on an expedition in Luzon to the Negrito country. A vicious horse did kick my leg badly, and the wound is not yet healed, but I have kept at work."

Dr. Crampton reports very successful collecting during his two months in Guam, and arrangements made for securing a full series of the birds of Guam for Dr. Chapman. His work in the Philippines was delayed by the terrible typhoon there—the worst in fifteen years. He made valuable ecological observations, however, and did some collecting. By the Dean of the College of Agriculture he was offered—and he accepted—a complete collection of the named reptilia and amphibia of the Philippines, and a full collection of the named insects. He has also taken up the matter of exchanging material with the Canton Christian College, which has complete collections of all South China—birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, etc., and has been able to establish close relations with this institution.

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We quote from the latest letter of Mr. Anthony:

"We got back from a side trip to the south, going almost to the Peruvian border, into the toughest part of the republic, on the 14th of October; left on September 10th. We were nine days in the saddle and saw lots of country and lots of people—too much of the latter. We slept with our doors locked when it was cool enough, and with them open and our guns at hand when it wasn't, letting this fact get noised about town in order to save ammunition. Before this was known to the townspeople we had to hold the door against the efforts of a drunk, one night, but afterward we weren't bothered. Our last night before we started north a man was murdered just below the town, and another night we shared our quarters with a prisoner who was being taken to prison escorted by eight men. The prisoner was a sick man, had his hands tied to his sides and a long rope around his neck, which explains the meagre numbers of his escort.

"We have been going along at a pretty fair clip and have over 1,800 specimens now, some 1,200 birds and 625 mammals;—as many as 600 means that I have had unusual luck. I hope before we finish to set up a record, as I shall be able to do if nothing unforeseen happens. We

haven't secured anything so very startling, although we undoubtedly have birds and mammals new to science. I have been fortunate enough to secure specimens of the rare *Cænolestes*, a very primitive marsupial, a specimen of the even rarer fish-eating rat, *Ichthyomys*, a fine Yapoh or water opossum and big series of "foxes," squirrels, monkeys, coatimondis, etc. I haven't shot any large game yet, we have not been in any good game country yet, but I have a native-killed specimen of the Spectacled Bear, which is quite a rarity, and a good skull to go with it.

"I have some excellent pictures, both of the country and of the people, who have some very interesting industrial pursuits, such as spinning, weaving of wool and cotton, threshing wheat and other grain, peas, etc., by driving horses or oxen round and round over the piled-up sheaves, winnowing the chaff from the grain by aid of the wind, etc.

"Pigs are given the freedom of the city streets and enter the houses at will and so far as I could see we were the only people that paid any attention to it. The pigs carry "chiggers," a kind of small flea with a propensity for going right into any subject he takes up, and it needs a sharp pen-knife and I don't know how many damns to get him out. I'm wrong there, it is a *her*, and that explains the obstinacy,—a *her* because it lays eggs. We have dug numberless chiggers out of our feet and even now after having left the swine-infested regions we still feel the tingle in our toes that tells us we have overlooked something.

"Yesterday we spent the day at the hospital and took the hook-worm treatment, as we have both had some minor stomach trouble and the doctor suspected hook-worm, as about 90% of the natives have it at one time or another. The treatment certainly ought to make the hook-worm sick; it did us, I know. But we didn't have any after all was said and done!

"But I mustn't give you the impression that such disagreeable features as I have been enumerating are the predominant thing here; they are not; it only means that they are of such recent occurrence that they loom up out of all perspective.

"The scenery is beautiful everywhere we go, and one never tires of looking out across such a wilderness of mountains. The trails lead off—in unbelievable numbers when one stops to think what it means to get a well-worn trail across some of these mountains—stretching away in long snake-like patterns to disappear, twenty miles away, into the blue distance, dropping down to ford rivers and then ascending the steepest

slopes to gain the ridges again. If one has a curiosity to know what lies just beyond the next ridge, he does not need to go there to know—he can be certain that it will be a canyon and another ridge, a canyon and another ridge, and so on.

“We leave Sunday for Loja and the Oriente, where we shall work in the forests of the Upper Amazonian drainage and where we come into contact with the Jibaros or headhunters. We are looking forward to this part of our trip with much interest and expect to get some valuable material, and, we hope, some good pictures of the aforesaid h.h. We have been told some most interesting things about them by people who have been a short distance into their territory.

“Cherrie joins me in sending very best regards to you and to those of the Museum who may ask after us.”

Of his impressions of the European cities and museums which he is visiting, Dr. Matthew writes to President Osborn. We quote a few excerpts:.

“Vienna.—I spent three days there, of which the first was mostly devoted to going through the formalities incident to getting away from the city. I have not made much note of this, but the passport and ticket business has been made excessively difficult; I am told in order to discourage travel, which the various governments do not want on account of the universal scarcity of coal and consequent difficulty in running enough trains to take care of the traffic. E. g., to get a ticket from Vienna to Venice I had first to apply at the ticket-office in the city, was referred thence to another ticket-office, thence to the Italian consulate, thence to an Italian military mission, where I obtained authority to buy a ticket, thence to a third ticket office where I bought it. All these in different parts of the city, all involved waiting in line, and none had anything to do with the visé which I had already obtained after a similar series of delays. No one knows much about these regulations; you have to go from place to place to find out; and they are not always consistent. The German consulate in Stockholm assured me that I would have to pay a certain sum—\$10.00 per week—to get my leave extended in Germany; but I applied at the Frankfort police station and got leave for ten days extra at a cost of 15 marks (\$.25).

“Dr. Schaffer at the Museum and Dr. Abel at the University of Vienna were most cordial. The Museum building is a magnificent one.

I never saw fossils so luxuriously installed before.—At present they are in a very bad way. Schaffer told me that for his department he had an allowance of 700 kronen, equal to \$20.00 at present exchange, for the year, outside of salaries, and it is impossible to carry on the ordinary running expenses on such a sum, and no prospect that the state will increase it. They have succeeded after great efforts in getting salaries raised to equal \$500.00 per year each for himself and his assistants, and on that he says they can get along. But they *must* have aid to meet the necessary maintenance charges. He thinks that with \$480.00 per annum for this purpose his department can keep up their work and keep the collections in order, setting aside for the present of course all thought of purchasing any new material. Five thousand a year would similarly provide for the whole museum. . . .

“I saw a melancholy example of the results of lack of funds in the present condition of the magnificent meteorite collection (which they regard as the finest in existence). Owing to the lack of coal for heating the museum buildings last winter, the protective varnish covering all their sectioned surfaces was badly checked, and the damp got in at the iron and has rusted it very badly. All these sections will have to be re-ground and polished at a heavy expense. Other damage by the cold to alcoholic and other preparations is irreparable.

“They have a new collection from Samos at the museum, purchased shortly before the war, and none of it yet on exhibition. It is beyond comparison the finest Samos collection.”

Of the Munich Museum, Dr. Matthew writes:

“In Munich I found the collections vastly increased from the old Zittel days. I think one can say without question that it is the finest museum for fossil vertebrata in Germany. There is a very fine series of reptiles, and far more mammals than elsewhere.—The material is so uniformly distributed that it is difficult to pick any one line for commendation.”

Dr. Matthew spent the end of October in Italy. He visited the museum at Padua, and made acquaintance with Professor Giorgio Dal Piaz, head of the Department of Geology, who is doing active work in collecting Tertiary mammals, etc., has published a number of valuable memoirs on the geology and palæontology of Venetia, and has brought together a small but valuable series of fossil vertebrates, mostly Venetian. From Padua Dr. Matthew went to Bologna, where he met Pro-

fessor Capellani, in whose honor the museum there has been officially named and dedicated. From Bologna, he planned to go to Florence, Rome and Naples, Genoa, Turin and Milan. He is successfully establishing relations with the institutions and scientists he is visiting, and arranging for exchanges of material.

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Mr. Hyde gives us the following notes on his six-weeks' trip among the caves and cliff-houses of Grand Gulch:

"Crack! Another pack saddle to the discard! For 'Skipperty Ann' had reared and thrown herself heavily on the pack—an old trick of hers, and but one of the many provided by our pack train, which was a circus in itself until feed became scarcer, and the animals became gentled.

"From Flagstaff, Arizona, to Kayenta—a distance of 155 miles—usually takes 10 hours in the dry season, but with water in the washes and the car slipping sideways two days might be needed. In our case it took twelve hours—a strong south wind providing a sandstorm on the distant Painted Desert and filling our road so that the going was slow on sand-swept flats.

"The thriving Hopi village of Moenkopi and Tuba City with its Indian school and stores were passed en route, but no stop was made until we came to the Little Colorado. This we crossed by bridge, and made our next stop at Red Lake.

"Arrived at Kayenta, a hearty welcome awaited us at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Wetherell, where we were made comfortable while the pack mules and horses were brought in for the trip north. Here we found—imagine it!—a bathtub in the wilderness! Mr. Wetherell is the Government Custodian of the Navajo National Monument, which includes the most interesting cliff houses, Kitsiel and Betata Kin, which were visited by our party. The Wetherells located at Kayenta some seventeen years ago and established a trading store near the springs, which they owned. At first the Indians of the locality were hostile, but they soon came to look to the Wetherells for assistance of various kinds. Through long association, Mrs. Wetherell has become intimately acquainted with the Navajo language. In time a second trading store developed. For the Government built an Indian school at Kayenta. The white population of the place consists of nine people, but this number is augmented in the season by tourists to the Rainbow Bridge,

that wonderful natural formation first brought to general notice by Colonel Roosevelt's visit. At one time this last season, some forty tourists en route to the Bridge were housed with the Wetherells.

"When we set out from here, our party consisted of John Wetherell, guide; the horse wrangler, Albert; cook and general handy-man; a Navajo Indian; Mr. and Mrs. C., Mr. Nelson and myself. Three camps brought us to the San Juan River at Piute Farms, the plan being to ford the river west of the point where Grand Gulch meets it. The river was fortunately in a happy mood, and after testing carefully for quicksands the crossing was made safely. Of course the only pack animal to fail to make the opposite bank properly carried the perishables, so we had to dry our matches and make the best of well soaked macaroni and sugar.

"Some sixteen camps in all were made during our entire trip, and we were able to place on the map three short canyons entering into the San Juan River which had heretofore been unrecorded.. In fact, encountering these delayed our reaching Grand Gulch itself, but of course it simplified the work of another expedition.

"The Gulch is very tortuous, practically doubling the distance from its head to the mouth. A short run was made down the canyon, which showed that the caves located there had not been excavated, and many colored pictographs of the Basket People were found in caves. Red, yellow and green were the colors most often seen. We moved slowly up the Gulch, located many caves and cliff dwellings which had apparently heretofore not been reported, and reached the upper end, where the early exploring was done in the seasons 1893-4 and 1894-5. We were able to identify caves and cliff dwellings from the early records, manuscript, drawings, and photographs, some of which had been made by myself.

"Even after the unusually dry season, plenty of good water was found in the canyon, some of the springs up the side canyons providing water as pure as one could want. Due to the fact that there were many side canyons to be explored and caves and cliff houses to be entered, progress was naturally slow, some twenty days being consumed before we found the old original trail of which mention is made in the records. When it was found, it took us two days to rebuild it. Afterward, instead of climbing Elk Mountain, we went west and made a visit to White Canyon with its three natural bridges. From here we went again



across the head of Grand Gulch to the east, and then south, in two hard, all-day marches, following the Comb Wash until we reached the San Juan, which we crossed by bridge, and then down the Gypsum Wash to Kayenta.

"A novel form of entertainment for camp life was provided by the phonograph, whose strains sounded queer indeed echoing among the caves and cliffs when one returned to camp at night. Perhaps the most unusual happening we had was the bringing into camp of a live full-grown badger, which John Wetherell had captured single-handed—a most difficult feat. After roping the creature and getting a strap around its body, he had bound its feet with a handkerchief, which it promptly ripped off, and as he had still further to go on his trip, he suspended it from a small tree by the strap so that its feet just touched the ground. On returning a couple of hours later, he managed to wrap it in his saddle blanket. In camp he held it by the strap, lifting it into the air as it made dashes at his feet, until, after about 10 minutes of this intimate acquaintance, he released the animal, which, like a good western gunman, backed out of the area lighted by the camp fire and disappeared into the brush.

"After returning to the railroad, we visited the ruins at Phoenix, which had been excavated many years previously by Frank Cushing, and then went on to Tucson, where we were welcomed by Professor and Mrs. Cummings at the University. Here we examined the material taken from the Sagi Canyon by Professor Cummings, which had a direct bearing on the life of the Basket People, the Slab House culture and the Cliff Dwellers, evidences of all three having been found in one cave. In Grand Gulch, also, we had found evidenced a Slab House culture, first separated from the other cultures in the region by Messrs. Kidder and Guernsey.

"The expedition was successful in securing information and material which will be available in further excavating. We did a little digging in the cliff houses and in two caves, finding the burials of three Basket People in a cave which had previously been dug over. In the cliff dwelling we cleared two kivas. On the bench of one of these we found skinning knives, sandals, dice, and working implements. In the caves, where the Basket People buried, we uncovered two adults and a child, a basket, part of a baby carrier, the fore-shaft of a spear, well-tanned deer-skins, woven haircloth and yucca sandals. We also found here and

elsewhere interesting collections of potsherds. All this material told the story that further investigation would be profitable."

## GRIN AND BEAR IT



A recent visitor to the Department of Vertebrate Palæontology.

The sergeant was having a bad time with a squad of recruits on the rifle-range. He had tried them on the 500-yard range, but none of them could score a hit. Then he tried them in turn on the 300-yard, 200-yard and 100-yard ranges, but with no better success. Even on the shortest range, not a hit was scored. At last, in despair, he commanded:

"Squad, attention! Fix bayonets! Charge!"

One day, when there were about 5,000 visitors in the building, a lady said to one of our attendants, to whom she was a stranger:

"Will you please tell my husband that I'll meet him on the ground floor, north wing?"

Lady, to Attendant: "How do you go upstairs?"

Attendant: "One step after another, ma'am."

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From the Boston *Transcript*:

A portly Dutch woman applied at the post office for a money order to send to her son in the Far East. She told the clerk she had left her son's letter at home, but said he was "some place out by China, dot sounds like der noise an automobile makes."

The clerk smiled, and turning to another nearby, asked: "What kind of a noise does an automobile make, Joe?"

"Honk, honk," the other suggested.

"Dot's it!" exclaimed the woman, her face brightening. "Honk honk, dot's der place."

So the clerk made the order payable at Hongkong, and the woman went away happy.

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Only a few months ago we heard on every hand of long waiting lists for various commodities. Manufacturers could not fill their orders, but kept customers waiting weeks or months. Now things are different. Recently a retailer wired to his manufacturer:

"Kindly cancel all our outstanding orders at once."

The answer came back promptly:

"Impossible. You must wait your turn."

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The Frenchman did not like the look of the barking dog barring his way.

"Don't be afraid of him," said the host. "You know the proverb—'barking dogs never bite.'"

"Ah, yes," said the Frenchman, still hesitating. "I know ze proverbe, you know ze proverbe; but ze dog—does he know ze proverbe?"

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From an English paper:

"California's earthquakes chiefly come in dry years. This is as good an argument as any we have heard against prohibition."

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Of Course

"What does a golf ball do at the end of a drive?"

"It stops and looks round."

There is increased depression in Germany. We hear that people are not looking up to the mark there.

Not wanted in the library: a volume of sound.

From the Raleigh, N. C., *Times*:

"The American Museum of Natural History is sending an explorer to Asia to search for the missing link. Why not comb Socialist headquarters thoroughly before going to so much expense?"

Can any one tell us—

If the old boys in the Metropolitan Museum play with the Greek marbles?

Sandy had been staying with some friends for a month, and while he and his host were out for a walk one day they called at a wayside inn for a drink. His host was about to pay for the order when Sandy stopped him.

"Na, na," he said. "I'll not allow it. Ye've been keeping me in everything at yer hoose for a month, and ye've treated me to the theatres, and cab fares, and paid for all the drinks. I tell ye, I'll hae na mair of it; we'll toss for this ane."—Tid-Bits.

A visitor asked one of our elevator operators which elevator she should go up in.

"Go up with the good-looking elevator-man, madam," he replied courteously.

The visitor looked around, and asked:

"Are there any more elevators?"

The *Children's Newspaper* of London tells us:

"The War Museum is said to be a great success. If we must have wars, that is certainly the proper place for them."

"A restaurant manager announces that, owing to complaints, a watch is kept on his premises. A stop watch, of course; otherwise it would go."

"Why do they call that barrister 'Necessity'?"

"Because he knows no law."

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A school-child, being shown a snow-shoe in one of our Department of Public Education demonstration classes, exclaimed: "Those Indians must have had awful big feet to need such big shoes!"

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Was She Referring to Its Age?

A child was overheard to remark, in our elevator: "This is a *classic* elevator."

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All contributions to the MUSEOLOGIST should be addressed to the Publicity Committee.

Help to make this *your* paper.

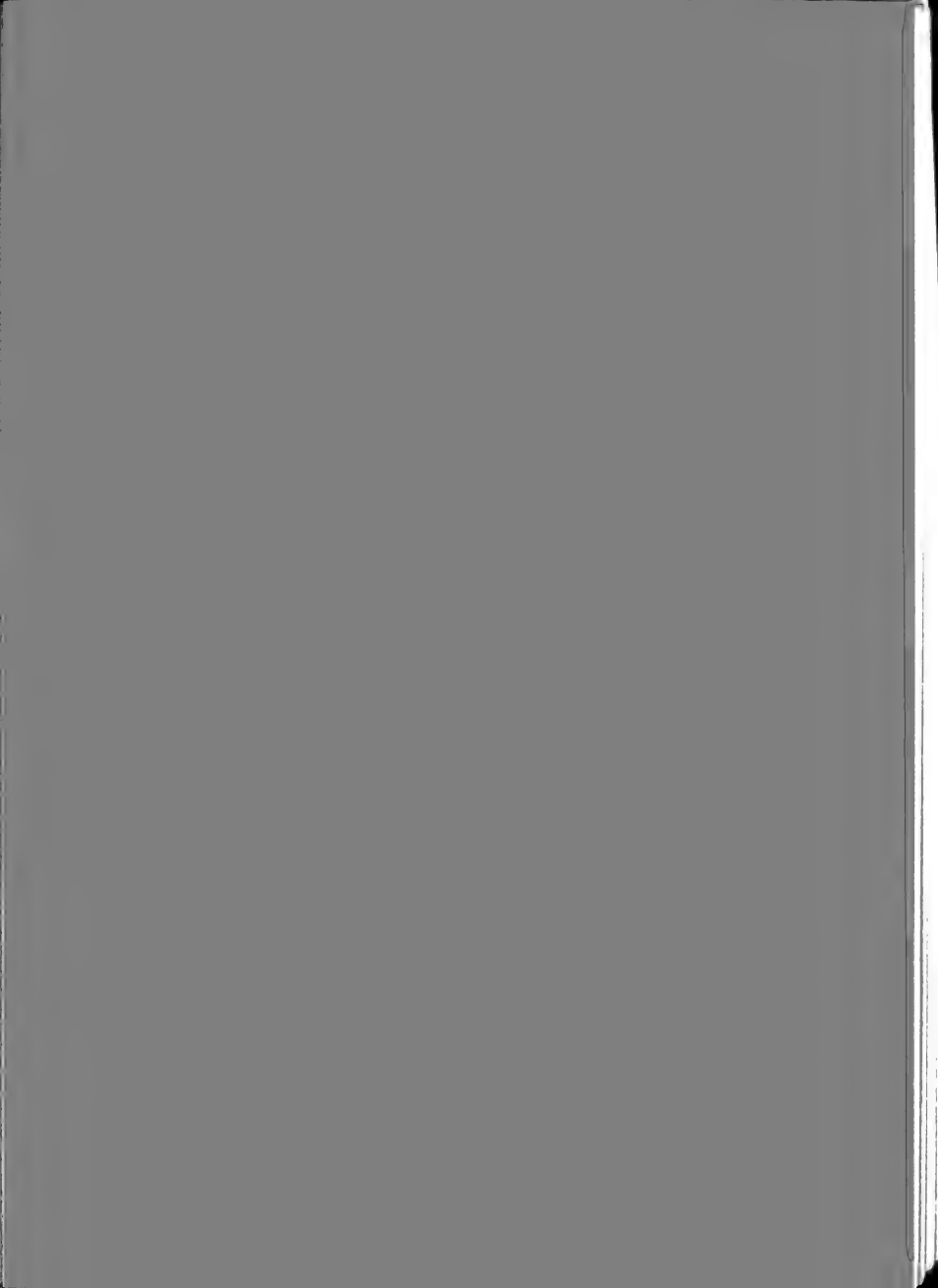


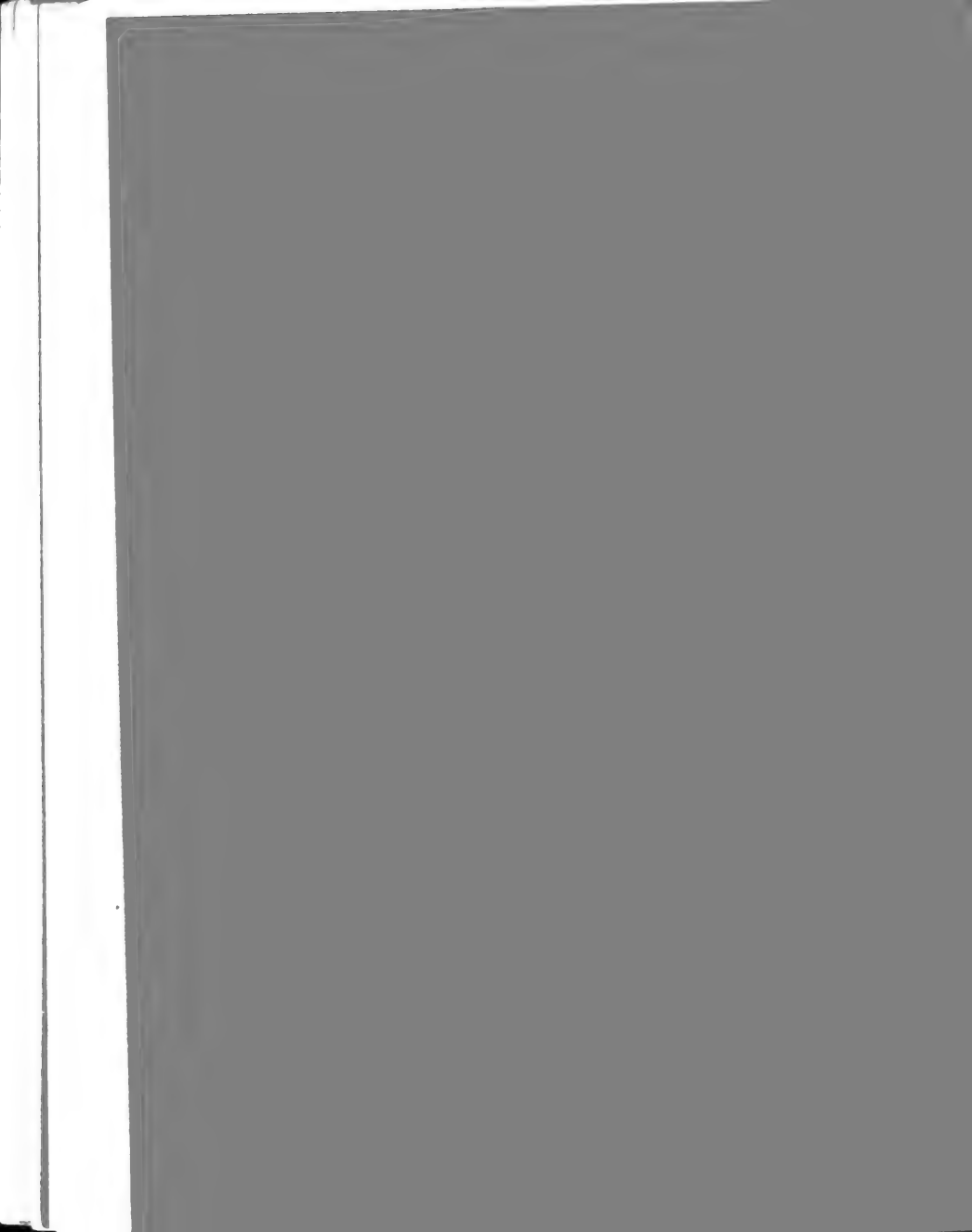
Don't feel sorry for yourself; feel sorry for the folks  
who have to live with you.

*Elbert Hubbard*









# MUSEOLOGIST

JANUARY 1921

ISSUED BY THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE *of*  
*The* AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

*There is no wealth  
but life.*

JOHN RUSKIN.



# THE MUSEOLOGIST

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*This little magazine is devoted to the internal affairs of the Museum. It exists for the sake of all the Museum workers, and offers itself as a ready medium through which they may come into closer touch with each other and with the Corporation.*

*It is issued by the Publicity Committee.*

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Volume 2

January, 1921

Number 1

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The sayings of Theodore Roosevelt are frequently quoted, and many of them have become well established in the American household, but one of his utterances, which seems just now especially worth recalling, has lain quiet for a long time. It is his definition of the kind of man who should hold public office:

“The man who counts is the man who is decent, and who makes himself felt as a force for decency, for cleanliness, for civic righteousness.

“First he must be honest.

“In the next place he must have courage; the timid man counts but little in the rough business of trying to do well the world’s work.

“In addition, he must have common sense. If he does not have it, no matter what other qualities he may have, he will find himself at the mercy of those who, without possessing his desire to do right, know only too well how to make the wrong effective.”

Those of us who have lately exercised the greatest of our rights as American freemen—the right of suffrage—are responsible for the election of a new Administration, both Federal and State. It is to be hoped that the men whom we have chosen to represent us will display in fair measure the

qualities of honesty, courage and common sense. But not all the responsibility lies with the new Government. Our own responsibility did not end with the selection of a set of new officials. To those whom we have selected we owe our hearty support of their proper performance of the affairs with which we have charged them. And it is our further obligation to protest if they prove guilty of narrow vision or mismanagement of public affairs. Because when we cast our ballots on November 2d last we voted not for a man or a set of men but for certain policies the fulfilment of which was promised in the platforms of our respective political parties, it is incumbent on every American citizen to stand steadfastly for those policies throughout the new Administration.

Apathy on the part of the citizenry is the forerunner of incompetence and corruption in the government. And surely the charge is just that we have been, as a nation, inexplicably apathetic toward the problems and emergencies that have been crowding upon us for the past few years.

For the new year and the new Administration let us make personal application of Roosevelt's rule. Let us have the honesty to face public issues squarely; the courage to cherish ideals and formulate opinions; and the common sense to make our ideals and opinions effective.

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*Limited in his nature, unbounded in his aspirations, man is a fallen God who is ever mindful of his divine origin.*

LAMARTINE.



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## AMONG THOSE PRESENT



**Mabel Rice Percy**

Miss Percy came to the Museum on August 1, 1902, to give secretarial assistance to Director Bumpus. She was associated with Professor Putnam and Professor Saville in the Department of Anthropology for several months, and then for about three months worked with Dr. Bandelier, who was labelling the collections in the Peruvian Hall.

She had charge of the Printing Department, under the Director, for about two years. In the meantime she was in readiness at any time to assist secretarily both President Jesup and Director Bumpus. In 1911 she was given the position of Secretary to Director Lucas, where she remained until

December, 1918, when she was appointed Secretary to Professor Osborn. In this position she has remained to the present time, and we hope she will long continue her connection with the Museum in that capacity.

Miss Percy's long and varied service in the Museum, and her helpful, sympathetic and generous personality have made her as highly regarded throughout the institution as her services are appreciated.



**James A. Kiesling**

Mr. Kiesling was born in San Francisco. He spent the early years of his life farming in the western states, and later entered the employment of the "Acme," R. H. McCormack, Harvest Company in Illinois. In 1893 he came to New York, and was for a time employed in the planing mill of H. E. Stevens & Son. He entered the service of the Museum in May, 1897, as an Attendant. After working in various de-

partments, he was in May, 1915, placed in charge of the mail desk, where he continues to efficiently discharge his duties, and where his cheerful helpfulness is appreciated by every one.



**Brower Palmer**

Mr. Palmer spent his early days in Nyack and Clarkstown. In the spring of 1862 he went as an apprentice to learn the trade of sash, blind and door maker, at which trade he worked until 1878, when he came to New York and entered the employment of B. & B. W. Smith, makers of fine show-cases and store-fittings. Mr. Palmer was with this company for twenty years. At the end of that time, the firm went out of business, and Mr. Palmer spent several years with the firm of James C. Hoe's Sons. From there he came to the Museum in September, 1901. Here he has become one of the valuable assets of the Construction Department.



**Andrew J. Mutchler**

Mr. Mutchler was appointed to the Museum force in March, 1895, by Superintendent Wallace. He acted as clerk in Mr. Wallace's office, for the greater part of the time until 1901, when he was transferred to the Department of Entomology.

In April, 1913, he was appointed to the staff of the Department of Invertebrate Zoology, as an Assistant in Coleoptera. He has accompanied expeditions to Florida and Porto Rico, and has published scientific papers in collaboration with Mr. C. W. Leng.

Of industrious and accommodating disposition, he has rendered valuable service to his department and acquired many friends.



**John H. Seip**

Mr. Seip was born in New York City on January 13, 1858. Here he attended school and later worked at various positions until he came to the Museum on May 7, 1896. He was placed on the Attendants' staff, and in time became a Sergeant. In his strict performance of all duties entrusted to him he has shown himself to be one of the Museum's most reliable employees; and his genial disposition has won him a wide circle of friends. As young as he was twenty years ago, he is never at a loss for a gay word or a good-natured jest.

## THE NEWS

On December 14th, at a dinner given by the Trustees of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, the organization of the museum was effected and Paul M. Rea was inaugurated Director. The guests at the dinner numbered about one hundred.

The scope and aims of the museum were presented by Lewis B. Williams, President of the Trustees, and by Director Rea. The other speakers were Frederic Allen Whiting, Director of the Cleveland Museum of Art; Chauncey J. Hamlin, President of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences; and our own President Osborn.

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A step toward inter-museum cooperation has been taken by the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, which has recently issued a small announcement card reading as follows:

"Your membership in the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences entitles you, in addition to our local service, to the courtesy of the membership privileges of every Museum of note in the United States and Canada.

"On the inside of this card you will find a list of these Museums arranged by cities. In case you visit any of these cities all that is necessary for you to do in order to avail yourself of your opportunity is to present this membership card at the office of the Museum you desire to visit. The same privileges as are accorded to their own members will be extended to you, including tickets for any lectures that are to be given under the auspices of the cooperating Museum, during your visit to their city."

The American Museum is listed among the cooperating museums. It is to be hoped that this precedent will be followed by other allied institutions.

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From Captain D. W. Phelps, of our Navy, comes a very gracious note of appreciation of the Museum's hospitality to visiting parties of sailors and naval officers, and its cooperation in the Navy's campaign of education for young blue-jackets.

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The Board of Directors of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs has placed on the list of permanent committees a new one to be known as the Conservation Committee.

This Committee has formulated a well defined plan of action, covering a broad field but placing special emphasis on the conservation of the natural resources of the country.

The first meeting was held at the Museum on Friday, December 16th. Plans for future work were made, and it was decided to hold a meeting on Thursday, January 27th, at the Museum, at 2 o'clock. All members of the federated clubs are invited to attend this meeting and to take part in the discussions.

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The December number of the Bulletin of the Art Institute of Chicago was especially interesting. On the cover was reproduced in color a beautifully illuminated page from a manuscript of the Renaissance period. The original was the *Periarchon of Origen*, decorated by Fr. de Chierici, one of the greatest of Florentine illuminators.

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A recent visitor to the Museum, as a guest of Dr. Lucas, was Colonel A. N. Kaznakoff, formerly Director of the Museum at Tiflis in the Caucasus, and now of the American Central Committee for Russian Relief. Colonel Kaznakoff, during many years of travel and exploration, formed a considerable collection of objects pertaining to Buddhist iconography, Mongolian and Tibetan, as well as of various ethnological specimens from different parts of Central Asia, Turkestan, Bokhara, etc.

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On December 7th, two thousand children, representing every public school in Manhattan, were the guests of the New York Tuberculosis Association at a health symposium held in the Museum. The message of the Christmas seal, the chief means of support of the Association's work, was given the children in moving pictures, addresses and dramatic recitals.

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A pintail duck, wearing one of the Museum's metal identification bands to show that it had been released in New York, was recently shot in Camrose, Alberta, a point 2,500 miles distant from New York. It was shot in the newly settled area along the Canadian National railways, which is a meeting ground for wild geese and many varieties of ducks. These fowl had already begun their migration southward when the pintail was killed. How far north this particular bird had been is not

known. The summer habitat of the pintail extends as far as the Arctic Ocean.

But the direction of this duck's flight from New York is interesting. In their spring migrations, aquatic fowl, it has been thought, fly straight north. If the pintail had lived up to this tradition, it would have gone from New York into the highlands of Ontario or Labrador. The fact that it winged its way westward half across the continent has upset existing theories and may lead to new discoveries regarding the migratory habits of wild fowl.

Miss Olive T. Harris, Director of Manual Training in the Boston High School, was the guest of Mr. Pindar at the Museum on December 27th.

On the morning of December 15th, the Department of Geology was closed in respect for the memory of Adam Brickner, its late valued member who died on December 12th after a long and sad illness.

A new plan of night-watch is being tried out in the Museum. This arrangement provides that a force of nine men be constantly on duty, one force working from 12:00 m. to 10:30 p. m., another force from 10:30 p. m. to 7:30 a. m., and a third watch from 7:30 a. m. to 12:00 m.

George Reuther took an enforced vacation of several days during December owing to a slight accident to his finger, which came into contact with the knives on the joiner.

Pension Fund members are again requested to make sure that their designations of beneficiaries are up to date.

On January 8th, Dr. Chapman will leave for a month's vacation at Ormond Beach, Florida.

In the recent canvass for the Red Cross, eighty-one Museum people took out membership at \$1.00 each. Owing to the failure of the Red Cross to get the work started in the Museum in good time, many of those who would have joined here had already become members elsewhere. Otherwise a much better showing would have been made. Dr. Van



Name wishes to express his thanks to those who assisted in securing members and to those who supported the work by their subscriptions.

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Progress is being made in the Department of Ornithology on the work of rearrangement of the bird collections. Up to the present, the birds secured on each of the South American expeditions have been kept separate from each other and from the old general collection which dates back fifteen years. As a result, there were some eighteen separate groups. All these are now being combined into one large collection, which is divided into a first and second series, the first series consisting of a pair of each species and subspecies, and the second series comprising the balance of material. The object is of course to facilitate and expedite the comparison and identification of new material. This piece of work, which was begun last June, will probably take up the best part of a year.

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Mr. Maunsell S. Crosby, of Rhinebeck, New York, is assisting Dr. Dwight.

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The Museum's sick list for December was rather long. Among the employees whom colds and other illness kept away for a few days were Miss Greene, Miss Marks, Mrs. Ziska, Mr. Foulke, Mr. Coleman and Dr. Fisher.

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Dr. Ernest Skeats, Professor of Geology in the University of Melbourne, visited the Museum twice during December. Dr. Reeds took him through several exhibition halls and to Mr. Akeley's studio. Dr. Skeats, who is a petrologist, is making a tour of the universities and museums of this country and of Canada, and making the acquaintance of fellow-members of his profession. It is interesting to note that some of his students of the University of Melbourne who were sent to Africa on various commissions discovered some manganese beds which proved very valuable during the war, as the insurrections in India had cut off that country as a source of supply of this valuable commodity.

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The offices of the Department of Anthropology have just been repainted.

Miss Mallory, formerly of the Department of Anthropology, visited the Museum in December, on her return from Eastern Russia, where she has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work. She will sail for Europe on January 25th, and will for a time be stationed in Berlin. From there she will probably later go to European Russia.

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Mrs. Nelson will return to work in the Museum this month, in the Department of Anthropology. Mr. Nelson has just completed an inspection of the anthropological collections from the Southwest in the University of California. After his field work in the cliff dwellings of the Grand Gulch region, he visited the Aztec ruin and then proceeded to San Francisco. He will be back at the Museum within a few days.

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Captain George Comer has been elected to the Legislature of the State of Connecticut.

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Dr. Robert C. Murphy will take up work at the Museum as an Associate Curator of the Department of Ornithology. He will have charge of the work on the birds of the South Pacific Expedition of which announcement will be made later. Dr. Murphy will also work on the Brewster-Sanford collection of South Pacific water birds.

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Mr. Beck has reached Tahiti. His latest adventures will be recorded in the next number of *Natural History*.

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On January 10th, Dr. Lucas will go to Washington to take part in a conference on the fur seal question. The conference will be particularly concerned with the discussion of plans for the conservation and development of the fur seal herds of the Pribilof Islands.

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Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have postponed their sailing for Asia to March 19th, when they will leave San Francisco on the "Golden State." The staff will follow about a month later. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been very helpful in the handling of freight for the expedition, and has made various concessions, including a reduction of the passenger fares for the party. The Fulton Motor Truck Company has also cooperated, having presented the expedition with two of its one-ton trucks especially designed for rough work. These trucks are

equipped with pneumatic tires, and have a speed of forty-five miles an hour. They have already been shipped to Mongolia. There they will be used as movable bases for field work.

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The American Anthropological Association held a convention immediately after Christmas, at Philadelphia, where the members present were the guests of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Wissler, Dr. Goddard, Dr. Lowie and Dr. Spinden attended. Dr. Goddard presented a paper entitled "Notes on the Wailaki of California," and Dr. Lowie spoke on the "Cultural Relations between the Plateau and the California Indians." Dr. Wissler, the retiring president, went on from Philadelphia to the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Chicago. Dr. Wissler is Chairman of the Committee on Reorganization of the Anthropological and Psychological Section of the A. A. A. S. Dr. Hovey and Dr. Lutz also attended the meeting in Chicago.

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Dr. Spinden, Vice-President of the Maya Society, presented a paper at the meeting of the Society held on December 29th at the University Museum in Philadelphia.

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Mr. Andrews made a short lecture trip during December to Buffalo, Cleveland, Oberlin and Detroit.

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On Tuesday afternoon, January 4th, members of the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club were entertained at the Museum at a lecture, a short tour of the Museum, and tea. Dr. Fisher was the lecturer, and the subject was "How Life Begins," in connection with which the very fine motion picture illustrating the lecture was shown. The Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, a society made up of representatives of many different nationalities, is directed by Mr. Frederick Osborn, a nephew of President Osborn.

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Captain Bartlett has been appointed to the command of the U. S. Transport "Buford," and will sail for foreign ports in the near future.

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Dr. Winslow has been given a leave of absence for the period February 1 to October 1, in order that he may carry some of the Museum con-

ceptions of public health education into new and wider fields as Director of the Public Health Activities of the League of Red Cross Societies. This is an organization created on the initiative of Mr. Davison to assist in the organization of the National Red Cross Societies throughout Europe and to develop through them effective public health programs in the various countries. There are now twenty-nine national Red Cross societies in the League, and its financial support for the next three years is insured by a gift of two and a half million dollars made by the American Red Cross. Dr. Richard P. Strong of Harvard was in charge of the public health work up to last spring, and during the summer months Dr. Herman Biggs was in Geneva as Acting Director.

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Photographs owned by the Government, portraying the customs and habits of the non-Christian tribes of the Philippine Islands, are to be sold hereafter only to anthropologists and ethnologists at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The limitation of the sale of such pictures has been decided upon to prevent the scattering over the United States of photographs which may be taken as portraying the usual mode of life among the Filipinos, causing a wrong impression of the state of progress and culture among the inhabitants of the country.

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An attempted robbery of the Museum took place early in the evening of December 28th. The object of the attempt was a collection of bills, of which \$3,361.00 were "fake," and \$4.00 were "real money." The bills were part of a Public Health Hall exhibit which indicated the annual cost per thousand people for purifying water and the annual money loss per thousand people from diseases due to the use of impure water. The would-be robber, who had taken off his shoes in an evident desire to avoid any unseemly noise, had removed from the wall the case containing the bills and was in the act of prying it open when he was discovered by one of the night watchmen, who fired his revolver but did not wound the man. The exhibition case and the shoes were hastily abandoned, and the man made his escape down the stairs and out of the window near the seismograph. While, of course, we do not condone the man's wicked attempt on our exhibition money, we cannot help feeling sorry at the severity of his retribution—the loss of his shoes.

Mr. Akeley is giving lessons in modelling to three young ladies—Miss Helen Brite, Miss Margaret Colgate, and Miss Martha Miller.

A good many Museum people have felt that they would like to know more of Museum work in general and of our own institution in particular. Recently, on the suggestion of Miss Remmey, it has been decided to try out a series of informal talks, supplemented by visits to the exhibits, to be given by members of the scientific staff at 12:45 every other Wednesday in the East Assembly Hall. Every one in the Museum is included in the invitation to attend.

The entire time spent will not exceed a half-hour, and because the matter is considered of importance the President and Director have most kindly decided that the time so used shall be considered as given to part of regular Museum work, and shall not infringe on the lunch hour.

The first lecture will be given on January 19th, by Dr. Lucas. The subject will be "The Service of the Museum to the Public." The second lecture will be given on February 2d by Dr. Reeds, and will take up the geological collection and its place in the Museum scheme. It is believed that this innovation is the fulfilment of a real and felt need in the Museum and that every employee who can possibly be spared will attend. Meetings will be announced in advance through *The Museologist*.

The Ninth Annual Dinner of the Construction Department, held under the auspices of the "Bean Club," was given on Friday, December 24th, in the Museum. The guests and members numbered about thirty-five. After the diners had attended to the main business of the occasion, there were speeches by Dr. Lucas, Mr. Miner, Mr. Granger, Mr. Operti, Mr. Beers and his brother, Mr. Belanske, Mr. Ramshaw, Mr. Shrope, Mr. Blomberg, Mr. Dill, Mr. Crocco, Mr. Allgoever and Mr. Walber. It was pointed out that while in many museums it is necessary for a preparator to do all the constructive work in the preparation of exhibitions, those in our institution are able to devote their entire attention to the construction of a perfect model or group, and do not have to delay the progress of their work by themselves handling the details of the settings for their exhibits.

Great credit is due to Mr. McCormack and Mr. Belanske for their work in producing the caricature used on the menu card for the dinner.

It was strikingly effective, both as a cover design and as a mirth provoker.

Mrs. Osborn paid a short visit to the Department just before the dinner began, and expressed admiration for the arrangements and decorations.

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John Schmitt of the Printing Department has a second little daughter, Helen.

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Mr. Harry Ramshaw has not been observing union hours since beginning work on his own house.

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A solemn file was seen wending its way into Charlie Allgoever's blacksmith shop before the Bean Club dinner began. We wonder what the attraction was.

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And speaking of such things, Mr. Chubb recently had a platform constructed on the roof, upon which he caused to be placed some very large and suspicious-looking tanks. His excuse was that all this apparatus is necessary for degreasing bones for his horse case. But it seems queer that he didn't discover the necessity before the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect.

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All this time we have been saving the note on the President's luncheon—as we used to save the chocolate part of our cake for the last, because it was the best. This year being President Osborn's thirtieth anniversary at the Museum, the Department of Vertebrate Palæontology gave him a luncheon, instead of letting him give his annual luncheon to the Department.

It seemed as if every one in the Department did something to make the affair a success. There were favors and menu cards; and cartoons, by Mrs. Fulda and Mr. Christman, for all the Department members; and verses, by Dr. Matthew, Dr. Gregory, Mr. Granger and Mrs. Fink—especially Mrs. Fink; and speeches by Dr. Matthew and Dr. Gregory and President Osborn. And an engraved bronze desk set was presented to the President, together with a photograph of the entire Department.

And there was a hairy mammoth—a most engaging hairy mammoth—and an equally hairy and engaging Neanderthal Man who carried a stone

hammer. There were some present who hinted that Charlie Leng and Fred Kessler, as the front legs and trunk, and the hind legs, respectively, were responsible for the antics of the most satisfying mammoth, and that Charlie Christman and the Neanderthal Man of pleasing personality had much in common. But those were mere rumors, and the beast and his gentleman friend conducted themselves with a convincing realism which won the hearts of the fortunate ones who attended the luncheon and of the assembled throng that looked on from the outside.

Mr. Belanske has caught with his ingenious pen a few expressions of the H. M. and the N. M. And we are printing four of the very clever poems addressed to Department members. The first three were written by Mrs. Fink; the last is by Dr. Matthew.

### Miss Percy

The gentle Lady Percy  
 (Who doesn't hail from Quercy)  
 We think it is a mercy  
 Hasn't worked herself to death.  
 We hear a little clatter  
 Of dainty heels that patter  
 And we wonder what's the matter  
 As she gasps for lack of breath:  
 "Oh, don't you hear the titanotheres  
 "Weeping over their wasted years?  
 "I must hurry them on to their great careers.  
 "Hinder me not!" Miss Percy saith.

### William Beeth

Who hustles out each day for eats  
 Some hungry mouths to filliam  
 With bread and butter, milk and cheese?  
 Who is it but our William?

He carries water in a pail,  
 Like Jack and also Jilliam,  
 And mops the floor and shines the brass,  
 And makes things neat, does William.

He fills the icebox, carries chairs,  
And does things harder stilliam,  
And always with a cheerful smile;  
A willing lad is William.

Could we do without his helping hands?  
Come! do not be so silliam!  
Vert. Pal. could not exist at all  
If it hadn't any William!

### Dr. Matthew

We once did know an F. R. S. named Matthew, William Diller.  
Of palæontology a prop, of society a pillar.  
But theories weird of natural rafts obsessed this mighty scholar,  
To hint that beasts could *walk* across made him warm beneath the  
collar.

Now everywhere that William went his wife was sure to foller—  
“Whither thou goest I will go if it takes my bottom dollar.  
“You cannot treat me like a worm or humble caterpillar,  
“I'll string along with you, my dear,” said Matthew, Kitty Diller.  
“You know full well that far from you my joy would be but holler,  
“So pack your bag, we'll blithely go and heed nor *sou* nor *thaler*.  
“With me you need not fear to sail upon the rolling biller.”  
“But I wish there *were* a land bridge.” sighed Matthew, William  
Diller.

### President Osborn

(Excerpts)

When all of us were little boys—  
    (Excuse me, I'd forgotten for the moment  
    that some of us never *were* little boys.  
    My apologies to the ladies who grace our  
    circle.)  
When all of us were girls and boys,  
    The greatest of our childhood's joys  
Was when our aunts and uncles took us  
    Each year to visit Barnum's Circus.



There was the Greatest Aggregation  
Of wonders culled from every nation:  
Feroocious beasts whose size gigantic  
Would make you squeal with terror frantic.  
The lion and the unicorn,  
Rhinoceros with frightful horn,  
The hippo and the dromedary,  
The tiger and the cassowary,  
The tapir and the tall giraffe,  
The zebra and two-headed calf,  
The polar bear from Arctic snow,  
And the Wild Man of Borneo.  
All these and many more you'd see  
In Barnum's great menagerie.

But now old Barnum is outclassed,  
A greater showman's come at last.

\* \* \*

For thirty years of strenuous days  
He's labored in all sorts of ways  
To make this Unique Aggregation,  
Unparalleled Agglomeration  
Of mammoths huge, and dinosaur,  
And lesser beasts that never saw  
The light of science on them shed  
(Because they've been a long time dead).  
He's searched the bounds of time and space  
To find each noble vanished race,  
From Permian to Pleistocene  
Each geologic period's been  
Profoundly searched with pick and hammer  
To reveal its actors in the drama  
Of Evolution and the History  
Of Life on Earth, to solve its mystery.  
To show controlling all its actors  
The Four Inseparable Factors.  
  
From Egypt's desert strands he brings  
Arsinothères and other things,

From Patagonia's wintry coast  
The *Pyrotherium* and a host  
Of creatures strange, of times long past,  
Perished beneath the Antaretic blast.  
From far Australia's shores remote  
*Diprotodon* is hither brought.  
From famous deserts of Karroo  
The *Moschops* strange has come to view,  
A Plesiosaur from English seas  
Whose graceful form is sure to please.

But all these look like thirty cents  
Beside the rich magnificence  
Of Mastodons and Dinosaurs.  
Of great Titanotheres and scores  
Of creatures scarce inferior  
That came from our interior—  
From South Dakota and Nebraska,  
Texas, Alberta or Alaska—  
The beasts that once in grand procession  
Of this our country held possession:  
The Permian reptiles strange and wild,  
Fit bogies for a nervous child,  
The dreadful Dinosauria  
Which red in tooth and gory are,  
The mammals from Paleocene  
With tritubercular teeth are seen,  
The many horned Uintathere  
With horns instead of brains, I fear,  
Titanotheres, the theme romantic  
Of Osborn's monograph gigantic,  
Trilophodons and Mastodons  
And giant Megabelodons  
Upon which the Professor scheme  
To publish soon a dozen reams,  
Describing them in learned style or  
Dividing them in twenty phyla:  
And finally the Age of Man

Where our ancestral tree we scan,  
Its fossil fragments glorified  
With plaster liberally applied,  
And all around the murals splendid  
Whereon Knight's genius is expended.  
A fitting crown this hall shall be  
For Osborn's immortality,  
Its text, as said that wise old elf,  
"Gnothi scanton"—"Know thyself."

---

"The great obstacle to progress is prejudice."

## IN THE FIELD

When last heard from Dr. Crampton had practically finished his work in Siam. In a short note sent from Bangkok, he wrote as follows:

"My son and I have been five hundred miles inland, and have made collections there [Siam] that are satisfactory, while the study of the ecology has been profitable also. Tomorrow we start by rail down the Malay Peninsula to Singapore, collecting at two places, and then we go to Java for a time.

"The contacts that have been established with many men, and several institutions, out here, will prove valuable for the enrichment of our departmental series. The authorities have been most helpful in all places.

"Various lots of material have been shipped back from time to time, including the Mariana Islands collections, which were the most complete."

---

Mr. Chubb has given us a few notes on the week-end visit which he and President Osborn paid to "Man o' War" recently:

"At the beginning of the racing season, when reports began to come in of the wonderful achievements of the great horse, 'Man o' War,' our President began to feel a subtle longing for the 'track.' As these reports became more and more marvellous, he openly declared his intention of seeing the great horse run. But, alas! whenever the race was announced and a trip was planned, matter even more pressing doomed the President to disappointment.

"I followed the steed to Saratoga, where I had hoped to see Professor Osborn measuring with accurate eye those twenty-five-foot strides, and watching the action of powerful muscles, but he received only meager reports and photographs of a rather disappointing quality.

"Later, when performances were repeatedly given quite near home, the fates were unchanged, except that I did succeed in getting a number of good photographs of the great horse during his races. But it was very desirable to get close range photographs, showing structural features, as well as carefully made portraits of this wonderful speed mechanism. This it was not practicable to do while the horse was in training. Finally, after 'Man o' War's' season was closed and he had retired to his home stable on the eastern shore of Maryland, we were invited by his owner to

spend a week-end at the farm, where we were royally entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riddle.

"'Man o' War' was exhibited, put through his paces and posed for portraits. Various studies, measurements, and about three dozen photographs were made. The negatives have since been developed and have proved to be very successful. It is planned to present to Mr. and Mrs. Riddle an album of 'Man o' War' photographs.

"Professor Osborn was duly impressed at first sight of the great horse and was loath to leave the stables. He evidently enjoyed his short outing extremely. Indeed, the hearty hospitality of our host and hostess, the almost summery weather, typical of the 'eastern shore,' the singing of bluebirds, and the interesting errand in hand, made a week-end long to be remembered."

---

Mr. R. D. O. Johnson, who has been collecting for the Department of Herpetology, writes from his camp on the Rio Quesada:

"I am now in a camp at a point that is much richer in herpetological material than any I have been in before this. \* \* \* I have a beautiful specimen of a blind burrowing snake. He is about three feet in length, cylindrical in form, perfectly smooth and of a dark blue color. He can travel forward or backward with equal facility, and, since there is little, to the casual observer, to distinguish the head from the tail, he bears the reputation of being two-headed. I am sorry that the color is fading under the effects of the formaldehyde.

"I found a small, blind, snake-like animal under dead leaves in the jungle. He had been cut in two in the operations of sinking a shaft, and only the fore part of him was preserved. Perhaps I should say that his tail was cut off short and was lost. He has four very tiny feet. They are ridiculously small, but are actively used. His color is dark gray and the scales are very smooth like those of a burrowing snake. I am sorry that I did not get him perfect.

"The first night I stayed in camp and had a good bright light burning I received the visits of nine tree frogs from the surrounding jungle. Like the little and innocent children who wandered to the castle of the giant ogre, these frogs were promptly killed (for the benefit of science). They came in in their sombre garbs of night, their eyes bright and shining, to see this new and wonderful exhibit. They were of a purplish brown color without other color except a faint green stripe under each eye.

There were darker mottlings on the back. When I held one of these visitors near to the light, there appeared small, irregular patches of moss-green color always within the borders of the darker parts. After prolonged exposure to the light, in some instances, these darker patterns became roughly edged with green."

We quote from a clipping from a Hawaiian newspaper, received from Dr. Sullivan:

"Professor Louis R. Sullivan of the Bishop Museum has returned to Hilo from Kona, where he has been making a study of the Hawaiians for the purpose of preserving their race characteristics in the museum archives. Professor Sullivan has been in Kona for several weeks. Previously he made exhaustive studies in Oahu.

"'I am convinced,' said Dr. Sullivan, 'that there are at least 20,000 Hawaiians in the territory who will pass for representatives of the ancient stock. More than half of them are pure bloods, if we mean by that the race as it was discovered here by the Anglo-Saxons. The general gossip and even the scientific statements that the Hawaiian race is disappearing are erroneous. The Hawaiian is becoming more and more a mixed blood, but I do not think he is going faster in that direction than the people of our own race. It is pretty difficult to find a pure blooded American any more. We are compounded of all the races in the world north of the equator.

"'I found 330 pure blooded Hawaiians in Kona, for instance. When the people knew I wanted to get their racial characteristics and history they presented themselves willingly enough. Out of all those who came to be examined, claiming to be pure blood Hawaiians, more than half so far have proved to be so, from the careful tests we make.'

"Professor Sullivan said that aside from the historical interest which these records will have for future historians and antiquaries, they would no doubt prove of value in the present attempt of the Bishop Museum to trace the origin of the Hawaiian race.

"Professor Sullivan says the most pronounced features which distinguish the Hawaiians are the eyes, color and shape; the hair, color and texture; and the teeth.

"'I find the teeth the best test,' he said. 'There is no mistaking the Hawaiian teeth. Among the pure bloods the molars and incisors have a distinguishing shape. It is too bad that the teeth of the Hawaiians are so

badly neglected. It is that which is causing them to die of disease, rather than anything else. If the people of this island wish to do anything for the Hawaiian, let them look after the teeth of the natives.'

\* \* \*

"In a comparative chart of average height compiled by Dr. Sullivan, the Hawaiian stands next the head, only the Scotch being taller with an average of 5 feet 8½ inches, the Hawaiian averaging 5 feet 8¼ inches.

"Dr. Sullivan is going to work through East Hawaii for several weeks. He will continue his researches indefinitely."





A DANCE STEP

BARNUM'S TRAINED ELEPHANTS  
ARE IN NO WAY SUPERIOR  
TO THE MUSEUMS MAMMOTH  
IF ONE COULD JUDGE BY ITS  
ANTICS



THE QUESTION REMAINS  
WHETHER THE MAMMOTH  
OR THE MUSEUM STAFF  
HAD THE MOST FUN

TIME TURNED BACK 500,000 YEARS WHEN  
THIS MAMMOTH AND CAVEMAN  
PAID THE PRESIDENT A VISIT.



THE PRESIDENT  
WAS VERY MUCH  
SURPRISED AND  
PLEASED



SOMEONE SUGGESTED THAT MR.  
ROY C. ANDREWS MEET THE OBJECT  
OF HIS EXPEDITION—PRIMITIVE MAN



## GRIN AND BEAR IT

At a recent lecture given at the Metropolitan Museum, Miss Duncan, the lecturer, told of meeting a Maori chief who had been visiting New York and who described a trip to the Metropolitan Museum, which he called the building "with its face turned toward the East," and a visit to the American Museum. Of the latter he spoke as the building which had in its "front hall" a number of "stones from Heaven." And he asked: "What did the people of that building do that Heaven should cast down stones upon it?"

—  
The Poet: "Oh, see the dancing snowflakes!"

The Cynic: "H'm. They're practising for the snow-ball, I suppose."

—  
Two Scandinavian visitors asked one of the attendants to show them the bears. The attendant conducted them to Mr. Beers.

—  
There is a tradition that a short time after Professor Bumpus became Director of the Museum he made a trip through the basements of the building, accompanied by an attendant who is still with us. On coming to one section that was badly crowded with papers and other rubbish, Professor Bumpus said that he was afraid there was danger of spontaneous combustion there. He was reassured by the attendant, who told him, "that specimen isn't down here any more."

### The Original Mother-in-law Joke

1st Cave-man: "Come here! Quick! A sabre-tooth tiger is about to devour your mother-in-law!"

2d Cave-man, indifferently: "What do I care what happens to a sabre-tooth tiger?"

—  
One of our scientific staff gives the following explanation of the origin of an adaptation:

Said the gentle Pterodaetyl  
To the Plesiosaur one night,  
"My dear, your long and snaky neck  
"Does give me such a fright!"

The Plesiosaur grinned horribly  
And said: "No doubt you're right;  
"But take your fingers off my neck  
"And use them, *quick*, FOR FLIGHT!"  
So it did!  
And that's why.

---

"What do you work at, my man?"  
"At intervals, lady."

---

The newspapers say that the cost of living has decreased 2% within the last few months. What a lot of things we would never know, if it weren't for the newspapers!

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Clergyman: "Peace hath its victories."  
Irreverent one: "What we want nowadays is a victory with its peace."

---

From *The Brooklyn Daily Standard Union*:  
"Justice Faber, presiding in the Queens Supreme Court, hearing petitions for citizenship, has secured some interesting responses to some of his questions. Yesterday an Italian came before him.  
"Who makes the laws?' asked Justice Faber.  
"George Washington,' answered the man.  
"Who is President now?'  
"Woodrow Wilson.'  
"Who was elected President recently?'  
"Harding.'  
"Who ran against him?'  
"Nobody."

---

THE MUSEOLOGIST regrets to have to announce that it cannot print any jokes relating to yeast. This is because we are convinced that there are no jokes about yeast which are not already known to everybody, and that owing to the diligence of the yeast researchers there are no possibilities left for new jokes on this subject.

### The New Physiology

From the December MUSEOLOGIST:

"— close to the hearts of each of us."

Curiously enough, the unscientific we, of all our scientific community, were the only ones, so far as we have discovered, who noticed it.

---

Another helpful suggestion for the Third Asiatic Zoological Expedition has been reported to us:

An attendant, being asked by a bright young visitor where the missing link could be seen, replied:

"I don't know. Go and see the elevator man."

That limits the field of investigation pretty closely.

---

Joshua Johnson was being tried for manufacturing whiskey. The judge, being in jocular mood, asked:

"Joshua, are you related to the Joshua of old who made the sun stand still?"

"No, sah, yo' honah, Ah am no relation of his'n, but Ah'm de real an' 'riginal Joshua wat done made de moon shine."

---

We are informed that George Crocco has recently been given the title of House Physician. When it comes to curing the ills of the building, George is there with the plaster.

---

It is said that Frank Vitolo's ability as a draughtsman showed to good advantage when he acted as waiter at the Bean Club dinner.

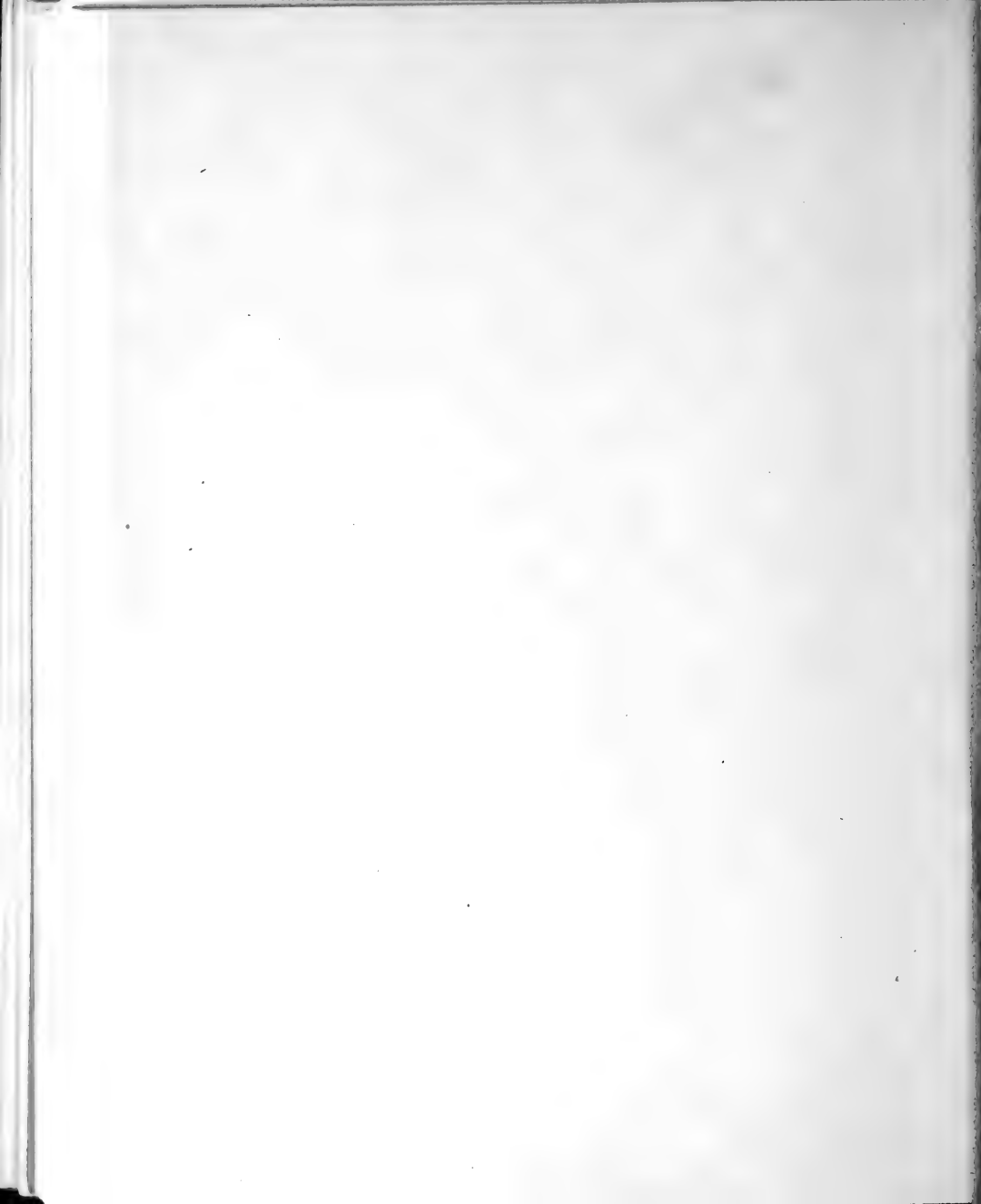
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All contributions to the MUSEOLOGIST should be addressed to the Publicity Committee.

Help to make this *your* paper.



*Some men are like pyramids, which are very broad where they touch the ground, but grow narrow as they reach the sky.*



# MUSEOLOGIST

FEBRUARY 1921

ISSUED BY THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE of  
The AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



*More valiant is he who  
conquers himself than he  
who takes the most strongly  
fortified city.*

CICERO.

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# THE MUSEOLOGIST

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*This little magazine is devoted to the internal affairs of the Museum. It exists for the sake of all the Museum workers, and offers itself as a ready medium through which they may come into closer touch with each other and with the Corporation.*

*It is issued by the Publicity Committee.*

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Volume 2

February, 1921

Number 2

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The first talk of the series planned for Museum employees was given by Dr. Lucas on Wednesday, January 19th, in the East Assembly Room. It was well attended, especially in view of the fact that, as it was the first meeting of the kind, the date was overlooked by a number of people who had intended to be present. In many cases, too, both the poster and the notice in last month's MUSEOLOGIST escaped attention. It is hoped, however, that news of the talks will soon be general knowledge, and that employees of every department and status will look on attendance at them as part of their regular work and will quickly form the "every other Wednesday at 12:45" habit.

The Administration is anxious for a large and general attendance because a real need exists for the dissemination of the sort of information which the talks will give. There are certain important Museum regulations which are recognized only in the breach. There are many features of our inter-office system which should be known to every one, but which are apparently known to scarcely any one. Employees should be better informed about the Pension Fund and the Employees' Benefit Association; the work of departments other than their own; what is being accomplished by the Museum in the outside world; how the departments may best coöperate

with each other and with extra-Museum agencies.

Whatever our work or rank, it is safe to say that none of us is completely advised on all these subjects. Our value to the Museum is greatly affected by the breadth of our understanding of Museum aims, methods, accomplishments and needs. These talks are an opportunity. They may be followed by general discussion. Any or each of them may become a lively forum where opinions may be exchanged and real ideas stimulated and developed.

Their success, of course, lies with the employees, of whom each is urged to give hearty support to the experiment. Half to three quarters of an hour once in two weeks—perhaps, a little later, once a month—isn't much to give; but it may give much.

---

## THE WORKS OF PEACE

There remains to us a great duty of defense and preservation; and there is open to us also a noble pursuit, to which the spirit of the times strongly invites us. Let us advance the arts of peace and the works of peace. Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we, also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

## THE NEWS

The December MUSEOLOGIST contained a note to the effect that the funds contributed by employees, through the American Museum War Relief Association, for the relief of war orphans, had been used up, and that further contributions might be made. Several gifts have since been sent in, but the general impression seems to be that individual subscription forms are to be distributed, as formerly, and that contributions are to be held until receipt of the forms. It is not planned to distribute such forms. Contributions may be made now, and sent in care of the MUSEOLOGIST. Checks may be made payable to J. H. Davies. Questions have also been asked regarding the average amount of subscription. The range so far is from \$1.00 to \$10.00, but either smaller or larger amounts will be welcomed. We show below how the money already received (\$1,111.92) has been apportioned:

Fund for the Fatherless Children of France.....	\$114.50
Committee for the Relief of Belgian Babies.....	125.00
Polish Children's Relief Fund.....	165.00
American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.....	150.00
Roumanian Relief Committee of America.....	160.00
Home Service Department, American Red Cross...	100.00
Serbian Relief Committee of America.....	164.42
Comitate Nazionale per la Protezione e l'Assistenza degli Orfani di Guerra.....	133.00
	\$1,111.92

This comparatively small sum has supported sixteen children for a period of one year each, and supplied \$100 for the relief of families of American soldiers in need. The work has been made possible because each of a number of employees gave a small amount.

---

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has offered to contribute \$7,500 per year for five years to the Third Asiatic Zoological Expedition.

---

Mr. Ichikawa has sailed from Japan to Hawaii, where he will assist Dr. Sullivan in securing accessories and material for ethnic groups.

Dr. Carl Lumholtz, who has recently returned from a two-years' expedition in Borneo, has brought his collection to the Museum and is busily engaged in unpacking it for the examination of the Museum authorities. He plans an expedition to New Guinea for the near future.

---

Dr. Crampton, Mr. Anthony and Mr. Cherrie are expected back at the Museum in February.

---

Mr. Palmer, of the Construction Department, has been confined to his home for the last few weeks by a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

---

Miss Martha Miller recently made an aeroplane flight from Mitchell Field. The trip was enlivened by a loop and tail spin.

---

Miss Evans is back at work after an illness of almost three weeks.

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On Wednesday afternoon, January 19th, from 3:00 to 5:00 o'clock, the teaching staff and the graduating class of the New York Training School for Teachers were entertained at the Museum. The visit was arranged in order that the graduates of the Training School might have an opportunity to personally inspect the ways and means by which the American Museum is prepared to assist them in their profession, and might become acquainted with the members of the Museum's staff—especially those in our Department of Public Education, with whom they will later come in contact.

The guests, of whom there were about a hundred and fifty, gathered in the large Auditorium at 3 o'clock, where slides and motion pictures were shown. A short tour of the Museum was then made under the guidance of cooperating members of the Museum staff, and exhibits of special interest to teachers were pointed out. Tea was served in the Hall of the Age of Man.

That the afternoon was a success was shown by the enthusiasm of the teachers and the appreciative letters which have since been received from a number of them.

It is planned to make the entertainment in this manner of newly graduating teachers a regular feature of Museum service, to the end that in time the city's entire teaching staff may be thoroughly familiar

with the advantages which the institution offers them, and may come to use these advantages to the full.

—  
Dr. Winslow sailed for France on January 25th.

—  
Mr. Andrews will start for the East on March 19th.

—  
The Burroughs Nature Club of Newark spent the afternoon of January 15th at the Museum.

—  
Mrs. Fink is to have an assistant beginning February 1st.

—  
The number of Sunday visitors to the Museum during January ranged from 12,000 to 15,000.

—  
The list of Museums cooperating with the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences in the exchange of membership privileges for visiting members includes forty-five institutions in the United States and three in Canada.

—  
Mr. Beers has been suffering from an attack of neuritis.

—  
The Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held on February 7th.

—  
President Osborn's article on the ancestry of man which appeared in the May-June number of *Natural History*, was used in abridged form in the *Illustrated London News* of January 8th, with photographs of the Knight murals and the exhibits showing the ascent of man material which includes the McGregor restorations.

—  
Dr. Wissler made a brief visit to the Museum during the last week of January.

—  
Former associates of Charles Connolly will be interested to learn that his mother has received by Act of Congress a considerable sum as extra compensation.

Clarence Halter called at the Museum last week.

The auditors are busy on our books again.

Museum calendars are being mailed to the Directors of all the Museums listed in the Directory of Museums.

David Greenberg, formerly of the Department of Public Health, was a welcome visitor at the Museum on January 17th. He had not been back for a long time, and renewed acquaintance with members of various departments. He is now a student at Columbia University.

Mrs. Fulda was kept away from the Museum for several days during January by tonsillitis.

A choice skeleton of Gorgosaurus has been installed in the Tertiary Hall.

New installations and rearrangements are being made in the Hall of the Age of Man, in connection with the proboscidean exhibit.

Dr. Dean returned during the first week in January from his extended trip abroad. Although very busy at the Metropolitan Museum, he finds time to make frequent hurried trips to our Department of Ichthyology, where work on the Subject Volume of his Bibliography of Fishes is going forward at a rapid pace.

Dr. Hrdlicka of the National Museum visited the Museum on January 24th.

Mr. Irving B. Kingsford, a graduate of Princeton, class of 1913, joined the Department of Vertebrate Palæontology on January 26th as volunteer assistant. He will assist in the work on fossil specimens, in the laboratory. He is also taking Dr. Gregory's course on mammalian palæontology.

Arrangements are being made for the transportation, from the Caucasian Museum in Tiflis, to this institution, of the collection of Thibetan



and other ethnologica made by Colonel Alexander V. Kaznakoff, together with several hundred volumes of scientific works in many languages. Colonel Kaznakoff, who was formerly Director of the Museum at Tiflis, has presented all this material to the Museum.

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Dr. Marjorie O'Connell is continuing her work on the collection of Jurassic ammonites made in Cuba in 1918 and 1919 by Barnum Brown. The material consists of a fauna most of the species of which have not been found before in the western hemisphere, and some of which are new to science. They are species similar to or identical with forms found in France and Germany. Their discovery in Cuba makes it possible to define more clearly the shore lines of the Jurassic ocean—the more expanded Atlantic Ocean of that time, an ocean which covered the site of the present loftiest mountains of Europe—the Caucasus, Alps, Jura and Pyrenees—and spread over all the Mediterranean countries, having extensions into western Russia, southern Germany, France and eastern England, while in the western hemisphere its shores are found in Mexico and Cuba.

Ammonites were the dominant marine invertebrates of the Mesozoic era, as the reptiles were the dominant form of life among the vertebrates. A few ammonites had been collected by a Cuban in 1910, but had not been described, nor was their exact age known. In 1918 and 1919, Mr. Brown made extensive collections in the Province of Pinar del Rio, traversing the mountains in seven different places. From those collections it has been possible to determine a succession of faunal zones for the Middle and Upper Jurassic which is the same as that found in the Jura Mountains and elsewhere in Europe. Some fifteen million years of organic evolution are represented in the ammonites collected. Biologically the specimens are interesting because they throw new light on the broader problems of organic evolution and the laws which control it. Geologically the collection is valuable because it marks the only occurrence of rocks of Jurassic age in the West Indies and makes possible the establishment of a geological column of rock formations which can be compared with those of Mexico and Europe. By combining the palæontological and geological data, a palæogeographic map can be constructed showing the extent of the ancient lands and the boundaries of the shorelines of the oceans. Through the study of the fossils, the rocks can be correlated with those of the same age from Europe, Asia

and Mexico, thus filling in another of the gaps in the scientific data upon which are based our reconstructions of the lands and seas of the past.

Dr. O'Connell has already published in the Bulletin, Volume XLII, a first paper on this collection ("Jurassic Ammonite Fauna of Cuba") in which she describes several of the species studied. She is now preparing to present in collaboration with Mr. Brown a paper which will correlate the Cuban formations with synchronous ones of Europe, Asia and Mexico, and will include a palæogeographic map and field notes.

The new aquarium at Miami, Florida, is now officially opened, with Mr. L. L. Mowbray, a member of the Museum, in charge as Director. It is hoped that both the Museum's Department of Ichthyology and the new Aquarium will benefit from friendly cooperation.

The most desirable specimens in the collection of mounted fishes made by the late Jacob Wertheim have been donated to the Museum. One of these is a tuna measuring seven feet two inches in length, and which weighed 286 pounds,—the largest ever taken with rod and reel off the New Jersey coast.

Miss Austin, the nature study teacher of the New York Institute for the Blind, brought a new class of ten small children to the Museum recently to study mammals.

Mrs. Katherine Smith has sent several specimens of California flowers and leaf sprays to the Smilodon Tribe, Woodcraft League, as scout reports.

On Friday, January 21st, a party of one hundred from the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers made a tour of the Museum.

Mr. C. C. Willoughby, Director of the Peabody Museum, spent Monday, January 17th, at the Museum.

Mr. Nichols had an article on the Florida fishes of the Miami Aquarium in the January number of the *National Geographic*. He has an article now in press in the *Bulletin* describing a new genus of Flounders, the type of which, now deposited here, was taken at Turks Island in the Bahamas by Mr. Mowbray.

One of the fishes collected for the Museum by Dr. Evermann last summer in Hawaii turns out to belong to a new race, and is being named in his honor in the first fish article in *Novitates*.

The suggestion has been made that the Museum ought to open a Department of Natural Diseases, in connection with its educational program.

Five very fine pieces of batik from Java have been purchased by the Department of Anthropology, and will soon be placed on exhibition.

Mr. Miner and Mr. Granger are in a fair way to become moving picture idols. They figured recently in films made in the Museum by the Bray Studios. Mr. Miner shared the honors with some radiolarians, in one film, and, in the other, Mr. Granger and the ground sloths in our laboratory and Age of Man Hall were featured.

On their recent visit to Mr. Burroughs, Dr. Fisher, Mrs. Smith and Miss Wiley were so indignant at finding the cabin, Slabsides, badly defaced by visitors writing on the building and tearing off the bark, that they and Dr. Barrus, who was also present, prepared the following sign, which was read and approved by Mr. Burroughs and placed in the window:

“Will each visitor who appreciates and loves John Burroughs kindly obliterate at least one name with which some thoughtless person has disfigured Slabsides.

“Signed, Smilodon Tribe,  
“Woodcraft League of America.”

Mr. Nichols will spend the first three weeks of February cruising in southern waters.

The Second International Congress of Eugenics, which will be held in New York City September 22-28, 1921, has opened an office in the Museum. Professor Osborn is President of the Congress, and Mr. C. C. Little, of the Laboratory for Experimental Evolution, at Cold Spring Harbor is the Secretary-General.

The First International Congress was held in London in August, 1912, under the auspices of the Eugenics Education Society and presidency of Major Leonard Darwin.

When the term "eugenics" was first used by Francis Galton, in 1883, he defined it as the "study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations, either physically or mentally." The question has been raised in several countries as to whether the world war has not so depleted the finest racial stocks that they are in danger of extinction. It is therefore very appropriate that a second congress of eugenics should be held at this time.

According to the preliminary announcement, the Congress will be divided into four sections, of which the first will be concerned with the results of research in the field of pure genetics in animals and plants, and with the study of human heredity. The second section will consider factors which influence the human family, and their control. In this connection will be brought forward facts of improved and of unimproved families and of the persistence, generation after generation, of the best as well as the worst characteristics. In the third section will be presented the topic of human racial differences, with the sharp distinction between racial characteristics and the unnatural associations often created by political and national boundaries. Racial mixtures will be considered in relation to human history. Also the topics of racial differences in disease and psychology will be taken up. The fourth section will discuss eugenics in relation to the state, to society and to education. It will include studies on certain practical applications of eugenic research and on the value of such findings to morals, to education, to history, and to the various social problems and movements of the day.

The announcement also states: "It will be the design of the Congress to advocate no revolutionary changes, but to discuss the whole subject of pure and applied eugenics fairly and temperately in such a manner as will make clear the beneficent effects of the application of eugenic standards among men and women, as we have long since learned to apply them to the improvement of races of animals and plants. The spread of eugenic principles must be through education of proper sentiment concerning the responsibility of parenthood. In a world where artificial civilization has interfered with the order of nature there is need for the revival of eugenic ideals in marriage.

"In each section the Congress will present carefully worked out facts and the immediate and practical conclusions to which they lead. Special stress will be laid on the results of experimental and statistical research. The importance of the intellectual, sociological, and economic aspects

will, of course, be pointed out in the section devoted to these various fields."

Chancellor David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, the greatest living student of fishes, celebrated his seventieth birthday on January 19th with a poem, a copy of which follows:

### Men Told Me, Lord (1851-1921)

Men told me, Lord, it was a vale of tears  
Where Thou hadst placed me, wickedness and woe  
My twain companions whereso I might go;  
That I through ten and three-score weary years  
Should stumble on, beset by pains and fears,  
Fierce conflict round me, passions hot within,  
Enjoyment brief and fatal, but in sin.  
When all was ended then should I demand  
Full compensation from Thine austere hand;  
For, 'tis Thy pleasure, all temptation past,  
To be not just but generous at last.

Lord, here am I! My three-score years and ten  
All counted to the full; I've fought Thy fight,  
Crossed Thy dark valleys, scaled Thy rocks' harsh height,  
Borne all Thy burdens Thou dost lay on men  
With hand unsparing, three-score years and ten.  
Before Thee now I make my claim, O Lord!  
What shall I pray Thee as a meet reward?

I ask for nothing! Let the balance fall!  
All that I am or know or may confess  
But swells the weight of mine indebtedness;  
Burdens and sorrows stand transfigured all;  
For Love, with all the rest, Thou gav'st me here,  
And Love is Heaven's very atmosphere!

## Employee Lecture Schedule

February 9—A trip around the Hall of Geology.

February 16—Dr. Matthew: "Palæontology in a Museum."

March 2—Mr. Granger: "Remarks on Vertebrate Palæontology Field Work," or a trip through one of the Vertebrate Palæontology halls.

March 16—Dr. Lutz: "Entomology in a Museum."

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## IN THE FIELD

The Department of Anthropology has been kind enough to give us the following report prepared by Mr. Nelson, who was in charge of the recent field work in the Southwest. Mr. Hyde and friends of the Museum who financed the work in Grand Gulch, accompanied Mr. Nelson during the Grand Gulch phase of the investigation.

"The archaeological reconnaissance investigations carried out in the Southwest during the interval from September 19, 1920, to January 8, 1921, ranged over portions of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico, but were centered chiefly upon the Grand Gulch region of Utah and the Mimbres Valley region of New Mexico. These two localities were represented in the Museum by valuable purchase collections, both of which lacked complementary data; and the chief purpose of the expedition was to supply this want. Explorations beyond the Grand Gulch and Mimbres Valley limits were largely incidental, or simply parts of a much needed general reconnaissance in progress for several years with a view to determining all the ancient Pueblo centers as well as the extreme limits to which Pueblo influence has carried.

"The Grand Gulch phase of the investigation occupied approximately five weeks, two of which were spent in the great gorge itself. Information was obtained here relative to the canyon as such; the number, nature, and condition of its antiquities; the extent of former excavations; and the prospects for future scientific work. In all, some sixty to seventy miles of the canyon and its principal tributaries were mapped and about 110 archaeological sites definitely placed. These

sites comprise several large groups of unusually interesting pictographs, a number of rock-shelters showing evidence of 'Basket Maker' occupation, and for the rest cliff-houses ranging in size from one to thirty rooms. Brief descriptive notes, measurements and photographs were obtained as far as practicable. A small amount of excavating was also done, sufficient to afford examples of the physical type of the former inhabitants, as well as of the principal features of their culture.

"In the Mimbres Valley the reconnaissance extended from near the Mexican border northward to the Gila National Forest, a distance of about seventy miles. Within these limits thirty-five ruins were examined, particular notice being taken of those from which the Museum's collections were derived. Descriptions, plots, measurements and photographs were taken of all the outstanding features. A few skulls were secured, and broken pottery, suitable for study purposes, was gathered from every site. Of general interest was the fact here observed that the Casas Grandes culture of Chihuahua formerly extended over a considerable portion of southern New Mexico.

"The incidental reconnaissance work done in the region of Solomonville, Globe, Tucson, Phoenix, Kingman, Flagstaff and Kayenta, Arizona; in the Needles and Barstow region of California; and in the Las Vegas region of Nevada, yielded several important results. Thus, in addition to the study collections obtained from these localities, the work extended the known western limits of the old Pueblo culture into southern Nevada and helped to fix the geographical location of several ceramic centers, as well as their chronologic position in the time scale.

"To sum up, the season's field work has helped to fill a large gap in our preliminary survey of the Southwest; it has resulted in the recognition of fifteen or more ceramic centers; and it has tended to confirm the view that two great sedentary culture groups formerly flourished in this area, one of which groups exhibits much closer affinity with the culture of northern Mexico than does the other. This last fact should make it clear that the archaeological problem of the Southwest cannot be cleared up until a large portion of northern Mexico has been brought under observation."

Under date of December 14th, Mr. Anthony wrote to Dr. Chapman, from Portovelo, Ecuador:

"We returned from our Loja-Oriente trip day before yesterday and a mail goes out tomorrow so I am writing you first of all my correspon-

dents—none of whom has heard from me now for nearly two months—in order that you can be posted on our progress.

“This last trip has not been up to our expectations in many ways, and speaking for the mammal department I am greatly disappointed in it. We left Portovelo October 24 and made Loja without mishap or delay on the 26th, and then our difficulties began. Fairly free from delays and annoyances on all our other trips we began to make up for what we had missed. Animals were very hard to get and we lost a week in Loja getting away because the people are afraid to hire out their mules for the Oriente. Cherrie was under the weather a day or two, nothing serious, on top of it all. We were so low on ammunition that Cherrie collected only a few birds about Loja, reserving his stock for the Oriente. Finally we crossed the divide and went two days east to a place called Sabanilla, about 2,500 feet above Zamora (pueblo). The trail was bad and we stopped to work here until it should dry up before going farther. We had almost a week solid of rain during which little could be done and then a week of good weather which demonstrated to us that Sabanilla was a very poor station. Calling a trap set for a night as one trap night, I had upwards of 900 trap nights, and caught not one rodent, a murine opossum being the sole bag for all this trapping. We were disgusted and wanted to move but one of our arrieros failed us and we were stuck there for a week longer than we wished. Birds were far more common than mammals of course but Cherrie wanted to move also.

“Eventually we got down to Zamora and stayed there two weeks, arriving just in time for a continuous series of rains the entire two weeks. This put a crimp in any moves down the river and I had to give that part of the plan up although most of my interests were there. When we came out the trail was fierce, mud every step the first two days and nothing to brag of the third. I had walked every foot of the way going in because we could not get mules enough, packing bed, etc., on my saddle mule, while coming out we walked much of the way because of the condition of the trail. You bet we were glad to see Loja again! Our one piece of luck in the Oriente was the fact that the rains stopped on the day we started and we came all three days dry. We were lucky in securing animals for the return to Portovelo, the next day after we made Loja, so we lost no time getting back here. Our last camp at Zamora was not so bad and with good weather we could have piled up a pretty fair collection. As it was Cherrie got a lot of birds and I managed



to get a few mammals to retrieve the poor start I had made but at that I am away behind my schedule now for I hoped to get at least 150 to 200 specimens and count myself lucky that I got 100 under the circumstances. We found out just where Richardson collected, etc., and that information should be of value for a move of half a day up or down the river means a big change in the fauna.

"Cherrie got better than 400 specimens all told, bringing his total up to about 1700 while mine is 740. I had been holding my numbers up to 50% of his, but I fear he has too great a lead on me, now.

"I did not deem it advisable to make any more moves out of Loja as we were about out of supplies, cotton, arsenic, etc., (although some shells had been forwarded on to us at Loja per instructions I left at Portovelo), and our time is drawing short. I saw a great deal of country and shall have a lot to tell you about it.

"What I want to do now is to make the trip to Shingata, near Nación, which will give us a representation of the fauna of the Central-eastern Andean forests, which strip we have not as yet sampled. The company has a dredging proposition in that region, have explored there and have men there now so I am well posted in advance and it sounds good for large mammals. Our Loja trip showed me what appears to be the southern limit of the central Andean forests and there is a body of heavy virgin forest a short day from here, the southernmost forest between the western Andes and the eastern range. This looked so good to us and I heard such good reports of it that we are going to run over there for a week beginning this Thursday before we go to Shingata.

"Enough ammunition has arrived—all except the express shipment and it is in Guayaquil and should arrive here shortly—to make us rest easy on that score, but now it is a question of time. Cherrie is impatient to get a steamer north not later than the first week in February. We finish up by the end of January and that gives very little time for all I had hoped to see accomplished. If possible I shall come north with Cherrie, but it may be that I may have to take a later steamer to finish out my several errands to Quito and several palæontological sites—Dr. Matthew has staked me to a small reconnaissance fund.

"I fully appreciate what remains to be done in Ecuador and hope with you that this is only the start of a clean-up job. Sorry that we can't do more of the cleaning up now! I have so many localities in mind here, well worth *all* of the time that a collector could give them.

"All the high officials of the South American Development Company are here now, and we received a royal welcome when we got in, dirty, unbathed for I don't know how long, and without a bit of clean clothing to our backs! We are enjoying the comforts of Portovelo to the uttermost and thank the destiny that has made it our base of operations.

"We saw a little of the Jivaros and have some good photos. We are bringing back no heads, except our own.

"The rains will be upon us before we finish up here and with all the time we could ask for at our disposal it would be foolish to work longer in this immediate region until the next dry season."

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*The essence of good and evil is a certain disposition of the will.*

EPICETUS.

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## GRIN AND BEAR IT

Vestryman: "Your sermon on thrift made an extraordinary impression on the congregation."

Clergyman, gratified: "Do you think so?"

Vestryman: "Oh, yes. I could tell from the collection."

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Sir Gordon Hewart says: "There never was such a war as this."  
What an unfortunate illusion we have all been under, then!

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A Hebrew visitor to the Museum asked an attendant on the third floor: "Meester, vare iss der Vahl-feesh?"

The attendant showed him the Sulphurbottom Whale, and remarked: "You know, it is really an animal."

"A anemahl? Denn vare iss his foots?"

---

Farmer: "So you've had experience, have you?"

New Man: "Yes, sir."

Farmer: "Well, which side of a cow do you sit on to milk?"

New Man: "The outside."

An army officer, out to see how his sentries were discharging their duties, overheard the following conversation:

"Halt! Who is there?"

"Friend—with a bottle."

"Pass, friend. Halt, bottle."

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From the *Dodge News*:

The Englishman boasts he is a self-made man, and he worships his maker.

The Scotchman keeps the "Sawbeth" and everything else he can lay his hands on.

The Welshman prays to the Almighty on Sunday and on everyone else for the rest of the week.

The Irishman doesn't know what he wants and won't be happy till he gets it.

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First young lady: "These are fine apples."

Mr. Akeley: "Of course. They came from the same soil I was raised on."

First young lady: "Then they're Pippins."

Second young lady: "No, they're Baldwins."

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From *The Home Sector*:

"Do you think, dearest, that you could manage on my salary?" the fond youth asked.

"I think I could, darling," the sweet girl responded; "but how would you get along?"

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No matter how quiet things may be in other departments of the Museum, John Clark is always plugging away.

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It has been reported that the manufacture of Ford machines has been suspended. But one observant employe tells us that this must be another of John Seip's "rumors," as judging from the apparently ever increasing numbers of Fords to be seen running about, the things are still breeding.

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According to one of our reliable city dailies, a Western man has just been arrested by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He left his Ford out in a blizzard with no blanket on it.

The cleaners were finishing their work on the third floor, when one of the men asked John Larsen: "Did you do the landing?"

John answered: "No. Columbus did the landing."

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In these days of slow sales and no sales, shoemaking is an excellent trade to be in, as the goods are always soled before they are finished.

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We have been mistaken for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Aquarium, and the classic Eden Musee (gone but not forgotten); and now the Zoo. Absurd as it may seem, a visitor recently asked one of our attendants: "Isn't there anything alive in this Museum?"

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The following useful bit of information has been volunteered us: that the first tune ever whistled was "Over the Hills and Far Away;" and that it was whistled by the wind.

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Visitor, in Osborn Library: "I am interested in the Equidæ and should like particularly to study the asses.

Miss L. eager to render first aid: "Oh, yes. I will have some one take you right up to Mr. Chubb."

(Mr. Chubb himself gave us this).

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Uncle Eben says: "Bein' contented wif yoh lot am no excuse foh not hustlin' to git de mortgage off'n it."

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## Romance in the Old Families

In the great Art Museum, Sixth Egyptian Room,  
Lay Ukh-Hotep's mummy, afar from its tomb.  
In the same gallery, also lying in state,  
The once lovely Nephthys had met a like fate.  
Sand-covered for centuries, they here found a place  
Of serene rest and peace—each in a glass case.  
With their sightless eyes turned to the ceiling above,  
Who'd guess here were subjects of Romance and Love?

The facts are obscure, but it's safe to assume  
Hotep had sensed Nephthys the length of the room,  
And noted that she, while not youthfully curved,

Was, in spite of the ages, quite well preserved.  
And then through his well-embalmed noodle there ran  
The "come-back" idea, so common to man.

Now spirits of those long and thoroughly dead  
Find means to communicate—so it is said—  
And so, in a manner which mortals ken not,  
These two planned a tryst in a well-chosen spot—  
In fact, in the tomb of one Ra-Em-Kai—  
In the Third Egyptian Room, near by.

"Meet me, dear Neppy," the swain *possibly* said,  
"At the stroke of midnight; too long we've been dead.  
"Let us have a good time and shake off our gloom  
"By reading the 'glyphs' on Ra-Em-Kai's tomb.  
"And mayhap if no mortal is spying on us,  
"We can shout into Har-Khebit's sarcophagus."  
And thus it was planned—or so we suppose;  
A frivolous program, kind Heaven knows.

Well the night came around, as nights always do,  
And Hotep prepared his fair lady to woo.  
Just at midnight exactly—*light-saving time*—  
He emerged from his case, with spirit sublime;  
He dodged through the gloom to the scene of the tryst,  
Serene in the knowledge he'd never be missed.

He eagerly waited for Miss Nep to arrive,  
Which she quite failed to do up to twelve forty-five;  
Then, patience exhausted, he frowned in disgust,  
And stiffly sneaked back—and, possibly, cussed.  
Toward the case of Nephthys he scowled darkly, too,  
And remarked with much feeling, "It's all off with you."

"You were a game kid in the land of the Nile,  
"But a dead one y'are now, and you'll stay dead awhile."  
Then with care he adjusted himself in his case,  
And of that night's adventure left never a trace.

Now our fair heroine (are all heroines fair?)  
At twelve o'clock—*standard time*—came up for air;  
Her reflection she glimpsed in the glass as she rose,  
Made an unconscious move meant to powder her nose,  
Then away to the tomb of the late Ra-Em-Kai,  
But no Ukh-Hotep around there did she spy.

She waited and waited till patience gave out,  
Then returned to her room with an unlovely pout.  
For a moment she paused by Ukh-Hotep's side,  
And in the soundless speech of spirits she cried:  
"Some sport *wert* thou, Hotep; I oft heard of thee,  
"But now thou'rt a dead one and always will be."  
Disgusted the lady returned to her place,  
And wanders no more from her comfy glass case.

### Moral

Dear reader, this moral I here freely give:  
When dead try no "come-backs," but *live* while you live.  
Or, if you insist upon bucking the fates,  
Be very explicit in timing your dates.

J. L. BEERS.

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All contributions to the MUSEOLOGIST should be addressed to the Publicity Committee.

Help to make this *your* paper.

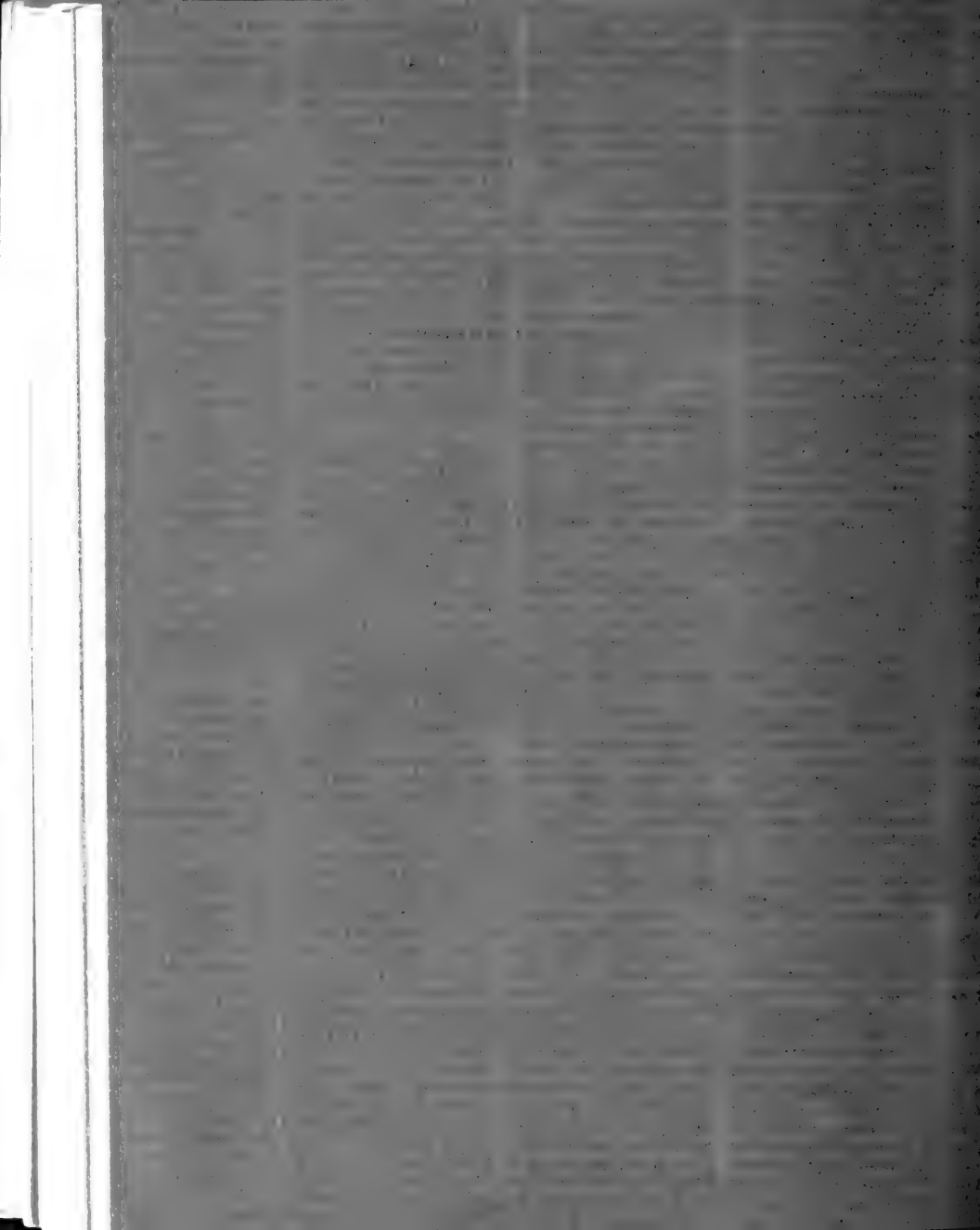






**Things turn up for the man who digs.**

From "*The Trotty Veck Messengers.*"





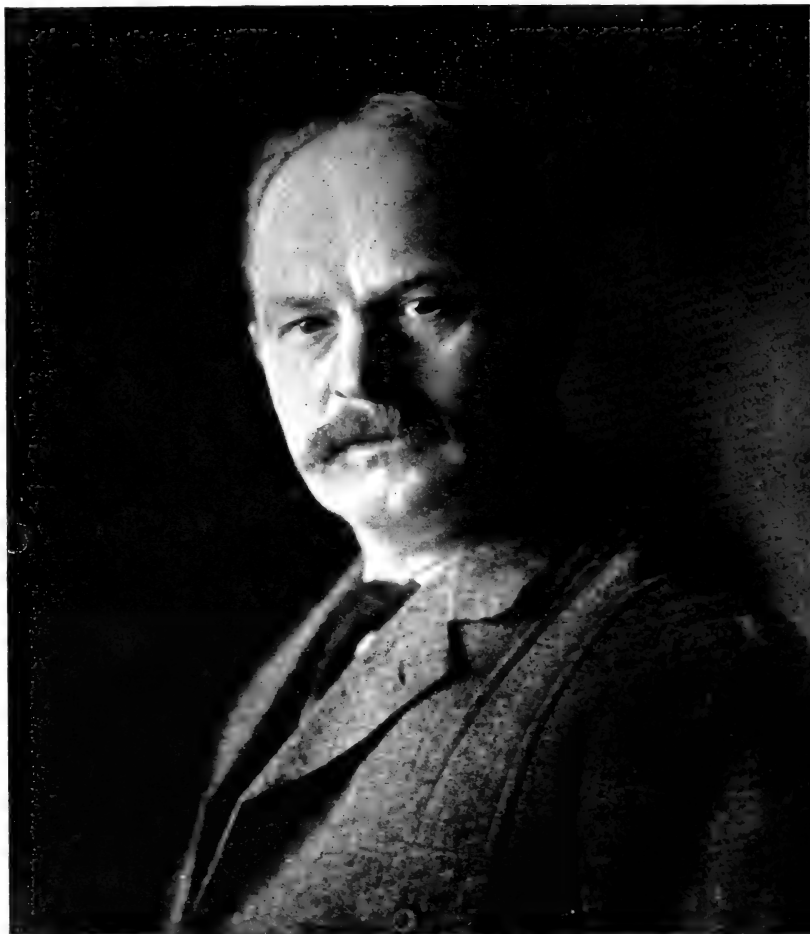
# MUSEOLOGIST

MARCH 1921

ISSUED BY THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE *of*  
*The* AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

*Such is the world. Under-  
stand it, despise it, love it;  
cheerfully hold on thy way  
through it with thine eyes on  
highest lodestars!*

CARLYLE.



FRANK M. CHAPMAN

# THE MUSEOLOGIST

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*This little magazine is devoted to the internal affairs of the Museum. It exists for the sake of all the Museum workers, and offers itself as a ready medium through which they may come into closer touch with each other and with the Corporation.*

*It is issued by the Publicity Committee.*

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Volume 2

March, 1921

Number 3

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One of the most familiar figures in the Museum is that of Dr. Frank M. Chapman, who, next to Dr. Allen, has been longest in the Museum's service. It was in March, 1888, that Dr. Chapman came as Assistant Curator to the Department of Ornithology and Mammalogy. In 1901 he became Associate Curator of the same department, and in 1908, Curator of Ornithology.

Before coming here, Dr. Chapman had made an expedition to collect and study the birds of Florida. During his thirty-odd years at the Museum, he has organized and conducted a number of exploring trips in temperate and tropical America, has published frequently, has edited *Bird-Lore* since helping to found it in 1898 and has been Associate Editor of *The Auk* since 1894.

It was Dr. Chapman who originated and directed the making of our habitat bird groups and seasonal exhibits of birds. These—particularly the habitat groups—have become widely famous, and justly; for apart from their interest as the first groups of their kind, they combine beauty and realism with great educational effectiveness.

A Fellow of the American Ornithological Union and of the New York Academy of Sciences, Dr. Chapman has been Vice-President of the former since 1907, and was Vice-President of

the latter in the years 1908 and 1909. Since 1897, he has been President of the New York Linnæan Society, and from 1910 to 1918 was Vice-President of the Explorers' Club. He holds Honorary Membership in the New York Zoological Society and the Sociedad ornitológica del Plata, and Foreign Membership in the British Ornithological Union. In 1912, he was awarded the first Linnæan medal, by the Linnæan Society of New York, and in 1918 the National Academy of Sciences bestowed on him the first Elliot medal, in recognition of his work on Colombian birds. In 1913, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on him by Brown University.

During the war, Dr. Chapman acted for a year (1917-1918) as Director of the Bureau of Publications of the American Red Cross, and for another year (1918-1919) served as American Red Cross Commissioner to Latin America—an office for which he was peculiarly fitted by his extensive South American travels and the affiliations which he had formed in the South American countries.

Those of us who know Dr. Chapman only casually, appreciate his geniality. Those who have worked with him admire his splendid executive ability, his professional enthusiasm and his apparently unlimited capacity for accomplishment. Those who know him only by reputation value his contribution to ornithological research and his achievement in broadly popularizing natural history—especially ornithology—without sacrificing his serious investigations or losing the scientific spirit. Those Museum folks who know Dr. Chapman both professionally and personally can give all these reasons and a number of others for the high esteem in which they hold him.

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*None are too wise to be mistaken, but few are so wisely just as to acknowledge and correct their mistakes, and especially the mistakes of prejudice.*

BARROW.

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## THE NEWS

At the Annual Meeting of the Museum's Board of Trustees which was held on February 7th, Messrs. George F. Baker, Jr., A. Perry Osborn and George D. Pratt, of New York City, and Dr. Leonard C. Sanford, of New Haven, were elected to fill vacancies on the Board. Mr. Adrian Iselin, after serving for eight years as Secretary of the Museum, resigned, and Mr. Percy R. Pyne was elected his successor.

President Osborn stated at the meeting that he regarded the year 1920 as one of the greatest years in the history of the Museum, inasmuch as the institution's educational value had been for the first time fully recognized by the present City Administration, and, despite the hard times, gifts, collections and funds for expeditions presented to the Museum during the year represented a total of \$500,000.

Commenting on the financial condition of the Museum, he announced that the year's work had been concluded without the necessity of requesting the Trustees to make their usual personal contributions to supplement the budget. That this was possible, he explained, was due to the enforcement of the most rigid economy and to the fact that the City authorities, after a searching investigation of its affairs, recognizing the importance of the institution as a vital and ever developing adjunct to the City's educational system, had increased the annual maintenance allowance by \$150,000 over the appropriation for 1919.

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Visitors to the Museum during the past year numbered 1,040,000.

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At the Annual Meeting of the Museum's Pension Board, held on February 9th, Mr. A. Perry Osborn was accorded a cordial welcome as the new Trustee member of the Board. Mr. Osborn succeeds Mr. Pyne, who had served since the establishment of the Pension Board.

Changes in the scientific staff, announced at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, included the following: Dr. J. A. Allen, former Curator of Mammals, was made Honorary Curator of his department; Mr. Carl E. Akeley was made Associate in Mammalogy; Dr. Henry E. Crampton, former Curator of Invertebrate Zoology, was made Honorary Curator of Lower Invertebrates; Dr. Willard G. Van Name was made Assistant Curator of Lower Invertebrates; Dr. F. E. Lutz, former Associate Curator of Insects, was made Curator of Entomology; Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, former Curator of the Department of Natural Science at the Brooklyn Museum, was made Associate Curator of Marine Birds; Mr. Ludlow Griscom was made an Assistant Curator of Ornithology; Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, former Assistant Curator of Anthropology, was made Associate Curator of Mexican and Central American Archaeology; Mr. N. C. Nelson, Former Assistant Curator of Anthropology, was made Associate Curator of North American Archaeology. Appointments as Research Associates included; Dr. George F. Kunz, Gems; Frank J. Myers, Rotifera; Dr. A. L. Treadwell, Annulata; Charles W. Leng, Coleoptera; Herbert F. Schwarz, Hymenoptera; Dr. William M. Wheeler, Social Insects; Dr. E. W. Gudger, Ichthyology; Clarence L. Hay, Mexican and Central American Archaeology; Alessandro Fabbri, Physiology.

A new department was instituted, to be known as the Department of Comparative Anatomy, of which Dr. William K. Gregory was appointed Curator and Mr. S. H. Chubb was made Assistant in Osteology. Dr. J. Howard McGregor, of Columbia, was made Research Associate in Human Anatomy. The Department of Anatomy and Physiology was converted into a Department of Comparative Physiology, with Dr. R. W. Tower as Curator.

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Mr. George H. Sherwood, former Assistant Secretary of the Museum, has been created Executive Secretary.

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President and Mrs. Osborn sailed on the "Mexico" on February 26th for a two weeks' sojourn at Nassau in the Bahama Islands. They expect to return by March 15th.

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On February 21st, Mrs. Garrett, the sister of Edward Drinker Cope, lunched at the Museum and was conducted through the exhibition halls by Mr. Granger.

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Dr. Gregory expects to sail for Australia next May, accompanied by Mr. H. C. Raven, to make a tour of the collecting grounds and laboratories of New Zealand and Australia, for the benefit of several of the departments. He will probably return by the end of September.

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Miss Percy and Mr. Chubb have both returned to their work after slight illnesses.

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Mrs. Sterling is exhibiting a statuette and a series of reliefs at the Exhibition of Women Painters and Sculptors being held at the Anderson Galleries. The Exhibition will continue until March 15th. Admission is free, and everyone is welcome.

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Dr. H. N. Coryell, formerly of the University of Chicago and now of Columbia University, has been engaged for ten weeks of the coming summer as special assistant on the Bryozoan exhibits. Dr. Coryell will address the March 21st meeting of the Section of Geology and Mineralogy of the New York Academy of Sciences, giving a resumé of the geology of Spitzbergen.

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On February 3rd, a daughter—Constance Rogers Hovey—was born to Dr. and Mrs. Hovey.

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The Smilodon Tribe, Woodcraft League, took an observation trip to Long Beach on February 27th. They paid special attention to winter birds and the life of the ocean beach.

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Mrs. Smith, of our Department of Public Education, was recently a guest of John Burroughs at La Jolla. She obtained a number of excellent snapshots of the veteran naturalist.

Mr. Burroughs, according to newspaper reports, is at present ill in a California hospital.

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Programs and tickets for the Museum's Spring lecture courses have been issued.

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We greatly regret the death of Mrs. Smyth, mother of our Mr. and Miss Smyth, which occurred on February 15th, and that of Frank Schaeffer, our former packer, which occurred on February 19th.

Dr. Lowie's *Primitive Society* is in its second edition.

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Mrs. Nolan, who was at the Presbyterian Hospital recovering from illness caused by a slight shock, is making rapid progress. We hope she will be able to return to her work after a few days.

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The Department of Ichthyology recently purchased from Dr. L. E. Smith, a missionary sent by the Presbyterian Board of Missions to Rio Benito, Spanish Guinea, a collection of fossil fishes, including several species, from that locality. The collection, which has just arrived, is the first large collection of fossil fishes from that locality which has ever come to any museum. The only specimens hitherto recorded from this region were a collection containing just one species, studied by the late Dr. Charles R. Eastman, and a later collection from which Dr. W. G. Holland, Director of the Carnegie Museum, re-figured the species.

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Miss Smyth is suffering with a broken wrist.

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At the February meeting of the New York Academy, Section of Geology and Mineralogy, Dr. George I. Finley, of New York University, spoke on Egyptian rocks and gems in the Metropolitan Museum. He had a very interesting series of slides and motion pictures showing the wonderful carvings in the massive sandstone formations along the Nile near Cairo. Dr. Finley spoke of the interesting fact that on the foreheads of some of the huge figures in the Nile carvings appear incisions similar to those faintly showing on the forehead of the Sphinx. It was formerly believed that the lines were caused by erosion, but in view of the similarity of the lines in the two cases, it is now thought that they were carved by human hands.

At the same meeting, Dr. Hovey gave an interesting talk on Hawaii and its volcanoes, showing a fine series of slides.

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Dr. George Adams, of McGill University, lectured at Columbia University on February 25th and 26th, on the Flowage of Rocks. Dr. Washington, the famous petrologist, will lecture at Columbia on March 4th.

At the February meeting of the Galton Society, Dr. Little read a paper on "The Effects of Hybridization," and Dr. Davenport read one on "Some Racial Traits." The papers were followed by lively discussion, as usual.

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Dr. O'Connell has returned to her work in the Museum after an absence of three weeks during which she was engaged in editorial work.

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The Committee which is arranging for the Second International Congress of Eugenics is holding weekly meetings in the Osborn Library to plan the program of speakers and arrange for exhibitions. It is proposed to arrange the exhibits in the Hall of Fishes.

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Officials of the Biological Survey are reported to have stated that the passage and enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, which prevents Spring shooting and the marketing of migratory game birds, is now producing excellent results. Reports are being received from all parts of the country to the effect that with the protection now enjoyed by the birds their numbers are increasing each year and they are returning in Spring to numerous breeding grounds which they had deserted for several years.

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The January 7th issue of *Science* contained a review by Dr. Reeds of Theodore Arldt's "Die Ursachen der Klimaschwankungen der Vorzeit, besonders der Eiszeiten" ("Causes of Climatic Oscillations in Prehistoric Times, Particularly in the Ice Age.") Dr. Reeds also had an article ("Mounting Geological Specimens with Sulphur") in the November number of *Museum Work*.

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Dr. Crampton has returned from his extended trip. Messrs. Anthony and Cherrie are also back.

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On February 16th, at 3:30, Museum employees were present at the first public showing of the remarkable six-reel motion picture film, "The Living World," made by Mr. George E. Stone, the author of the film "How Life Begins."

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The location of the earthquake recorded by our seismograph on December 16th has been determined to have been the province of Kan-su

and three neighboring provinces of China. According to information received by *The London Times* from the China Inland Mission, the destruction covered an area of 40,000 square miles. The province of Kansu was the greatest sufferer, in some places nearly half the houses being destroyed. Probably many thousands were killed. Landslides buried whole villages and hundreds of persons were engulfed. Towns 150 miles away from the centre of the earthquake were badly shaken.

The current number of *World's Work* contains an article by Dr. Spinden entitled: "Shall We Intervene in Cuba?" and an article on the Water Buffalo by Mr. Akeley.

A Micmac wigwam from Nova Scotia has been erected in the Woodlands Indian Hall under the direction of Professor Speck, of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Pennsylvania, who sold the wigwam to the Museum.

Miss Bond, the new assistant in the Department of Vertebrate Palæontology, had the misfortune to injure her arm in a fall. The accident necessitated her absence for a number of days.

Mr. Andrews left during the last week in February for Beloit, Wisconsin, where he will stay a short time before going to San Francisco for his sailing on March 19th. Mr. Granger and Mr. Olsen will leave about the middle of May, to join him in the Far East.

According to figures supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture, there has been an alarming shrinkage in the Yellowstone Park elk herd during the last five years. In 1914, the herd was reported as numbering 25,000. In 1917, 17,500 were counted. Estimates for the past year give well under 8,500. The supervisor of the Absaroka National Forest reports that, in 1919, 3,300 head were killed in the Yellowstone land. These figures point toward early extermination—unless prompt protective measures are taken.

Mr. Nichols is just back from a short trip to Florida and Nassau in the Bahamas. At Florida he found the new aquarium at Miami of

especial interest. He made a trip with Director Mowbray on his collecting boat, the "Allisoni," which is especially built for this purpose, as is the "Seahorse," the collecting boat of the New York Aquarium. Both boats are equipped with wells wherein the fishes are brought back in good condition. The capturing of fishes for the Miami Aquarium is done almost entirely by means of fish traps, which are placed in likely places where the desired species have previously been seen swimming in the clear water. This method of taking fishes is particularly adapted to tropical waters, where the coral rock would make it very difficult to draw a net.

At Nassau, some interesting material for the Museum's research collection was obtained in the market, and fishes were studied on the reef from a glass-bottomed boat which regularly plies to the so-called sea-gardens with tourists, as is also done in Bermuda and at Santa Catalina.

The tropical fishes are very much alike over a very wide stretch of western Atlantic, but at no two places are exactly the same species common, and several unexpected ones were found at Nassau. The laws which determine the abundance and distribution of species are at present only scantily understood. They are doubtless in some way bound up with ocean currents

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A fairly large collection from the Samoyed of Northern European Russia, comprising fur clothing and household implements, has been sent by the Museum in Dresden in exchange for Alaskan Eskimo material sent from our collections.

In return for the carved Maori house-posts which we received a short time ago from the Dunedin Museum of New Zealand, our Department of Anthropology has sent a fair-sized collection of Tlinkit and Haida carved art objects. This material is of interest to the Dunedin Museum because of its general similarity to Maori carving.

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Through the courtesy of Mr. Ogden Mills, the Museum library has recently received a very generous donation of books from the Gallatin-Vail library.

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We hope that we may some day all have the pleasure of listening to the Attendants' Quartette, composed of Messrs. John Finn, John O'Neill, John Larsen and Henry Ruof.

Miss Hazel de Berard, an artist, has been engaged to work on the Pliocene and Pleistocene collection from Southern California, which Mr. Frick has brought together during the last year or two, and on which he has begun active work. Miss Berard has just returned from a year in devastated France.

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Mr. Thomson, of Vertebrate Palæontology, has been ill.

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Mr. Knight's last mural of the Neanderthal Group—the third of the human group—has been hung in its place, where he will work on the re-touching. He has begun work on the Rancho La Brea group. This will occupy the wall space in the southeast corner of the Age of Man Hall, and will include several pictures.

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Miss Levy recently directed a pageant given by the members of a club for young girls in which she is interested.

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Mr. A. E. Anderson, who has been ill for nearly a year, drops in at the Museum occasionally. He spent last summer at his home in the Catskills.

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The new large cutting machine recently installed in the bindery is in operation. It is the finest model obtainable. This, with the large folding machine and the Smyth book sewer which has also just been put in place, provides the bindery with valuable equipment which will greatly expedite the work of the department.

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Miss Martha Miller has returned to her work after an absence occasioned by the tearing of ligaments in her foot.

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The Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists will be held at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia on March 8th. Mr. Nichols, the Secretary of the Society, will be present, and other Museum representatives will also probably attend.

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Mrs. Peters, an instructor in Entomology at the New York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, has made arrange-



ments to bring her class of sixty wounded soldiers to the Museum to visit the Insect Hall and attend a Museum lecture early in April.

On February 21st, the Clio Club of New York studied the exhibits in the Darwin Hall, and the Museum's collection of gems from South America. Later they visited Mr. Akeley in his studio.

Dr. Lucas was kept away from the Museum for several days last week by a heavy cold.

On February 4th, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Angell, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Dr. Max Farrand and Mrs. Osborn lunched with President Osborn at the Museum.

At a meeting of the New York Bird and Tree Club held at the Museum on February 11th, Miss Hilda Loines, of the Woman's Horticultural and Agricultural Society, spoke on "English Gardens," illustrating her talk with slides taken by her last summer; Mrs. James Metcalfe told of the work of the "City Garden Club;" and Honorable F. D. Gallatin, Park Commissioner, reported on the Shakespeare Garden.

During the absence abroad of Curator Winslow, Dr. W. H. Park, Director of the Laboratories of the City of New York, will give the staff of the Museum's Department of Public Health the benefit of his advice and counsel.

We are sorry to note the recent death of the fathers of two of our employees—Mr. McGrath and Mr. Wolfe.

On February 4th, a series of fine pictures of "The American Battle Fields of France" was shown by Mr. James B. McCreary to an audience of Museum employees.

It is reported that the elephants at a London circus were terrified recently when they saw a mouse sitting in their hay, and ceased their loud trumpeting only when the attendants rushed up and drove away the pert little intruder.

Dr. George Grant McCurdy, of Yale University, was a visitor to the Museum on February 3rd.

On February 15th, Dr. Spinden sailed for Yucatan where he will conduct a three months' exploration for Harvard University.

On February 11th and 12th, Dr. Gregory gave the Darwin Lecture at New York University, speaking on "The Evolution of the Human Face." On February 12th he gave the same lecture before the Royal Canadian Institute, in Toronto. Popular interest in this subject seems very strong just now.

On February 21st, Mr. Sherwood spoke in Boston to 200 members of the New England Woman's Club of Boston, on the American Museum's service in the way of public education. He outlined briefly the nature of organization and the resources of the Museum, and its relation to the City. He spoke of the staff's feeling of obligation to the public, and of the aims and methods of fulfilment of this obligation. He proceeded with a detailed account of the work of the Department of Public Education, and mentioned Museum cooperation with commercial motion picture concerns in the production of educational films. His talk was illustrated with lantern slides. The address was given eager attention, and without doubt will bear fruit both in the way of publicity for the work of the Museum and of demonstrating ways in which similar institutions in other localities can help in educational work.

On February 15th, the Department of Entomology celebrated the twelfth anniversary at the Museum of Dr. Lutz and Mr. Wunder. The party was held at 4 o'clock. Those present were: Dr. Lutz, Mr. Wunder, Mrs. Timonier, Miss Callahan, Dr. Lucas, Mr. Leng, of the Staten Island Museum, Dr. Bequaert, Mr. Mutchler, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Schwarz. Coffee, cake, candy and cigarettes were served by Mrs. Timonier and Miss Callahan. The coffee, which was made by Mr. Wunder, called forth the enthusiastic praise of Dr. Lucas and others. The most popular cake was that baked by Dr. Lutz's eldest daughter. Dr. Lucas and Mr. Leng told some of their interesting stories, and everyone had a good time. Mr. Mutchler says he has lost count of the number of people who later registered protests because they had not been invited.

Mr. Kaisen is busy with the mounting of the new bird-like dinosaur.

Miss Dunst was a welcome visitor at the Museum on February 28th.

Joseph Tyson has been transferred from the Construction Department to the Department of Geology, where he will act as a general assistant.

According to newspaper report, a movement has been inaugurated, with the support of fishery associations and fishery interests in all parts of the country, to have Wednesday, March 9th, observed as a national fish day. For three years, Canada has observed the first day of Lent in this manner, and "the plan has proved to be a very successful means of stimulating interest in the fishing industry and increasing home consumption," says a bulletin of the United States Bureau of Fisheries. The object of the movement in the United States is similar, and it is proposed to adopt the first day of Lent for the observance, after this year.

President Osborn introduced an innovation at the recent Annual Meeting of the Trustees by presenting, in place of his usual oral report, an illustrated review, in lantern slides and motion pictures, of the last ten years of Museum history.

Mrs. Fink's new room, under the stairs leading to the large bone-room in the attic, is most attractive. Charles White declares that her garden of potted plants is better than many he has seen in a number of years of commuting.

A Valentine whist party was held at Miss Greene's home on Lincoln's Birthday as a surprise to several of her Museum friends. They were: Miss Molloy, Miss Marks, Miss Lofberg, Miss Callahan, and Miss Dunst, formerly connected with the Department of Geology. Miss Greene is said to deserve compliment on her ability as hostess, poetess and artist. The party was voted a huge success by all who were present.

Charles White declares that Ford cars are still running, despite John Seip's "rumor." We believe that *some* of them are still running.

In a letter written from the North China Language School, of Peking, Mr. Arthur Jacot, formerly of the Museum, writes:

"We arrived in China after a pleasant trip and a stop of a few days at our future station, Shantung University." (Mr. Jacot is to teach biology at this University). "This is a very fine institution rapidly being completed, and situated at the foot of the hills overlooking the hundreds of miles of dead level plain between the capital of Shantung province and the national capital where we now are.

"School has just closed for the Christmas vacation, and we have some well-earned leisure. Peking is the finest of Chinese cities. The legation quarter has asphalt streets. The main streets of the city itself are of macadam. Peking boasts some 200 to 300 automobiles and there seems to be no speed limit. There are no subways or trolley cars. We travel in rickshaws—a comfortable, quiet and uncrowded way of travel. The city is illuminated by electricity and gas. We are living in a compound which was once part of the palace of one of the princes. With us are some fifty other people interested in the same type of work. We eat in a common dining room. It's not like a dormitory because each family has its own house (of two rooms or more) and the houses are arranged into courts of different sizes and shapes. Besides being very comfortable we are in a fascinating environment. We walk or ride three-quarters of a mile to school. Here not a word of English is spoken by our teachers (Chinese). As a result we are already able to boss our servants around, do our own shopping *and bartering* (an Oriental necessity), and ask questions about interesting things we see (and there are lots of them). Besides, we can read about 150 characters and write a few. It's easy when you know how. Three or four times a week a foreigner (generally an American) lectures to us on Chinese history, religions, art, philosophy, etc. Thus we also know something *about* the Chinese. We feel like the crop-crammed bird—and then some. The other day we saw a couple of air-planes going northward; later they returned and did stunts over the city.

"What we miss most is the city's (New York's) din, our old friends and relatives and a library. True, the Rockefeller Medical College has a fine library here, including all medical papers and then some, but no systematic papers. You can understand how lost I am. On the side, as a distraction, I'm doing some work on my "bug" group.

"Just now there is some fighting in Mongolia due to the Bolsheviks in Siberia. I guess it won't last long, though.

"Give my regards to the people in the Museum who know me."

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Employees have contributed most generously to the fund for our orphans. Already enough money has been received to support for another year two of the children adopted during the war, and with the slight surplus already in hand and the additional amounts promised for "after next pay-day," we hope to have enough for a third child. No one is urged to contribute, but everyone interested is urged to make his or her payment or pledge as soon as possible. The payments may be made now, later in one sum, or in installments over the next five or six months. The children to be cared for are: Élène Van Hove, aged 9, of 15 Rue de Zuydecote, Roozendaal, Du Nord, France; Jean Hureau, aged ten, of Ville-trois, Indres, France; and Yovan Andritch, aged 4, of Serbia. The last child is being cared for in one of the homes maintained by the Serbian Relief Committee of America, through which we send our contributions. We have not his exact address.

As a matter of general interest, we give below a translation of the latest letter received from Élène. It has been explained to Élène many times that her "Godmother" is a composite one, and might with equal justice be called "Godfather," but she continues to write to her "Dear Godmother."

"I hasten to send you these few words to thank you for the gift which is sent to me every quarter through your goodness, and I hope that your health is and will remain flourishing so that you may continue the work of charity for which you have earned great respect.

"Dear Godmother, I would also tell you that I have been very ill with chills and fever and have had to stay in bed a whole month and the doctor has come every day. I assure you, Godmother, that this has made a great hole in mamma's purse, and also the doctor recommends very nourishing food for me, right now when everything is so dear and it will be very difficult to get such things.

"Dear Godmother, I close my little letter by sending the most respectful and sincere greetings of your always devoted Godchild."

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Dr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of the Field Museum, in Chicago, since its opening in 1894, died of heart disease on February 24th at the age of 70 years.

Dr. Skiff was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts. He was educated in the public schools of Springfield, Massachusetts and Brooklyn. At first a journalist, he did newspaper work in Kansas and Chicago, and became manager of the *Chicago Tribune*. Later he held several public offices in Colorado.

Developing an interest in exposition work, he came to have wide and varied experience in that field. At the Chicago Exposition of 1889 and the St. Louis Exposition of 1890, he prepared exhibits of the resources of Colorado. He was a member of the national commission to the World Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893, was chairman of its commission on mines and mining, and was a member of the Colorado State board of managers, but resigned these positions to accept the more responsible office of chief of the department of mines and mining. He served throughout the Exposition, being appointed director general *ad interim* soon after its opening.

At the close of the Columbian Exposition, he was chosen to organize, equip and install the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago. This institution, endowed by Marshall Field, was opened in 1894 with Dr. Skiff as director. His experience in exposition work contained to grow. He was in charge of the American exhibits at the Paris Exposition in 1898, was director of exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition and a commissioner to the Turin Exposition in 1901, was appointed United States commissioner to the Japanese Exposition (which was never held) in 1908, and was chief of exhibits at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at Seattle in 1911 and at San Francisco in 1915. For his services at the Paris Exposition he was awarded the decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honor of France. He held many other foreign decorations.

Handicapped by ill health during his entire connection with the Field Museum, he was none the less the dominant power in the development of the institution, in which his strongest interest was centered. Dr. Skiff was not a man of science, but he was keenly in sympathy with science, and was a great organizer and administrator. He worked untiringly for an adequate building which was so badly needed to carry on the work of the Museum, and happily lived to see completed and to occupy an office in the beautiful building on the very shore of Lake Michigan, which gives promise of developing into a fine and active natural history center for Chicago.

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Dr. Townsend visited the Museum on February 25th.

The employee lectures are being given a warm welcome. The February program included a talk by Dr. Reeds on the work of his department, a trip around the Hall of Geology, conducted by Dr. Reeds, and a talk by Dr. Matthew on Paleontology in the Museum. These were all very well attended, and a lively interest was shown by the employees present.

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## EMPLOYEE LECTURE SCHEDULE

March 2nd—Mr. Granger: "Remarks on Vertebrate Paleontology Field Work."

March 16th—Dr. Lutz: "Entomology in the Museum."

March 30th—Mr. Mutchler and Mr. Wunder: A trip through the Insect Hall.

April 6th—Mr. Miner—A trip through the invertebrate exhibition hall.

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## IN THE FIELD

Dr. Crampton, just returned from his extended trip, gives us some notes on his experiences and work accomplished in the Mariana Islands, the Philippines, China and Siam:

"The first period of field work comprised two months that were devoted to Guam and Saipan in the Mariana Islands. Guam, which is well known as our Naval Station, is a composite island geologically, as it is comprised in part of ancient sedimentary strata much metamorphosed, and in part of uplifted limestone reefs. It is very interesting in connection with studies of distribution, for certain land-molluscs of the genus *Partula* extend to it and to its neighbors, although they are more strictly Polynesian in their habitat. The natives, called Chamorros, are allied to the Filipinos in part.

"My special work on the nature and distribution of the land-molluscs, was markedly successful, and general collections were also obtained for the Museum. Such success was largely due to the Governor,

Captain Ivan C. Wettengel, U. S. N., who granted many unusual favors, which facilitated my work about the islands. The Governor made it possible for my son and myself to proceed to Saipan on a naval vessel, the island in question being a more northerly member of the Mariana group, now in the possession of Japan. Here, also, the collections were unusually rich in several groups, and especially in insects.

"We left Guam for Manila on August 26th, and had been on shore for only a few hours when a terrific typhoon struck that part of Luzon. It was the worst storm for 15 years. It was extremely profitable to go about the island and to note the contrasts with the regions in the South Pacific Ocean with which my earlier work was concerned. In a word, the flora and fauna of the Philippine Islands are more 'continental' than 'insular,' especially in the rich variety of species.

"The officers of the Bureau of Science were most helpful in giving information, and through the Acting Director, Dr. McGregor, a fine series of photographs was secured for our institution. The work in parasitology is carried on by a former graduate student at Columbia University, Dr. F. G. Haughwout, who expended considerable time and energy on our behalf.

"I visited the College of Agriculture at Los Banos for the main purpose of meeting the Dean, Dr. F. C. Baker, whose collection of insects and of many other groups are marvellously complete. Dean Baker most generously offered us a full series of reptiles and amphibia, and a large series of named insects,—all of which, needless to say, will be of the greatest value to the American Museum.

"Governor Harrison was much interested in our work, and when I expressed a desire to see the pygmy natives he kindly arranged to put a Coast Guard steamer at our disposal for a trip across the Bay to the region of the Marivales Mountains. We landed early one morning, and started out on horseback for the Negrito territory. After some miles, however, one of the vicious little ponies ahead launched a vigorous kick at my mount, but the blow missed the horse only to fall on my leg, which, naturally, was cut to the bone. I was forced to return so as to have the wound dressed as soon as possible, and no subsequent opportunity presented itself for a visit to the interesting little people.

"About the middle of September we sailed for Hongkong on the 'Empress of Asia,' and almost at once proceeded up the river to Canton for a week's stay at the Canton Christian College. Here I delivered a



series of lectures on evolution, and also spoke, with lantern slides, on Polynesia and its peoples. The Executive Secretary, Dr. James M. Henry, as well as the other members of the College, did everything to make the time profitable, as well as enjoyable. I trust that close relations may be maintained between that institution and ours, for I am sure mutual benefits will be gained thereby. The zoologist, Professor Howard, is developing a campaign of systematic collecting in the Canton region, which is certain to be exceptionally successful.

"Late in September, my son and I took the steamer from Hongkong to Bangkok, where we arrived on October 7. A few days were spent in making preparations, and then we proceeded to our long-determined goal, the city of Chiengmai, 500 miles north of Bangkok. This city is beautifully situated on a plain of rice fields, surrounded on almost all sides by mountains of considerable height. The American Minister, Hon. George W. D. Hunt, came up at the same time, as well as Dr. Rock, of Honolulu and Washington, and for a week we were the guests of His Serene Highness, Prince Bovaradej, the Viceroy of Northern Siam. Numerous favors were shown us, and we were privileged to learn a great deal of the Lao people of this region, and of their highly developed culture.

"Nearly a week was spent in the forests high up on the mountain of Doi Sutep, near Chiengmai, at an elevation of 2,700 feet above sea level. The American Presbyterian Mission is splendidly represented at Chiengmai, and the representatives did everything to make our work successful. The mission has Rest Houses at different places on Doi Sutep, and these were placed at our entire disposal. The success of our collecting was mainly due to the aid thus rendered, and full acknowledgment must be made to Messrs. McKean, Campbell, Cort, Gillies, Reichel, and to Dr. Bauer of the Rockefeller Commission here at work.

"Several of the mission staff are interested to the extent of making collections in the future for transmission to our institution. Incidentally, I may say that Lieut-Gen. E. W. Trotter has given me a series of snakes for the Museum collections.

"On November 8th, we started by rail for Singapore, taking several days for the trip down the Malay Peninsula, for collecting around Penang and Kuala Lumpur and for making ecological observations. On November 19th we sailed from Singapore for Java."

We quote from the latest letter received from Mr. Anthony. It was written to a member of his department, under date of January 23rd.

"This week we leave Portovelo for the last time and come on out to Guayaquil. We shall probably start north for the States early in February and ought to arrive there early in March. We have two or three things to attend to out near the coast and a trip to make to Quito before we are finished, but that should not require more than two weeks.

"Our last trip was north of here into high country, above forest; it was quite cold at times. It took us six days to go and five to return, riding from early in the morning until late in the afternoon of each day, and we crossed a great deal of country in that time. We happened to start out just as the spring rains set in, and our trip was anything but pleasant the first few days. We got some good material and now have nearly 3,000 specimens of birds and mammals, about 20 cases of different sizes. It has been some task to get all of this packed up, but we finished the last of it today."

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## GRIN AND BEAR IT

First Employee, excitedly: "Think of it, folks! A restaurant where you can get the most wonderful lunch—delicious soup, a fine meat course with potatoes and two vegetables, salad, coffee, the kind of dessert that's so good you feel you shouldn't be eating it—all for \$.40!"

Chorus of Assembled Employees: "Where? Where is this place?"

First Employee: "Oh, I don't know where there *is* such a place. But just think of it!"

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Visitor to the Museum: "They call this a museum of nacheral history, but I declare I ain't never seen such *onnacheral* critters as they have here!"

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First Youth: "Say, how d'yuh teach a girl to swim?"

Second Youth: "Why, you pick out a nice quiet spot, where it's not too deep, and there's no waves, and you talk soothing to the pretty creature till she's got enough confidence in you to lay on the water 'n then you tell 'er not to be afraid, but to shoot out her arms and legs

like a frog, and you keep tight hold of her waist and hold up her head — whatever you do, don't let her head get under water or she'll be so scared she'll never get over it. You know how scary girls are. You gotta coax 'em along. So be sure you don't let her head go under.— Who's the girl?"

First Youth: "Your sister."

Second Youth: "My sister! Oh, well, push her in!"

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Where's that weather prophet who told us last December that the winter was over? We'd like to pension him off.

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The most difficult ups and downs in life are keeping expenses down and appearances up.

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We used to get half fare on the railway. Now we get it in the restaurants.

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And speaking of railways—the trains which were held up by the recent snowfall are running again. But it's alright. The commuters are catching them.

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A lawyer and a minister were arguing about the hereafter. The minister glowingly described the glories of future life, setting forth copious and enthusiastic arguments to support his theory. But the lawyer said, when he had finished: "Say what you will, I believe that death ends all."

"If death ended all," retorted the minister, "most of you lawyers would be starving."

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Mr. Buckley says that the life of an elevator operator is not a bed of roses. No sooner does he get a car-load of passengers up to the top floor than some ornery critter on the ground floor gives him a call down.

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Mother: "Don't you go out to that dance without your rubbers, William! The pavements are all wet and slushy."

William: "That's alright, Mother. My feet can't get wet. I've got on my pumps."

"What did the efficiency expert have to say?"

"He can't understand it."

"Understand what?"

"How we make a success of this place. He says his investigations prove that with our methods we should have failed ten years ago."

Barber: "Do you want a hair cut, sir?"

Customer: "No. I want them all cut."

Barber: "Any particular way, sir?"

Customer: "Yes. Off."

A humorously inclined young man was being shown around an engineering works.

"That's an engine-boiler," explained the old foreman, pointing to a large steel cylinder.

"An engine-boiler! What do they boil engines for?" asked the young man.

"To make the engine tender."

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#### DEFINITION

Wisacre: a field of learning.

And now comes the Income Tax, again. Just as we begin to think it's possible to make both ends meet, somebody comes along and moves the ends.

First Visitor (before the Sulphurbottom Whale): "I wonder if that's the whale that swallowed Jonah."

Second Visitor (blankly): "I dunno. I never bin here before."

We have been asked to print the following poem and to recommend it especially to the attention of the Department of Ichthyology:

It was midnight on the ocean.  
Not a street car was in sight;  
The sun was shining brightly,  
And it rained all day that night.  
It was a summer day in winter,  
The rain was snowing fast.

A barefoot girl with shoes on  
Stood sitting on the grass.  
It was evening, and the rising sun  
Was setting in the west.  
The little fishes in the trees  
Were cuddled in their nest.  
The rain was pouring down,  
The moon was shining bright,  
And everything that you could see  
Was hidden out of sight.  
While the organ peeled potatoes,  
Lard was rendered by the choir;  
While the sexton rang the dishcloth,  
Someone set the church on fire.  
"Holy Smoke," the preacher shouted.  
In the rain he lost his hair;  
Now his head resembles Heaven,  
For there is no parting there.

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The following verse recently appeared in the *American Legion Weekly*. Under its new title it has been submitted to the *Museologist*.

Lines to Dr. Gregory

Where can a man buy a cap for his knee,  
Or a key for a lock of his hair?  
Or can his eyes be an academy  
Because there are pupils there?  
In the crown of his head what gems are found?  
Who travels the bridge of his nose?  
Does the calf of his leg become hungry at times  
And devour the corn on his toes?  
Can the crook of his elbow be sent to jail?  
Where's the shade from the palm of his hand?  
How does he sharpen his shoulder blades?  
I'm hanged if I understand.

---

March 4th was observed all over the country by the closing of public institutions and special celebrations. An elaborate ceremony

was conducted at the national capital. The day was the birthday of one of our employees, Martin Donnelly.

Teacher: "What anniversary do we celebrate on February 22d?"

Pupil: "The anniversary of the day when George Washington didn't tell a lie."

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All contributions to the MUSEOLOGIST should be addressed to the Publicity Committee.

Help to make this *your* paper.

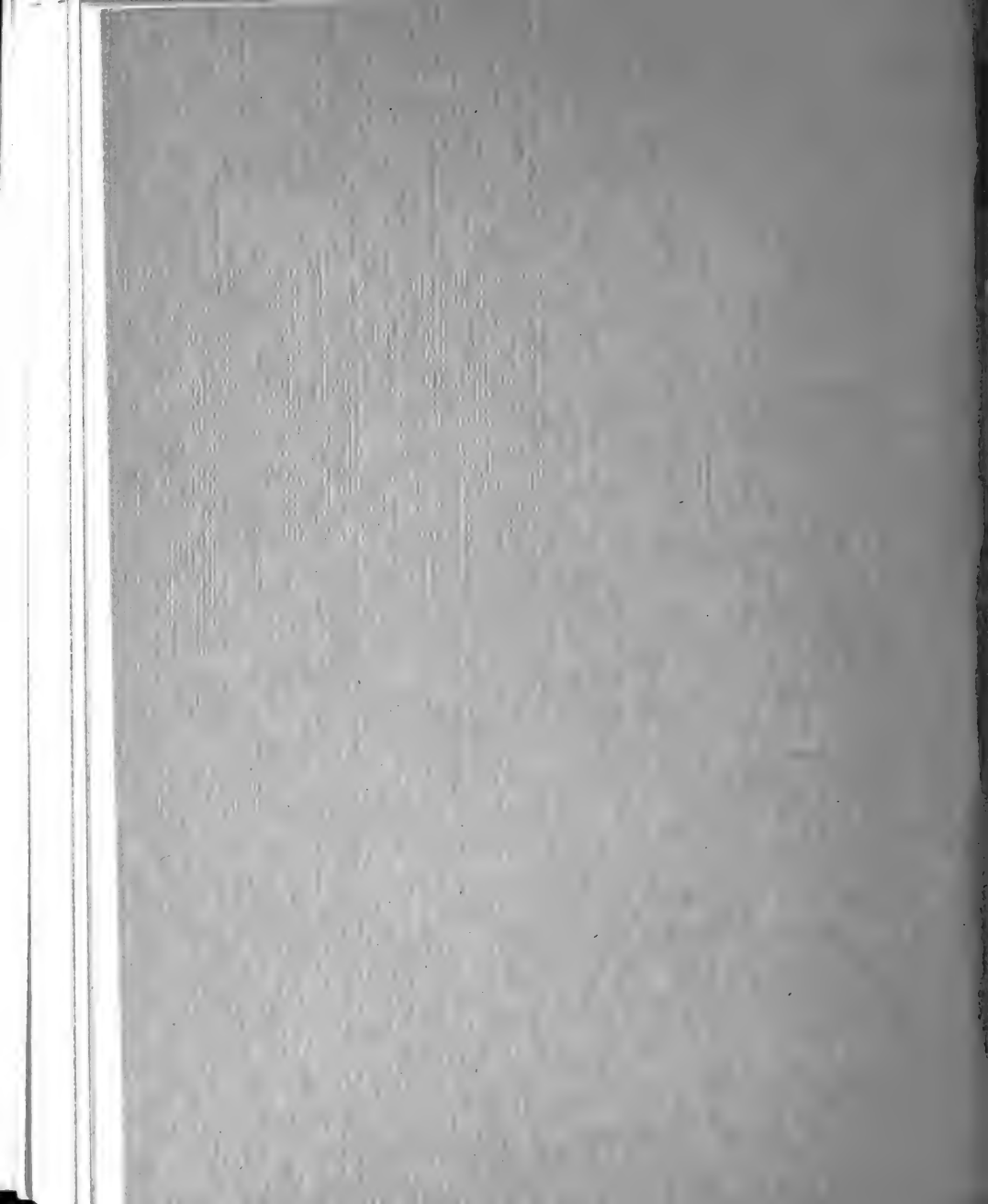






To laugh is proper to the man.

*Rabelais.*



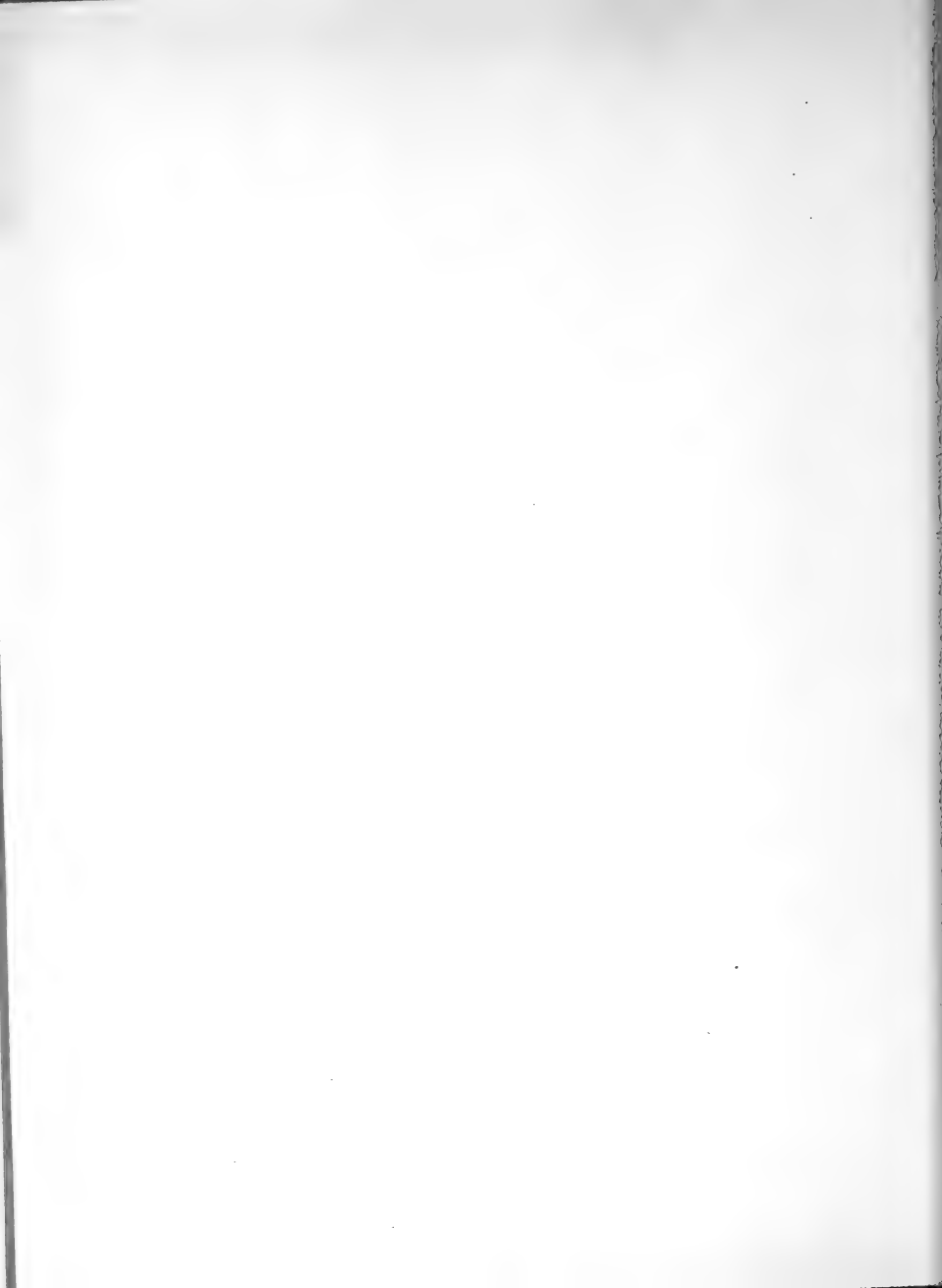
# MUSEOLOGIST

APRIL 1921

ISSUED BY THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE *of*  
*The* AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

*One day with life and heart  
Is more than time enough to  
find a world.*

LOWELL.



# THE MUSEOLOGIST

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*This little magazine is devoted to the internal affairs of the Museum. It exists for the sake of all the Museum workers, and offers itself as a ready medium through which they may come into closer touch with each other and with the Corporation.*

*It is issued by the Publicity Committee.*

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## JOHN BURROUGHS

(1837 - 1921)

Nature and her lovers have lost a friend—one who saw miracles where other men saw commonplaces, and who wrote of what he saw in prose and verse like the effortless flow of casual but significant conversation. He was the rough and ready outdoor comrade of Muir and Roosevelt, the devoted friend and admirer of Walt Whitman, and the enthusiastic student of Bergson, Huxley, Emerson, Fabre, Carlyle, Goethe. One might speak at length of the quiet life and work of John Burroughs. But he speaks best for himself, in a voice that will always be vibrant and young:

“Your real lover of nature does not love merely the beautiful things which he culls here and there; he loves the earth itself, the faces of the hills and mountains, the rocks, the streams, the naked trees no less than the leafy trees, a plowed field no less than a green meadow. He does not know what it is that draws him. It is not beauty, any more than it is beauty in his father and mother that makes him love them. It is ‘something far more deeply interfused,’—something native and kindred that calls to him. In certain moods how good the earth, the soil, seems! One wants to feel it with his

hands and smell it—almost taste it. Indeed, I never see a horse eat soil and sods without a feeling that I would like to taste it too. The rind of the earth, of this 'round and delicious globe' which has hung so long upon the great Newtonian tree, ripening in the sun, must be sweet.

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“Nature is not to be praised or patronized. You cannot go to her and describe her; she must speak through your heart. The woods and fields must melt into your mind, dissolved by your love for them. Did they not melt into Wordsworth's mind? They colored all his thoughts; the solitude of those green, rocky Westmoreland fells broods over every page. He does not tell us how beautiful he finds Nature, and how much he enjoys her; he makes us share his enjoyment. . . . Observation is selective and detective. A real observation begets warmth and joy in the mind. To see things in detail as they lie about you and enumerate them is not observation; but to see the significant things, to seize the quick movement and gesture, to disentangle the threads of relation, to know the nerves that thrill from the cords that bind, or the typical and vital from the commonplace and mechanical—that is to be an observer.”

*Riverby (Lovers of Nature)*

“Success in observing nature, as in so many other things, depends upon alertness of mind and quickness to take a hint. One's perceptive faculties must be like a trap lightly and delicately set; a touch must suffice to spring it. But how many people have I walked with, whose perceptions were rusty and unpractised—nothing less than a bear would spring their trap! All the finer play of nature, all the small deer, they miss. The little dramas and tragedies that are being enacted



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by the wild creatures in the fields and woods are more or less veiled and withdrawn; and the actors all stop when a spectator appears upon the scene. One must be able to interpret the signs, to penetrate the scenes, to put this and that together."

*Riverby (Eye-Beams).*

"The literary treatment of scientific matter is naturally of much more interest to the general reader than to the man of science. By literary treatment I do not mean taking liberties with facts, but treating them so as to give the reader a lively and imaginative realization of them—a sense of their æsthetic and intellectual values. The creative mind can quicken a dead fact and make it mean something in the emotional sphere."

*Under the Apple Trees (Literature and Science).*

"The longer I live the more my mind dwells upon the beauty and the wonder of the world. . . . My life has always been more or less detached from the life about me. I have not been a hermit, but my temperament and love of solitude, and a certain constitutional shrinking from all kinds of strife have kept me in the bypaths rather than on the great highways of life. My talent, such as it is, is distinctly a by-path talent, or at most, a talent for green lanes and sequestered roadsides. . . . I have loved the feel of the grass under my feet, and the sound of the running streams by my side. The hum of the wind in the treetops has always been good music to me, and the face of the fields has often comforted me more than the faces of men.

"I am in love with the world, by my constitution. I have nestled lovingly in it. It has been home. It has been my point of outlook into the universe. I have not bruised myself against it, nor tried to use it ignobly. I have tilled its soil, I

have gathered its harvests, I have waited upon its seasons, and always have I reaped what I have sown. While I delved I did not lose sight of the sky overhead. While I gathered its bread and meat for my body, I did not neglect to gather its bread and meat for my soul. I have climbed its mountains, roamed its forests, sailed its waters, crossed its deserts, felt the sting of its frosts, the oppression of its heats, the drench of its rains, the fury of its winds, and always have beauty and joy waited upon my goings and comings. . . .

“I am a creature of the day; I belong to the open, cheerful, optimistic day. . . .

“In every man’s life we may read some lesson. What may be read in mine? If I myself see correctly, it is this: that one may have a happy and not altogether useless life on cheap and easy terms; that the essential things are always near at hand; that one’s own door opens upon the wealth of heaven and earth; and that all things are ready to serve and cheer one. Life is a struggle, but not a warfare, it is a day’s labor, but labor on God’s earth, under the sun and stars with other laborers, where we may think and sing and rejoice as we work.”

*The Summit of the Years.*

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*Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.*

CONFUCIUS.

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## THE NEWS

We are very glad to announce that Mr. Herbert F. Schwarz has been appointed Editor of *Natural History*. Mr. Schwarz, who has been connected with our Department of Entomology for some time and who became a Research Associate in Hymenoptera the first of this year, is a Harvard graduate. In his University course he specialized in English literature. He was for a long time engaged with the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons as reader of manuscripts and editor of their *Book News*, but resigned at the outbreak of the war in order to enter the service of the United States.

*Natural History* is unique among publications. Through Miss Dickerson's fine ability and tireless effort, it has attained a very high standard. The Museum is proud of *Natural History* and will be happy to cooperate toward its continued effectiveness. For Museum people we cordially welcome the new Editor, and wish him every success.

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On March 23rd, the "Thirty-third Voyage of the Half-Moon" was held at the University Club. President Osborn was the "Master Mariner," Mr. Madison Grant was the "Pilot," and Dr. Gregory was on board as a guest. Mr. Grant gave an illustrated talk: "From the Home Port of Asia," describing the successive invasions of Europe by Asiatic tribes and the bearing of these remote movements on the make-up of the present population of various parts of Europe and on our own immigration problem.

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Mr. Gerrit S. Miller and Mr. William Palmer, of the United States National Museum, were recent visitors to the Museum. The object of their visit was to compare certain cetacean material. Unfortunately, Mr. Palmer suffered a cerebral hemorrhage with partial paralysis of the left side, while visiting the Explorers' Club. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he is still seriously ill.

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Mr. Miller has learned that the entire Australian fauna is being reduced at a remarkably rapid state. One reason for this is the custom of thoroughly burning over large areas of ground in order to improve its value as grazing land; another is the distribution of poison to kill the foxes, which were introduced to kill the rabbits. This poison is now kill-

ing off native animals in large numbers. Moreover, Australian furs have become the vogue, and a great drive has been made after them. Dr. Lucas notes that at one St. Louis sale there were 533,000 Australian opossums and 204,000 ring-tails disposed of. All accounts indicate that this fauna is disappearing as rapidly as did the buffalo in the last century. The Museum will make great efforts to secure specimens while they are still available.

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Preparations for the Second Eugenics Congress are proceeding satisfactorily. Among other exhibits planned for the Congress will be one illustrating the chief European races which have contributed to the population of America.

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At the latest meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Miner was elected a Fellow.

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Dr. Lucas states that every Curator has complained that he has not sufficient room for his study series, and each Curator feels sure that his department is the one most in need of space.

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Mr. Anthony brought back with him about 1,560 specimens, most of them rodents. Among the larger mammals represented are monkeys, peccaries and a spectacled bear and puma. The most important of the mammals from the point of view of interest to science are the primitive marsupial, *Cænolestes*; the fish-eating rat, which lives along rivers and feeds on small fishes and other aquatic forms of life; and a very large relative of the Guinea Pig or Cavy. The Giant Cavy, of which Mr. Anthony brought back a skin and skeleton, is known only from one or two specimens, and we have very little information as to its habits or distribution. Our newly acquired skull is, so far as known, the only such skull in North America. Previously, this Museum had only a few skin fragments to represent the species.

Mr. Cherrie brought a little better than 2,200 birds, including very many species which range in size from the humming-bird to the eagle. Probably one of the most important groups in this collection is one of bright humming-birds. In addition, there are parroquets, doves, trogons, toucans and others.

A great number of interesting pictures of the country and natives was obtained on the expedition. Slides are being made for lecture purposes. The feature of the expedition which has made the greatest popular appeal was the visit to the country of the Jivaros or head-hunters.

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Mr. Olsen will not sail with Mr. Granger on May 28th, but will follow at a later date.

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At the meeting of the New York Academy, Section of Mineralogy, held on March 21st, Dr. Whitlock gave a very lucid talk on the history and development of the science of measuring crystals and the instruments used. He pointed out the superiority of the method of measuring by projection, as compared with earlier methods. His talk was illustrated with some very interesting working diagrams.

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On March 14th, Dr. Hovey lectured in Dobbs Ferry on "The Hawaiian Islands and Their Volcanoes."

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Mr. Crocco has appeared in a new rôle—that of artist. After waiting for some time for a bid for re-painting our flag-poles at a less cost than the cost of replacing them with brand new poles, the Museum authorities found out that Mr. Crocco, in addition to his other accomplishments, is an expert steeple-jack. Accordingly, he was supplied with a paint-pail and brush, and our flag-poles are again white.

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The Department of Geology has purchased from Ward's and placed on exhibition in the Arthropod Alcove a small collection of trilobites with spines.

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On March 26th, the New York Bird and Tree Club held its Annual Meeting in the Museum. The meeting was followed by a talk on "Where the Wild Flowers Grow and Why" given by Dr. Edgar T. Wherry and illustrated with colored lantern slides.

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One of the first results of Dr. Matthew's trip abroad is the receipt from Mr. C. Forster Cooper, of the Zoological Museum of Cambridge University, of a beautiful skull of fossil English Ox and one of the fossil European Bison. Both of these specimens, but especially that of the Ox,

were much desired here. This Museum will send in return a cast of the skeleton of *Eryops*, and other material.

Dr. Murphy has been filling a long series of lecture engagements in various cities. On March 12th, he addressed an audience of 3,600 in Boston. On March 19th, he spoke in Chicago, and on March 26th lectured again in Boston. His talks have been chiefly on the Peruvian guano industry and bird conservation in South America. Since last April, Dr. Murphy has been publishing in the *Brooklyn Museum Quarterly* on "The Sea Coast and Islands of Peru." Four parts of the account have already appeared, and the fifth part is in press.

Mr. Olsen has practically finished work on the remarkable slab containing the remains of about twenty specimens of the two-horned rhinoceros *Diceratherium*. The slab will be placed on exhibition immediately.

We are still able (but not glad) to report that no repairs have been made on the southeast tower, which was struck by lightning four years ago. The wooden scaffolding, however, which was erected shortly after the accident, is still very much in evidence.

A very fine cast of the Alligator Snapper, the largest and fiercest of the fresh water turtles, has been added to the exhibits of the Department of Herpetology. Two large and striking Iguanas have also been displayed in the hall.

Preparations are being made to turn the room which Dr. Whitlock is at present using as a laboratory into a Document Room. Dr. Whitlock will then take Mr. Nelson's present room for his laboratory, and Mr. Nelson will occupy the room formerly used by Dr. Spinden.

In a Savage Arms advertisement in the *National Geographic*, we note a photograph of Roy Chapman Andrews and "Kublai Khan," together with a testimonial letter, from R. C. A., in praise of Savage arms and ammunition.

Master Bobbie Beeth, son of Michael Beeth, was a visitor to the Museum in March.

Mr. Brower Palmer has returned to work after an absence occasioned by painful illness.

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Professor Osborn's Proboscidean Memoir is receiving the undivided attention of members of his department and is making good progress.

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Mr. Sherwood would be the first to admit the efficiency of our Police Department in enforcing traffic regulations—such as the laws against speeding. On March 10th he was given another evidence of police activity in this direction.

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Dr. Carlotta J. Maury, of Hastings-on-Hudson, brought her usual charm and cheerfulness with her on a surprise visit to the Museum on March 24th. Her friends were delighted to see her. Dr. Maury has been asked by the Carib Syndicate to write a Memoir on the Gastropods of the Gulf and Colombian Tertiary Fossils. She is leaving shortly for Ithaca to begin the work.

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The carpenters are much in need of a blower to eliminate the dust in which they are at present forced to work.

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John Finn has been made an assistant in the Department of Herpetology.

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On March 23rd, Dwight Franklin, formerly of our Department of Preparation, called at the Museum to get data for some European culture groups which he is working on for a Western museum.

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The Department of Archaeology is, and for a whole year has been, house-cleaning—working over the storage collections and putting them in order, so that if possible more space may be made available for the use of the Department. The work is going on under Mr. Nelson's direction.

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Patrick Molloy has been given a six-weeks' furlough, which he will spend in Ireland.

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Miss Helen H. Roberts has just returned from a visit to Jamaica, where she spent three months studying native music.

On March 25th, Professor Donald Taft, of Wells College, brought a class in anthropology to the Museum. He and the class were taken through the building by Dr. Lowie.

The Mineral Hall is to be re-arranged. It is to have a groined arch ceiling effect, and the large material is to be reinstalled in wall cases along the south side of the hall, leaving the centre free for the enlarged and re-arranged gem collection. The present Gem Hall will be used by the Department of Vertebrate Palæontology for the exhibition of horse material, both present-day and fossil. The new arrangement of the Mineral Hall will afford a better lighted gem display. The architects have completed the specifications for the changes, and it is hoped that the contracts will be let at an early date.

President Osborn and Mr. Pindar spent March 31st in Albany, at the meeting of the New York State Roosevelt Memorial Commission, which was held at the Capitol. The Commission, of which President Osborn is Chairman and Mr. Pindar is Secretary, discussed the proposals which they have received, giving careful attention to the recommendation that the memorial consist of a building for this Museum, to be known as the Roosevelt Memorial Hall. Further report of the work of the Commission will be made later.

*The New York Times Midweek Pictorial*, in its number of March 31st, gave a fine double-page display of reproductions of some of Mr. Taylor's paintings of North Pacific Coast Indian ceremonies and industries. The paintings will also be reproduced in *The London News* and *L'Illustration* of Paris. These papers have also published reproductions of some of Mr. Knight's murals.

Henry Hagedorn has been given a six-months' leave of absence on account of illness.

Dr. Lowie is giving a course in the Extension Department at Columbia University on the culture of the Plains Indians. Dr. Whitlock will give a summer course at Columbia on gems and precious stones, the object of his course being to create an intelligent and discriminating interest in gems and decorative material and to lay the foundation for a



better appreciation of the splendid collections of this kind in the City of New York. The collections of the American Museum and of Columbia University will be used as illustrative material.

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Mr. Operti is busy painting copies of European palaeolithic cave art, which are to go on the walls of the Archaeological Hall. It is hoped that this hall will be in presentable shape within the course of a year.

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Mrs. Sterling has been dispensing wild honey, in delicious gobs, to all visitors to her room who are willing to wash their own spoons.

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Mrs. Sterling has been receiving many callers lately.

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After his recent sudden attack of appendicitis, Mr. Nichols was taken to Nassau Hospital, in Mineola, and was operated on. He is convalescing and has returned home. He will probably be back at the Museum within a few days.

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Professor V. Barathos, of Budapest, a specialist in the Finnish and other languages of Siberia, called at the Museum last month and examined some of the Jesup Expedition reports. Professor Joseph Pijoan, now of Toronto University, and formerly of Barcelona, was a March visitor.

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It was necessary for Mr. Sweetser to be absent for a few days during March, due to illness.

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Two good books on minerals have lately been published. One is a text-book by Drs. Edward H. Kraus and Walter P. Hunt, of the University of Michigan. The other is a guide to the mineral collections of the Illinois State Museum, by Dr. A. R. Crook. Like Dr. Gratacap's *Popular Guide to Minerals*, this book is designed to serve as a text-book.

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The *Fish Bibliography* is nearing its completion; at least one-fourth of the index is in type, and 338 pages of various addenda to Volume 3 have been prepared.

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Dr. Dean is getting out a *Bibliography of Arms and Armor* for the Metropolitan Museum. The work, which is fairly well advanced, will

be as comprehensive as the *Fish Bibliography*. Those who are working on the *Armor Bibliography* have profited much by the experience of the workers on the *Fish Bibliography*.

Mr. James C. Bell, of our Department of Preparation, has been seriously ill with pneumonia.

Dr. Wissler paid his two-days' visit to the Museum in March.

Miss Inez Lofberg was absent from the Museum most of March 24th. She had important business to attend to at the dock of the Scandinavian-American Line.

Mrs. Bardwell has been transferred to the Department of Ornithology, where she will relieve Mrs. Fraser of some of her duties. The growth and development of the department have greatly increased the volume of secretarial work there.

During April, the Architectural League will hold an exhibition in the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Taylor will be represented by a section of his mural for the south end of the North Pacific Coast Hall; Mr. Knight will have the sketches for four murals for the Age of Man Hall on view; and Mrs. Sterling will also have work there.

On April 11th, the Allied Artists of America will hold an exhibition, at which Mrs. Sterling will show two busts and a figure and a series of silhouettes of Dr. Matthew's three older children.

Since Bill Buckley has taken to attending Dr. Copeland's "Own Your Own Home League" meetings, he has been kept busy explaining to the near-millionaires of the Attendants' Force and other departments of the Museum all the pros and cons of Dr. Copeland's arguments.

Dr. Goddard, with his two sons, motored up to his farm in Dartmouth and spent several days there during March.

It has been commented that the serious illness of Mr. Nichols proves the inadvisability of having one's appendix in the wrong place.

During March, two Taos Indians from New Mexico came to the Museum and sang native songs into a phonograph, in the presence of an interested company of Museum people and visitors. Later, the Indians danced and sang before the tepee in the Plains Indians Hall.

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Contributors to our orphans' fund have been very generous. We now have enough money to support two of our children for another year. But we lack \$50.00 of being able to care for the third child. There is still some time left to us, however, before the present subscriptions expire, and it is hoped that the required sum will be obtained.

Any of us whose sympathies need quickening would benefit from a walk past St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie next Sunday evening at about 7 o'clock. At that time, bread-line activities will be in full swing—some 500 wretched men in rags, lined up along the stone wall, their backs turned to the street, will be devouring the bread and gulping the coffee distributed from the church. It is not a comfortable sight. But it is a perhaps needed reminder of some of the things we are too apt to forget.

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On April 1st, Mr. Sherwood addressed the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences and the Hayes School of Natural Science, in Buffalo, on "The Wonderful Work of Water." Dr. Fisher, Dr. Murphy and Mr. Andrews have also lectured to this audience.

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It is reported that geologists working in Nagy-Szent-Miklos, in Hungary, have found in the River Arauka a huge stone coffin believed to contain the remains of Attila. Near the site have been discovered beautiful gold vessels belonging to the period of Attila, and thought to be part of the treasure buried with him. These are now being exhibited in Vienna. The story goes that Attila's body, encased in three coffins, of gold, silver and iron, respectively, was buried in a river turned from its course for the purpose: that priceless riches were buried with him, the grave closed, the river returned to its bed, and the slaves who had performed the work killed so that they might not betray the secret of his grave. The coffin which has just been found is so large that it is thought to contain several others, perhaps the iron, the silver and the gold coffins which held the remains of Attila the Terrible.

Mr. Hyde's work with his Boy Scouts is developing daily. A calendar of Scout lectures has now been arranged, and the first lecture was delivered to an enthusiastic audience. The schedule is as follows:

March 19—"Wild Animals Near Home," by Dr. Fisher.

April 2—"Water in the Atmosphere," by Dr. Whitlock.

April 16—"Birds," by Mr. Chapin.

April 30—"Scouting for Insects," by Dr. Lutz.

May 14—"Geology in and about New York," by Dr. Reeds.

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Dr. A. V. Kidder examined some of our collections in March, with Mr. Nelson.

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A London paper tells us that "Jellicoe," the famous sea-lion of the Royal Victory Circus, which has been touring England, recently drove a motor-cycle and side-car through the streets of Birmingham. He was preceded by an automobile, in which his circus trainer rode, holding a white handkerchief for him to keep his eyes fixed upon. "Jellicoe" delighted the crowds watching him by sounding his horn furiously when anyone crossed his path.

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Mrs. E. H. Danforth, of Cranford, New Jersey, has presented the Museum with some interesting beaded specimens from the Plains Indians and four Navajo blankets, one of which is a very excellent "Chief."

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If things go on as they are at present, THE MUSEOLOGIST will have to issue a *Motor News Supplement*. The usual Spring automobile epidemic is active. Even the Museum's delivery department has been affected to the point of purchasing a new Dodge car. Chris Schroth has the fever, too, and is learning to drive the old Ford delivery machine. He is learning the business from the ground up. He started by cleaning the car, and undertaking a thorough overhauling, including painting. In this work he has had the advice and assistance of the entire Museum basement population.

Dr. Goddard has sold his Cadillac and bought a "Lizzie."

Dr. Tower has cast aside "Algy," in spite of his faithful service, and has bought a Reo.

Mr. Banks bought "Algy."

Mr. Hoover has been Spring house-cleaning on his machine.

Eddie Wilde is now the owner of a Franklin four.

Dr. Lutz is making the acquaintance of the Ford machine recently purchased by his department for use on field trips.

Andy Johnstone spent two weeks in giving his motor-cycle a thorough manicuring. After that he spent two more days trying to get it to go. At the end of that time, some one suggested that he try some gasoline on her. Andy gave her enough gas to reach the carburetor, and she's been going ever since.

People are beginning to inquire: "How do they get those cars? I'd like one myself."

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## EMPLOYEE LECTURE SCHEDULE

April 13th—Mr. Miner: "Some Phases of Evolution as Shown in the Darwin Hall."

April 27th—Mr. Miner: A trip through the Darwin Hall.

May 11th—Dr. Lucas: "Museum Methods Past and Present."

May 18th—Mr. Coleman: A trip through the Department of Preparation.

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## GRIN AND BEAR IT

"How do the Browns like their new flat?"

"Oh, they have no room for complaint."

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A Southern statesman, touring the country during the recent presidential campaign, was the chief speaker at a political mass meeting held in a middle-western city. As a courtesy to the Southerner, the local band played "My Old Kentucky Home," with much feeling. The Southerner was touched by the performance. Seeing that the gentleman beside him was also apparently greatly moved, he asked:

"Are you a Southerner, too?"

"No," replied the man. "I'm a musician."

The origin of the bagpipe was being discussed. This was Pat's theory: that the Irish invented the bagpipe and sold it to the Scots for a joke, and the Scots have never seen the joke.

One of our attendants asked another: "Have you seen Tobin?"

"I haven't laid eyes on him this mornin' at all, at all," was the answer.

"Are you sure?"

"Sure I'm sure."

The first man started off, but on second thought returned.

"You know Tobin, don't you?"

"That I do not."

"I give you my word, Madam," declared the seedy-looking man to the kind-looking lady, "there was a time when I rode in my own carriage."

"How terrible that you should be reduced to such circumstances!" exclaimed the lady as she placed a bill in his outstretched hand.

"Yes, Madam," replied the man, raising his hat and turning away. "That was forty years ago. I was a baby, then."

Friend: "Don't you find writing a thankless task?"

Poet: "On the contrary, everything I write is returned to me with thanks."

In the unrevised version of an Indian translation of the Bible, Dr. Goddard tells us, the passage from *Exodus*, reading, in English: "And Israel died and they embalmed him after the manner of the Egyptians," was rendered: "And Israel died and they cut him up and hung him on a pole in strips to dry."

The boy in the end seat, last row, of the class in food chemistry was wrapped in reverie.

"Willie," called the irritated teacher, suddenly, "name three articles that contain starch."

Willie, thus rudely startled, gasped, gulped, and replied: "Two cuffs and a collar."

L. M. wants to know if R. W. T. has definitely decided to keep really valuable books in his waste-basket.

“Rastus, however do you manage to accomplish so much in such a short time?”

“Well, suh,” explained ‘Rastus,’ “I jes combines enthoosiasm with energy, an’ it produces dat result.”

John Seip tells us that “You may kid gloves, you may string beads, but elevator men never—not even our Henry.”

“MacDougal’s death must be a great blow to you, Sandy. I understand he was a dear friend of yours.”

“Aye, that he was. He’s cost me three waddin’ presents already, and now he’ll be costin’ a wreath.”

#### The Singular Geography of Long Island

Problem:—*Given* a point near center of Long Island in sand-hills north of Jamaica; time, near midnight; object, to catch frogs by moon-light; transportation, round-trip ticket (\$1.08) to Queens.

*Why* should one (or two), after pursuing an alleged southwesterly course, arrive toward morning on the shores of Long Island Sound?

(Answer, in next issue, by Messrs. Noble and Henn).

“You can purchase an entire outfit here for a mere song,” states the advertisement of a well-known clothing establishment.”

They must be thinking of Caruso.

And speaking of Caruso, diners in the Mitla on Saturday, March 19th, were favored with an impromptu song-recital. The program was enjoyed by all, and the soloist was as generous with his encores as our own John McCormack.

After he had distributed a certain set of invitations addressed to members of the staff, it occurred to Mr. Marthens that while ladies would be welcomed at the lecture for which the invitations were sent, no mention of this had been made on the tickets. He therefore telephoned the various departments to say that the invitations were meant to include ladies. In due time he came, on his list, to the Department of Mammals, and proceeding to ring up Mr. Lang’s office he delivered himself as follows:

"I want to make it quite clear to every one in your office that those invitations to the staff are meant to include wives, also."

Many people may think the joke is on Mr. Marthens.

Some may think it is not altogether on Mr. Marthens.

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Mr. Andrews has been keeping something from us. We see by the papers that one of his objects on the Third Asiatic Zoological Expedition is to get a photograph of the Garden of Eden, and, if possible, a snapshot of Adam.

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"What kind of husband would you advise me to pick out?"

"If you take my advice you'll leave husbands alone and pick out a single man."

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It has been suggested that the Museum open a new exhibition hall to be known as the Hall of Living and Lively Giants. As prize installations for such a hall we have Messrs. Donnelly, Huffe, Hughes, Quinn and Talbot.

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A boy who aspired to be a weather prophet bought a barometer and proudly took it home.

"What is that?" asked his mother.

"It's a barometer I just bought. It tells you when it's going to rain."

"Why did you waste money on that thing," cried his mother, "when Providence has provided your father with rheumatics?"

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Nearly every one who has ever cut up a crab and a frog and a rabbit in an elementary zoology course knows or once knew the following poem. But those who have not run across it before may be glad to read it here. And those to whom it is already familiar will greet it as an old friend.

#### Evolution

When you were a tadpole and I was a fish,  
In the Palæozoic time,  
And side by side on the ebbing tide  
We sprawled through the ooze and slime,  
Or skittered with many a caudal flip  
Through the depths of the Cambrian fen,  
My heart was rife with the joy of life,  
For I loved you even then.



Mindless we lived and mindless we loved,  
And mindless at last we died;  
And deep in a rift of the Caradoc drift  
We slumbered side by side.  
The world turned on in the lathe of time,  
The hot lands heaved amain,  
Till we caught our breath from the womb of death  
And crept into light again.

We were amphibians, scaled and tailed,  
And drab as a dead man's hand;  
We coiled at ease 'neath the dripping trees  
Or trailed through the mud and sand,  
Croaking and blind, with our three-clawed feet  
Writing a language dumb;  
With never a spark in the empty dark  
To hint at a life to come.

Yet happy we lived, and happy we loved,  
And happy we died once more;  
Our forms were rolled in the clinging mold  
Of a Neocomian shore.  
The eons came and the eons fled,  
And the sleep that wrapped us fast  
Was riven away in a newer day,  
And the night of death was past.

Then light and swift through the jungle trees  
We swung in our airy flights,  
Or breathed in the balms of the fronded palms  
In the hush of the moonless nights.  
And, oh, what beautiful years were these,  
When our hearts clung each to each;  
When life was filled and our senses thrilled  
In the first faint dawn of speech.

Thus, life by life, and love by love,  
We passed through the cycles strange,  
And breath by breath, and death by death,

We followed the chain of change;  
Till there came a time in the law of life  
When over the nursing sod  
The shadows broke, and the soul awoke  
In a strange, dim dream of God.

I was thewed like an Auroch bull,  
And tusked like the great Cave Bear;  
And you, my sweet, from head to feet  
Were gowned in your glorious hair.  
Deep in the gloom of a fireless cave,  
When the night fell o'er the plain,  
And the moon hung red o'er the river bed,  
We mumbled the bones of the slain.

I flaked a flint to a cutting edge,  
And shaped it with brutish craft;  
I broke a shank from the woodland dank,  
And fitted it, head and haft.  
Then I hid me close to the reedy tarn  
Where the mammoth came to drink;—  
Through brawn and bone I drove the stone,  
And slew him on the brink.

Loud I howled through the moonlit wastes,  
Loud answered our kith and kin;  
From west and east to the crimson feast  
The clan came trooping in.  
O'er joint and gristle and padded hoof  
We fought and clawed and tore,  
And, cheek by jowl, with many a growl,  
We talked the marvel o'er.

I carved that fight on a reindeer bone,  
With rude and hairy hand;  
I pictured his fall on the cavern wall  
That men might understand.  
For we lived by blood and the right of might,

Ere human laws were drawn,  
And the Age of Sin did not begin  
Till our brutal tusks were gone.

And that was a million years ago,  
In a time that no man knows;  
Yet here tonight in the mellow light  
We sit at Delmonico's;  
Your eyes are deep as the Devon springs,  
Your hair is dark as jet,  
Your years are few, your life is new,  
Your soul untried,—and yet—

Our trail is on the Kimmeridge clay,  
And the scarp of the Purbeck flags;  
We have left our bones in the Bagshot stones  
And deep in the Coralline crags;  
Our love is old, our lives are old,  
And death will come amain;  
Should it come today, what man may say  
We shall not live again?

God wrought our souls from the Tremadoc beds,  
And furnished them wings to fly;  
He sowed our spawn in the world's dim dawn,  
And I know that it shall not die,  
Though cities have sprung above the graves  
Where the crook-boned men made war  
And the ox-wain creaks o'er the buried caves  
Where the mummied mammoths are.

Then, as we linger at luncheon here,  
O'er many a dainty dish,  
Let us drink anew to the time when you  
Were a tadpole, and I was a fish.

LANGDON SMITH

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All contributions to the MUSEOLOGIST should be addressed to the Publicity Committee.

Help to make this *your* paper.

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**Two thirds of Promotion consists of Motion**



# MUSEOLOGIST

MAY 1921

2 nos

ISSUED BY THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE of  
the AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



*Life cannot be judged,  
it must be lived.*

HENRI BERGSON.



# THE MUSEOLOGIST

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*This little magazine is devoted to the internal affairs of the Museum. It exists for the sake of all the Museum workers, and offers itself as a ready medium through which they may come into closer touch with each other and with the Corporation.*

*It is issued by the Publicity Committee.*

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## Madame Curie and Radio-activity

We are accustomed to associate the phenomena of the natural sciences one with another, in a progressive series from the known to the unknown. The phenomenon of radio-activity is a striking exception to this long established march of scientific knowledge. With the discovery of radium we are confronted with a distinctly new perspective of knowledge regarding the constitution of matter.—a side-light unrelated to either chemistry or physics. Thus it may be said that Madame Curie and her co-workers have broken entirely new ground in science. They have as it were invented a new science—that of Radio-activity. And yet this new science, far from destroying or replacing the established facts of chemistry and physics, has in fact correlated and expanded them.

The history of the researches in radio-activity is a relatively recent one. From the discovery of the X-rays by Röntgen in 1895 and the first experiments of Hemi Becquerel in 1896 down to our own day is a matter of only a decade and a half. In this period, which will undoubtedly be called in the years to come the period of the birth of the new science, no name stands out with greater significance than that of

Madame Curie. Whereas Becquerel discovered the invisible rays emanating from uranium compounds, it remained for Professor and Madame Curie to isolate the source of these rays in the new element, radium. It was due to her labors in the tedious and difficult fractional crystallizations that a minute amount of radium salt was obtained; and when in 1910, working with Debierne, she succeeded in isolating from radium chloride the silvery white metal which we know as radium, she established radio-activity upon a firm basis.

It seems to us singularly pathetic that a scientist who has devoted the best years of her life to the giving to the world of a new form of energy, a new force in surgery and a substance of great potential power and usefulness, should not actually own any of this element of infinite possibilities. Madame Curie has heretofore been obliged to borrow from the Government of France, from the hospitals, and wherever else she could obtain it, the material for her experiments. She has but one wish, one unsatisfied desire: to own a supply of radium salts which she can control and use as she sees fit. It is this wish that is soon to be gratified when the women of America present to her one gram of radium. And so precious is this gift, so rare is this creation of Madame Curie's arduous scientific endeavor that every woman in the land may contribute to the purchase of the single gram which is henceforth to be her property.

Up to 1915, only 4,131 milligrams of radium had been obtained in the form of high grade salts. These were mostly recovered from pitchblende, the uranium mineral which furnished the material from which the element was first obtained. But pitchblende is by no means the only radio-active substance occurring in nature. In fact, all minerals which contain uranium are more or less radio-active, and in

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recent years the supply of radium has been augmented from the mineral known as carnotite, which is found in Colorado, Arizona and Utah.

As part of the radium exhibit which is to be installed in the Museum, in connection with the reception to Madame Curie on May seventeenth, it is planned to show a large number of these radio-active substances, together with photographic negatives on which have been produced shadow radiographs from these various minerals as sources of radio-activity. In this way, a very fitting expression of welcome to Madame Curie upon her visit to New York will be this demonstration to the public of the scope and importance of her life work.

HERBERT P. WHITLOCK.

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*If the invention of the ship was thought so noble, which carrieth riches and commodities from place to place, and consociateth the most remote regions in participation of their fruits, how much more are letters to be magnified, which, as ships, pass through the vast seas of time, and make ages so distant participate of the wisdom, illuminations, and inventions, the one of the other.*

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

## AMONG THOSE PRESENT

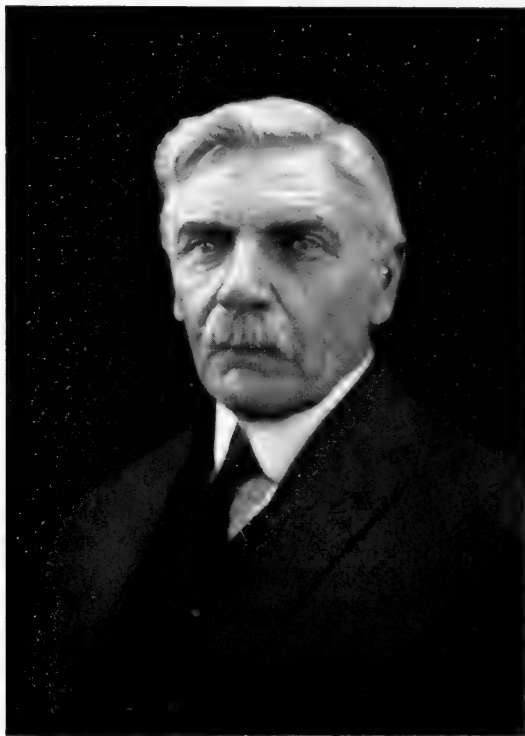


MARIA E. GARRISON

**MARIA E. GARRISON**

Mrs. Garrison has been in the employ of the Museum for over twenty-three years. She has the distinction of having given longer service than any other of our women employees. She came here on October 1st, 1897, as matron. When the Members' Room was opened, some ten years ago, she was placed in charge, and has remained in that position ever since.

Mrs. Garrison is well known throughout the Museum, and is held in affectionate esteem by all who come in contact with her. Always kind, helpful and of a sweet and cheerful serenity, her presence in the Members' Room is a particularly happy circumstance, and it is to be hoped that she will establish an even longer service record than she has already to her credit.



FRANK WALLS



**FRANK WALLS**

Mr. Walls was born in Ireland on November 25th, in the year 1854. He came to America when about fifteen years of age, and soon after took up the study of gardening. He continued to follow this occupation, being employed on private estates. For twenty-two years he was in charge of gardening at Judge William Fullerton's estate at Newburgh, New York. On leaving this position, he came to the Museum. Here also his gardening ability has been repeatedly demonstrated, as have his general efficiency, dependability and kindly disposition.



HARRY F. BEERS

### **HARRY F. BEERS**

Mr. Beers was born and educated in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. After learning the trade of carpentry, he went in 1887 to Jersey City, where he was employed by S. C. Cosgrove, ship-joiner. In 1890, he was taken into the employ of W. P. Chesley, building contractor, as foreman. Later, as superintendent for W. P. Chesley's Son, he was placed in charge of the carpentry work on the Museum's Southwest Pavilion. He entered the service of the Museum on March 9, 1901. In addition to his excellent and energetic work as our Chief of Construction, Mr. Beers has been identified with various employee activities. He helped organize and was President of the Employees' Store, which was operated until two or three years ago. He was also an organizer and the first President of our Employees' Benefit Association, which is still flourishing. Since the organization of our Pension Fund, he has been one of the employee representatives on the Board of Trustees.



JOHN WALBER

**JOHN WALBER**

Mr. Walber was born in Uolaburg, Finland, on December 28, 1852. After leaving school, he shipped on a merchant vessel and followed the sea until 1873, when he arrived in New York. He sailed from this port on an American merchant ship, with which he remained until 1881, when he left the service. He was then employed by Buckers Nephew & Company, at lightering, until 1888. Leaving this work, he was employed by the Hecker, Jones & Jewell Flour Milling Company, with which he continued until 1902. On July 1st of that year he came to the Museum. Here he has shown himself industrious and reliable, and has made a place for himself in the friendly consideration of his fellow-workers.

## THE NEWS

A large album containing photographs of the Museum and of Museum specimens and groups has been sent by President Osborn to His Excellency Hsu Shih Chiang, President of the Republic of China. The volume is beautifully bound. The title page was illuminated by Mr. Belanske, who also did the lettering of the photograph titles.

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On April 18th, President Osborn entertained His Serene Highness, Albert I, Prince of Monaco, at luncheon. The prince's aides and several members of the Museum staff were also present. Later in the afternoon, during his tour of the Museum, the Prince showed great interest in the exhibit of deep-sea fishes, which was just being put fairly under way at the time of his former visit. He also expressed his hearty appreciation of the Darwin Hall.

Members of the Explorers' Club entertained the Prince and his staff at dinner on April 21st, at the University Club, and welcomed him as an Honorary Member of their society. The Museum was well represented and the evening was a very successful one.

On April 23rd, the Prince addressed the American Geographical Society, at the Engineering Societies' Building, on the occasion of the presentation to him of the Cullum Geographical Medal.

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The National Academy of Sciences held its session in Washington, April 25-27, inclusive. The Prince of Monaco was awarded the Alexander Agassiz medal for his services to the science of oceanography, and delivered an address on his researches, on April 25th. The address was followed by a reception.

President Osborn gave an illustrated lecture on the *Proboscidea*. Dr. John C. Merriam spoke on the origin and history of bears in America. Dr. Jacques Loeb, of the Rockefeller Institution, who works in the borderland between chemistry and physiology, gave the results of his two years' experimentation on protein. Dr. W. S. Adams, of the Mount Wilson Observatory, showed how the motion of the stars may be measured by means of the spectroscope.

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On April 25th, Mr. Sherwood lectured in Providence to the members and guests of the Providence Plantations Club. His talk covered the

organization of the American Museum, the conception of what a museum should be, its place in the community, and its functions, educational and recreational. The audience was large and very appreciative.

According to news received from Dr. Winslow, he went first to London, where he visited the public health exhibits of four museums. In the Kensington Museum he found the central hall on the ground floor largely given up to the public health exhibit, which includes an excellent set dealing with insects and disease. The Museum of the Royal Medical College contains a wonderful collection of military hygiene material. The other two exhibits, at the Royal Institute of Public Health and the Royal Sanitary Institute, are somewhat archaic.

After a week in Geneva, he proceeded through Czecho-Slovakia on an inspection trip in connection with the Red Cross clinics, which he found in good modern condition, contrasting with the backward state of the peasants. The public health work at present takes in such activities as child welfare clinics in Slovakia, a malarial campaign in Spain, a nursing school in Serbia and a social hygiene conference in Copenhagen.

We quote from Dr. Winslow's latest letter:

"We have just got through with two weeks of meetings of the Tenth International Conference of Red Cross Societies, which has kept us exceedingly busy. Dinners and receptions every night, made gay by the orders and decorations with which the delegates were bedecked, but it has been wonderful for us here to get in touch with the different countries we want to reach. One day eight different national delegates came in to call upon me, and at a little tea we gave there were ten different nationalities represented. The Red Cross Societies are really displaying a very great interest in public health questions, which makes a most hopeful year for our work.

"Next week I am going to Poland and Austria and shall stop at Berlin for a day on the way up when I hope for an opportunity to see some more health museums.

"You can tell my friends back home that the League of Nations is neither dead nor sleeping."

A collection of 62 cover designs, suitable for use for our magazine, *Natural History*, are to be seen temporarily exhibited on the north side of

the Forestry Hall. The designs are the work of students of the Washington Irving High School Industrial Art classes to whom, at Dr. Lucas's suggestion to Dr. Haney, the Museum offered \$50.00 in prizes for the best examples. While it was understood that the Museum did not intend to adopt any of the designs submitted, the object being merely to furnish a stimulating subject for competition, one or two of the covers submitted are worth consideration, and may possibly be used for future *Natural History* covers.

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The attractive new cover for *Natural History*, which will appear with the January-February number, was designed by Charles Livingston Bull.

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Dr. McGregor will shortly leave for Europe, where he will study as many as possible of the remains of primitive man, in connection with his projected work of restoring a complete skeleton of Neanderthal man.

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Michel Fokine, the Russian dancer, recently visited the Museum in company with the artist, Robert Chandler. They examined Russian and Siberian costumes in the search for information and inspiration for a new ballet which is being planned.

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A collection of posters, made by children in New York's elementary schools, is exhibited on the third floor of the Museum. The posters were designed in connection with the Humane Education Poster Contest arranged by the New York Woman's League for Animals.

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The Museum's dramatic critics are busily discussing "Nemesis." Opinions of the play itself vary, but the feeling seems to be unanimous that Mr. Sherwood's theatre parties are just the thing—and that any one who can give such successful parties ought to give them as frequently as possible.

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Beginning April 25th, members of the Museum's lecture staff began a series of illustrated talks on wild life to the one thousand disabled ex-service men in the United States Public Health Hospital at Fox Hills, Staten Island. The Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, which has charge of all recreation at Fox Hills, decided to make the lectures a feature of the weekly entertainment program at the hospital.



John Larsen has been kept away from the Museum for some time by the illness of his little boy, who is suffering with scarlet fever.

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Mr. Andrews is reported to be appearing in the "movies" somewhere in this vicinity.

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The Department of Anthropology has acquired a remarkably fine wooden bowl from New Zealand. Both the body of the bowl and the arched lid are covered with elaborate carvings in the best Maori style, showing the characteristic spiral forms and the three-fingered human hand.

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Dr. Crampton has been elected member-at-large of the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council. He is to serve from July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1924.

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We are glad to see Dr. Kroeber back at the Museum. He will stay for several weeks.

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A squid of large and rare species (*Sthenoteuthis pteropus*) was received at the Museum on April 26th, from Captain George Biggle, of the Cunard Line Steamship "Caronia." It was washed aboard during a storm, just off Queenstown. It is said that the ship's carpenter accidentally stepped on the animal, which seized him with one of its arms, and the specimen was unfortunately much damaged in the resulting efforts of the crew to dispatch it.

The species to which this specimen belongs does not reach the gigantic size of some of its relatives. Although it is a large example of its kind, the combined length of head and body is less than two and one half feet. The extreme length, from the tip of the tail to the end of the longest arm, is only five feet four inches. Yet a sensational newspaper account of the circumstances of its capture gave its length as twelve feet.

While it could not be considered of dangerous size or strength, it is nevertheless of great interest from a scientific point of view, as but few examples of the species have been recorded and there was previously no specimen of it in the collections of this Museum. Except for its large size, it resembles the small squids common along our coast.

Through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Parks, the New York Bird and Tree Club, of which Dr. Kunz is president, has been allowed the use of the Swiss Châlet by the Shakespeare Garden in Central Park, for a series of nature study meetings to be held on Friday afternoons, at 3:30 p.m., beginning May 6th and running to May 27th, inclusive. Dr. Fisher will address the meeting of May 13th. His subject will be "Central Park, a Rendezvous for Birds."

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One evening last week, a boy noticed two tiny squirrels curled up on a coping of the Museum. As he watched, one of the babies, making an uncertain backward movement, toppled over the ledge and fell down along the wall of the building until he was caught in the friendly meshes of the Boston ivy. The boy climbed up and rescued him, and after keeping him overnight brought him the next day to Dr. Fisher. Upon investigation, it was discovered that the foundling was one of a family of three babies, apparently orphans, whose nest was located in a ventilator beneath a window of the local bird hall. Mr. Sievers rescued the other two little ones, and the three were formally adopted by responsible agents, Mr. Sievers taking one to add to his famous collection of pets, and the Department of Public Education taking the other two. Dr. Fisher will photograph them both "still" and in "movies." He believes their age to be about three weeks. Judging from their reception of the meals of milk, bread and nuts set before them, they were either very, very hungry or very appreciative of hospitality. Apparently unable to decide whether they were expected to drink from or to bathe in the saucer of milk which was offered them, they agreeably did both.

Visitors to the live squirrel exhibit will please keep in line and refrain from pushing.

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Thanks to the generosity of the Ringling brothers, the Museum received the body of "John Daniel," the famous gorilla of the Ringling Brothers' Circus, who died on the 18th of April. In general appearance the animal was well nourished and in fine condition, but, in spite of every effort on the part of his owners, he seems to have died chiefly of despondency.

The skin was at once carefully removed, on the animal's arrival here, and will be mounted by Mr. Blaschke. Owing to the great anatomical interest and rarity of gorillas, the opportunity was given to a number

of specialists to investigate different parts of the animal. After the removal of the skin, the body was dissected by Professor Huntington, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and his assistants. The brain was handed over to Dr. Tilney, Professor of Neurology, who is already well known for his researches on the anatomy of the brains of the great apes and of man. Dr. Morton, an orthopaedist, and Dr. Gregory are studying the bones, muscles, tendons and ligaments of the feet. Dr. Milo S. Hellman will report on the dentition. Small strips of the skin and hair are being preserved for Dr. Sullivan. Casts of the head and face were made for Professor McGregor. Several other anatomists will also take part in the investigation.

Preliminary reports indicate a number of interesting new or little known features of the anatomy. The appendix is curiously human in type, and the same is true of the kidneys, brain and other organs. Impressions of the sole of the foot will be studied by Professor H. H. Wilder, the Galton Society expert on "palms and soles." The general appearance of the footprint, although more human than that of the other great apes, has the great toe set off from the other four toes instead of being parallel with them as in man. The delicate ridges of the sole and of the toes differ in many details from those of the ordinary human types, but Dr. Wilder has recorded a single case of a human footprint which has many characteristics of the chimpanzee, and his examination of this gorilla footprint will be awaited with interest.

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The Museum has received several cases of specimens collected by Mr. Brown during the past year, which he has spent in exploring Abyssinia, Somaliland and British East Africa. The collection contains hundreds of specimens of recent reptiles, amphibians, fishes and insects as well as corals, crustaceans, pelecypods, gastropods and ferns, all of which have been distributed among the various departments interested in the different groups.

One of the most valuable parts of the collection is the fine series of fossil invertebrates. Comparatively little is known about the geology of Abyssinia and bordering countries. What little has been done in those regions represents the work of British, French and German explorers. The present collection of fossils is probably the first large one to come to an American museum, and the specimens, when described, will constitute a rare and important series of types. Some of the fossils are very ancient,

representing the remains of organisms which lived 300,000,000 years ago in the Devonian era of the Palæozoic. Most of them, however, are more recent—only about 120,000,000 years old—and come from the Jurassic era of the Mesozoic. They include many genera of ammonites, almost every specimen belonging to a distinct genus, and a large number of brachiopods, pelecypods, gastropods and echinoderms, the entire fauna ranging in age through the Middle and Upper Jurassic and possibly down into the Lower Jurassic. The collection is valuable biologically because it contains many new species and stratigraphically because it will fill in one of the gaps in the geological column. It is by this process of gathering new data in regions which have been little studied that we obtain our knowledge of the extent of ancient lands and seas and of the distribution of the marine faunas of the past.

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Julian Burroughs, son of John Burroughs, and Dr. Clara Barrus, Literary Executor of the John Burroughs estate, have given their endorsement to a plan for a Memorial Association to take over and care for Slabsides, Riverby and Woodchuck Lodge, the three places most closely associated with the life and writings of the poet-naturalist, and the pasture where Burroughs's grave is.

A call for a meeting of Burroughs's friends, for the purpose of selecting a Memorial Committee, was sent out by Dr. Chapman, Dr. Fisher, Mr. Akeley, Hamlin Garland, Dr. Clara Barrus, Professor Osborn, Kermit Roosevelt, Irving Bacheller, W. Ormiston Roy and Edwin Markham.

The meeting was held at the Museum on April 15th, and was attended by a large number of Burroughs's friends. On resolution of Mr. Garland, a committee of nine was chosen to have the association incorporated as a memorial association to buy and preserve the shrines, adopt a plan of organization and draw by-laws. The members of the Committee are: Dr. Chapman, Chairman; Dr. Fisher; Mr. Garland; Mrs. Henry Ford; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison; Judge A. T. Clearwater; Kermit Roosevelt; Mr. Akeley; W. Ormiston Roy.

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On April 9th, the schooner "Bowdoin," built by Mr. MacMillan for his next Arctic voyage, was launched at East Boothbay, Maine. Mr. MacMillan plans to start in July on a two-years' expedition which will take him through the dangerous Fury and Hecla Strait on the West

Side of Baffin Land and will include the exploration of a stretch of 1,000 miles of the western shore of Baffin Land on which it is believed no white man has ever set foot. It is said to be the longest strip of unexplored coast in the world. Mr. MacMillan may return by the circumnavigation of Baffin Land.

In design and construction, the "Bowdoin" embodies all elements of special provision for the work ahead of her, suggested by Mr. MacMillan's previous experience as an Arctic explorer. Her hull is egg-shaped, with nothing to which ice can cling. Under sufficient pressure from the ice floes, the "Bowdoin," instead of being crushed, should lift out of the water and be carried along with the pack.

She is of the knockabout auxiliary schooner type, equipped with a 45-horse-power crude oil burning engine, an installation which Mr. MacMillan hopes will insure him a cruising radius virtually unlimited by the use of whale oil to supplement the regular fuel supply.

The staunchness of the hull is assured by a heavy frame planked with three-inch white oak to which has been added at the waterline a five-foot belt of greenheart or ironwood. This armor is said to withstand the grinding action of ice better than steel or any other material, as the ice merely polishes its hard surface. When winter sets in, a three-foot covering of snow and ice will be placed over the entire ship, with snow house after the Eskimo style to cover the hatchways.

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At the request of the Commissioner of Health of New York City, the New York County Chapter of The Red Cross is undertaking to immunize 25,000 children in the kindergarten and primary grades of the Manhattan public schools. The consent of the parents is first obtained. According to *Health News*, thus far the parents of about fifty per cent of the children have given their approval. The susceptibility of the child to diphtheria is first determined by means of the Schick test; toxin-antitoxin is administered to those who are found nonimmune. The work is undertaken because ninety-five per cent of the deaths from diphtheria in New York City last year occurred among children under ten years of age. Immunity induced by toxin-antitoxin lasts for at least five years, and in some cases for life.

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With the approval of President Osborn, Mr. Warburg, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Pension Fund, has appointed a Welfare

Committee whose function will be to assist employees in need in matters of obtaining medical advice, hospital treatment, etc. The members of the Committee are: Mr. A. Perry Osborn, Chairman; Dr. Walter B. James; Mr. Warburg; Mr. Pindar.

At the latest meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Marjorie O'Connell, who has been doing research work in invertebrates for the Department of Vertebrate Palæontology, was elected a Fellow.

Dr. Gregory will leave New York on the 24th of May, and expects to arrive in Australia about the last week in June. Before going into the field he will endeavor to secure the coöperation of the Australian museums and individual zoologists in obtaining a representative series of mammals, birds, ethnological and other natural history material for this Museum.

From Carthagena, Colombia, comes the following letter, which will probably be of general interest:

"Director of the Museum of antiquities.

"New York.

"Estimated Sir:

"Have the present for object to manifest you that I am in possession of the old head of an indigenous, petrified and, consequently, with reduced large; and surely conserved by singulars proceedings employed by the barbarous indians in order to conserve the trophy of theirs rares achievements. I send you two portraits, one in profile, and the other in fore part, with a design of its dimension.

"Such a head conserve its hair intact, some hoary. Its face have a wound in the left side, which, no to doubt, its received during life.

"I offer to sale this mummy, which was obtained at Centro-américa by a good price. You may offert, by the way you prefer. I will give certificates of its legitimacy.

"I should thank you, if in your Museum is not necessary, you deign yourself to offer it to whichever scientific stablishment in your country.

"As you will note in the portrait, the haed have a pilaster of tortoise-shell.

"Please to answer me as soon as you can.

"At your orders," etc.

On April 18th, Mr. Andrews cabled his arrival in Peking.

Word has also recently been received from Harry R. Caldwell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission in Yenping, Fukien, China, who has been collecting for the Museum for some time past. We quote from his letter:

"I have actually doubled-up in my work so that I have five days at the China New Year's season that I can devote to recreation. This, too, during the hardest year of my work in China, and I am doubly glad of the little respite. I am planning to start tomorrow or next day to the plateau on top of the mountain where we spend the summer and make a stab for some of the large badgers found on the rolling uplands of that high altitude. I saw one of these animals last summer and thought it was a bear until I got up close enough to distinguish the markings of the head, and so that I could see the tail. I am taking a lot of traps of many kinds, and two collectors, so we should make some hay should the sun shine.

"This is my first real outing after specimens since I linked up with Roy. I am fully expecting to secure quite a number of small mammals, as well as some of the larger stuff of that immediate region. . . . A few months ago I sent forward another consignment by American Express, among other things containing the finest tiger skin I have ever seen. I again have on hand one hundred or more skins, including a very fine male serow taken a few weeks ago on the cliffs near this city. I will drive the collecting forward for another few weeks. . . . I am planning to plunge in and do some real collecting of the birds of this vast up-country mountain region.

"With very kindest regards to the fellows of the Museum whom I have had the pleasure of meeting, and with all kinds of good wishes for yourself," etc.

"P. S.—I am soon to start for a five weeks' itinerary, traveling on foot except for such parts as can be covered on boats. I will travel on foot at an average of 25 miles each traveling day, covering in all nearly 350 miles. This is sure an endurance game we are playing out here, and I do not wonder that the average life of the missionary on this field has been short in years past. It is great work, however, and I really enjoy it."

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On April 8th, the Department of Anthropology had a tea, to celebrate Mr. Nelson's installation in his new room. It was also rumored

that some one in the Department had a birthday. No one could be found to admit this guilt, but the following verses, read in the course of the afternoon's entertainment, may hold a clue:

Just thirty years ago today,  
Perchance a few years more,  
A little curly-headed boy  
Set forth from Denmark's shore.

With scarce a coin within his purse,  
But great hopes in his heart,  
Twas thus once more in humble way  
A great man made his start.

Some years he labored on the farm ;  
And then he firmly said:  
"Enough of this—in easier wise  
"I'll earn my daily bread."

To college then he quickly sped.  
And there he got a hunch  
That those who play the science game  
Are quite a lucky bunch.

"A scientist I'll be," quoth he,  
"And seek the missing link;  
"To judge from all I hear, this job  
"Will last some time, I think."

And thus it was. We see today  
The wisdom of his choice,  
As with him round this festal board  
We heartily rejoice.

---

William Rothberg, formerly of our Department of Public Health, and now engaged at the Sherman Laboratories in Detroit, was a recent visitor at the Museum.

---

Personal to Mrs. Benson: Honest I don't know anything about that butter. M. B.



Thirty posters designed by students in the second year advertising class of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art have been placed on exhibition in the Southwest Indians Hall. They were inspired by research in the Indian rooms of the Museum. Some of the students are ex-service men, working under the guidance of the Federal Vocational Board.

---

According to an English newspaper, the rate at which many birds and animals can travel has recently been measured by following them in aeroplanes or motor-cars fitted with speedometers. A wolf was found to travel 38 miles an hour; an elk, 52 miles an hour; an antelope, 60 miles an hour; an eagle, 46 miles an hour; and a wild duck, 50 miles an hour.

---

Tom Hallacy has originated a new method of oiling up an automobile. It consists simply of pouring a quart of oil into the crank case. Probably most people, however, will stick to the conservative method at present in vogue.

---

The Metropolitan Museum has inaugurated a new publication series, to be known as *The Museum Papers*, and to contain important essays of greater length than can be published in the *Bulletin*, contributed by members of the staff and issued under the Committee on Educational Work. The papers are to be published separately from time to time and brought together in a volume whenever a sufficient number have been printed.

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It has been found necessary to remove a portion of the outside wall of the Physiology Laboratory in order to repair leaking drain-pipes, which were built inside the wall.

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Museum employees join in offering their sympathy to Mr. Mutchler in the recent loss of his brother.

---

Professor Tozzer, of the Peabody Museum, visited this institution on April 19th.

---

Dr. Lutz is having the Department Ford fitted up with an apartment de luxe. The machine was donated by friends of the Department.

Mr. Warburg, of our Board of Trustees, has sailed for Europe, where he will remain until June 11th.

---

Mr. Carter was kept away from the Museum for a few days during April, by illness.

---

Dr. Paul M. Rea, a more or less frequent and always welcome visitor, called at the Museum on April 12th, with Mr. Kenyon V. Paynter of the new Cleveland Natural History Museum.

---

Miss M. M. Glidden, formerly of Pratt Institute, has become a member of the *Natural History* staff.

---

According to newspaper report, a big King Snake from Florida, an occupant of the reptile house at the Regents Park Zoo in London, refused for thirteen months to eat, but finally consented to accept food. It is stated that King Snakes have been known to live for even longer periods without nourishment.

---

Museum exhibits and "behind the scenes" activities will soon be placed before the public in a film entitled: "A Little Journey with Ruth Dwyer through The American Museum of Natural History." Dr. Fisher was offered the engagement of male star in this film, but modestly declined; which is just as well for the Museum. For we feel sure that if ever the movie interests—and especially the movie public—should make his acquaintance, he would be lost to us forever.

---

Mr. Anthony underwent a slight operation during April.

---

Dr. Thomas Barbour, of Cambridge, spent some time at the Museum on April 5th.

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Mr. James Kenney is on leave of absence, made necessary by illness.

---

Dr. Chapman sailed early in May for England, where he will examine the Ecuadorian types in the British Museum ornithological collection and arrange exchanges. He will also visit the Rothschild Museum at Tring. During his stay in England, he will address the British Ornithological Club.

Mr. Luke O'Neill has been suffering from a peculiar injury to the ligaments of his left arm. The injury was for a time believed to be a broken bone.

---

Mr. Thornton W. Burgess, author of "Bedtime Stories," spent part of April 11th at the Museum.

---

Members of the Department of Invertebrate Zoology are busy re-arranging the spider collection, which is being placed in the new type of racks for storing alcohols recently devised by the Department's inventive genius.

---

We shall be glad to welcome back to our ranks Mr. Karl P. Schmidt, who will take up again, early in May, the duties of Assistant Curator of the Department of Herpetology, which he resigned last July.

---

On April 16th, Dr. Murphy lectured at the University of Toronto on "Explorations among the Islands of Peru." On April 21st, he spoke in Philadelphia at the opening session of the American Philosophical Society convention, on "The Influence of the Humboldt Current on the Distribution and Abundance of Marine Life."

---

The Fur Seal Group is being remodelled, and new material received from the Bureau of Fisheries is being incorporated. The new specimens include a male, three females and nine pups. The newly arranged group will be placed on the second floor, Centre Pavilion, in front of the elephant.

---

Mr. Anderson, who has been at the Museum only very irregularly for the last year or so, because of illness, has recently been able to give most of his time to Museum work.

---

The Department of Invertebrate Zoology has received the invertebrate material collected in 1911 in Lower California by the Albatross Expedition. The collection is interesting in that it is largely made up of deep-water material, of which the Museum has comparatively little and contains a number of species not heretofore represented in our collections.

On Saturday, April 9th, the first meeting of the Joint Committee on Conservation of the National Research Council, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Academy of Sciences was held at the Museum. A preliminary organization was formed, and a discussion was made of methods of raising money for an educational campaign to further the conservation of the natural resources of the country. It is hoped that this meeting marks the beginning of more concerted and effective work for conservation on the part of the scientific men and societies of the United States. The representatives present at the meeting were: Dr. J. C. Merriam, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, of the American Geographical Society; Dr. J. McKeon Cattell, Editor of *Science*, Dr. John M. Clarke, Director of the New York State Museum in Albany; Mr. H. S. Graves, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Mr. Vernon Kellogg, of the National Research Council; Mr. C. E. McClurg, of the National Research Council; and Dr. Barrington Moore, of the Ecological Society of America. Dr. V. E. Shelford, of the University of Illinois, is also a member of the committee, but was unable to be present at the meeting.

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The first shipment of material collected by the Whitney South Seas Expedition has been received at the Museum. It comprises about 350 specimens of birds and a series of nests and eggs from Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean and the Marquesas group. The land birds include two rare species of Polynesian Pigeons, several kinds of old-world Flycatchers, including a Warbler peculiar to Christmas Island, as well as Kingfishers, Swifts, etc. The water birds number three species of Boobies, two of Tropic-birds, one of the Man-of-war bird, seven of Terns, five of Petrels, and many more. Among them are several new to the collections of the Museum and others of which only two or three specimens have previously been contained in any collections in America. Particularly noteworthy are the series of a rare white-breasted Petrel known as *Fregatta albogularis* and a splendid series of two beautiful Ghost Terns of the genera *Gygis* and *Procelsterna*. These and the other species, including many examples of the Red-tailed Tropic-bird, one of the most beautiful of all the sea-birds, number specimens in all stages of growth, from the newly hatched chicks to fully matured birds, and it is almost needless to add that in quality and the exactness of the accom-

panying scientific data the specimens are of the usual standard of material collected by Mr. Beck.

-----

The reptile material collected in Africa for the Museum by Mr. Barnum Brown comprises the largest collection, with the exception of the Congo Collection, which the Museum has ever received from Africa. It contains a number of Chameleons and a great many interesting Geckos including one or two new genera.

-----

Mr. Charles Lang has finished the mounting of the Miocene Mastodon on which he has been engaged for the last year. The skeleton will be placed on exhibition as soon as possible.

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Mr. Irving B. Kingsford has left the Department of Vertebrate Palaeontology in order to take up commercial work.

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Mr. Horter has gone to Philadelphia to model from life, for the Department of Anthropology, some Miemac Indians. This work is being undertaken in connection with the group for the Woodlands Hall, for which the tepee has already been put in place. Mr. Horter may later go to Nova Scotia for more material.

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On April 16th, Dr. Dean sailed for Europe, where he will collect armor for the Metropolitan Museum.

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Early in May, Mrs. Sterling leaves for Jay, to be gone until November 1st, and Miss Matthew leaves for her summer in New Brunswick.

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After spending a few days at the Museum, Mr. Nichols decided to remain at home for a time on a vacation for recuperative purposes. In spite of his illness, *Copeia* comes out regularly.

-----

On May 24th, Dr. Matsumoto sails for Europe. He will spend some time at the British Museum. He plans to return to Japan on leaving Europe.

Mr. Frick is busily working on his Pliocene and Pleistocene mammals from southern California. Mr. Charles Christman has spent the entire winter preparing this material.

---

Mr. Bell has begun work on the preparation of a Tiger Shark specimen obtained by him during his stay at Morehead City, North Carolina, last summer.

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A handsome *Man-o'-War Memorial Volume* was compiled by Mr. Chubb from the photographs of the great racer which he took last summer at Saratoga and Belmont Park during the racing, and at Mr. Riddle's home in Maryland. The photographs, in sepia finish, bound with a finely illuminated title-page prepared by Mr. Belanske, made a beautiful album, which Mr. Chubb presented to Mr. Riddle together with a special enlarged photograph of Man-o'-War, which Mr. Riddle has described as the best picture ever taken of the splendid animal.

---

Mr. F. A. Larson, of Urga, Mongolia, visited Professor Osborn and the Department of Vertebrate Palaeontology last month. Mr. Larson has been a resident of Urga for the past twenty-five years, and is undoubtedly the best known and most influential white man in all Mongolia. Originally a missionary, sent out by a Swedish church society, he later became interested in stock-raising in the land of his adoption.

---

Sir Wilmot Herringham and Sir Walter Fletcher, both of London, and Dr. Simon Flexner visited the Department of Vertebrate Palaeontology recently and were entertained by Professor Osborn.

---

Mrs. Jacob Wertheim, of this city, has presented to the Museum a small collection of mounted game fishes, which have been placed on exhibition on the third floor, near the elevators.

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Twelve specimens, mounted by Mr. Blaschke, have been added to our display of deep-sea fishes in the "Fish Hall."

---

We are sorry to report the death, on April 10th, of James Atkinson, formerly storekeeper of the Museum, who has been in the employ of the

Colorado Museum of Natural History since the time of leaving this institution.

Mr. Granger leaves the Museum on May 14th, and will start for China on the "Golden State," sailing from San Francisco on May 28th. Mrs. Granger will accompany him.

The printers' strike, which has affected the Cambridge University Press, has delayed the beginning of the printing of our *Bibliography of Fishes*.

Mr. Beers has sold his residence in Glen Ridge, New Jersey, and has purchased a house at 1893 Harrison Avenue, University Heights, New York City, which he will occupy beginning May 1st.

Mr. Coleman has been made Chairman of the Committee on Classified Information of The American Association of Museums, which is to report at the Cleveland meeting in 1921. The other members of the Committee are Dr. Hovey and Mr. Harold L. Madison. The work is being conducted in coöperation with Dr. Melvil Dewey, author of *Decimal Classification* and originator of that system, with the International Institution of Bibliography, of Brussels, and with the Concilium Bibliographicum, of Zurich. The Committee is engaged in devising a classification by means of which it is hoped so to organize museum information that eventually a compendium may be produced. Since last August, Mr. Coleman has been at work upon a tentative draft which is now to be submitted to one hundred or more museum people of the country, and it is expected that the perfected work will be published by Dr. Dewey.

Mr. Coleman is also Chairman of the Section for Preparators, of The American Association of Museums, which will hold its session on May 24th. The following program has been arranged for the occasion:

Dr. Hovey—"Topographical Geological Relief Models in The American Museum of Natural History"

Dr. E. S. Goldman, In Charge of Biological Investigations, Bureau of Biological Survey—"Field Work in Vertebrate Palæontology"

Mr. Dwight Franklin—"Problems in Exhibition"

Mr. Gerald H. Thayer—"Nature Camouflage, the Link between Zoology and Art"

Dr. Carlos E. Cummings, Secretary of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, is expected to discuss the application of photography to the work of preparation.

---

Mr. Frank J. Myers, Research Associate of Rotifera, has presented to the Department of Lower Invertebrates a fine Stephenson dissecting microscope of binocular pattern, with a full outfit of apochromatic objectives and equipment for carrying on research work in Rotifera, Protozoa and other microscopic forms of life. Mr. Myers is an expert on Rotifera, and in conjunction with Dr. Harring of the United States National Museum is engaged in writing an exhaustive monograph on the American species of this most interesting group. He has given abundantly of his time and energies toward increasing the Museum collection of mounted Rotifers, which bids fair to be one of the finest in the world. Rotifera, or "wheel-animalcules," are minute, top-like creatures that swim rapidly about in ponds, feeding upon thousands of microscopic animals and plants which they sweep into their mouths by means of cirelets of hair-like projections, that they bear on their heads. The peculiar motion of these hairs gives the effect of a rotating wheel, hence the name.

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The Army Medical Museum at Washington has adopted the "slide-tite" cases, invented by Mr. Beers, for the storage of valuable specimens, and to date has installed seventy of these cases.

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On May 17th, a meeting in honor of Madame Curie will be held under the auspices of the New York Academy of Sciences, The American Museum of Natural History and the New York Mineralogical Club.

---

On April 21st, Dr. Goddard left for Washington, where he attended a meeting of the National Research Council. On April 23rd, he sailed for Peru, where he will conduct archaeological and ethnological investigations preliminary to an expedition to be sent out a little later.

---

A cable dispatch has been received by President Osborn, announcing that Major Leonard Darwin, fourth son of Charles Darwin, will attend



the Eugenics Congress to be held in this city in September. Mr. Darwin was President of the Royal Geographical Society from 1908 to 1911, and became President of the Eugenics Society in 1911. During his visit to this country, he will lecture in various cities.

Mr. James J. Sheeran is seriously ill with pleural pneumonia. He has been removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Albert Hoelzle was kept away for a few days by the illness of Mrs. Hoelzle, who has also been suffering with pneumonia. We are glad to be able to report her improvement.

*One of the worst misers in the world is the man who keeps counting his troubles for fear he might lose one.*

## GRIN AND BEAR IT



### The Caveman and the Interglacial Maid

Kang was a Caveman, rough and raw,  
With a Piltdown skull and a Heidelberg jaw  
And a coat of reddish hair;  
He shot the Moose with the flint-tipped arrow,  
He cracked the bone and he sucked the marrow;  
He slept 'most anywhere.

When a rude Rhinoceros he found,  
Or a shaggy Mammoth slashing round,  
Or a predatory Bear,

An Aurochs, Wolf or Giant Rabbit,  
He'd poise his elkhorn spear and jab it!  
His life was free from care.

Bel was an Interglacial Maid,  
The queen of all that her eyes surveyed;  
Her birthday suit was tan;  
Her hair was long and somewhat frizzly;  
If once she glared at the maddest Grizzly,  
He turned him round and ran.

But oft when in her cave alone  
She sketched with flint on Walrus bone  
A Neolithic plan  
Of antlered Stags and wild-maned Horses,  
She thought how vain were the heedless courses  
Of Kang, the bachelor man.

"He hunts for himself alone," said she;  
"An egoist to the *n*th degree,  
"He wields the spear and bow;  
"The voice of duty bids: 'Reclaim him!'  
"And conscience urges me to tame him;  
"Besides, he needs me so!"

Then faring forth at the sun's first blink,  
She made her way to the ferny brink  
Of the forest river's flow;  
And laid a snare of rawhide nooses  
(Devised for feministic uses)  
Where Kang was wont to go.

And Kang came fast;—with a wounded brute  
Of an Aurochs Bull in mad pursuit,  
He bounded up the comb,  
When Bel drew bow, upon a boulder,  
And shot that Bull behind the shoulder:  
He perished, snorting foam.

But Kang within a noose was caught;  
In vain he struggled, threshed and fought;  
For panting on the loam  
He lay, till Bel, descending, bound him,  
And tied a prisoner-string around him,  
And led him meekly home.

“And now,” she said, “my future mate,  
 (“Stop wriggling so, and sit up straight!  
 “Attend to what I say!)  
 “You’ll hunt as you were used to doing,  
 “But when you’ve caught what you’re pursuing,  
 “You’ll come home right away.

“And further, clearly understand,  
 “That every wish and each command  
 “Of mine you’ll straight obey!”  
 And Kang, the Caveman, feared she’d scold him,  
 And did exactly what she told him.  
 And so he does today.

ARTHUR GUTERMAN

(Printed by permission of the author)

---

Queen of Spain—“Moi gracia! The royal child has swallowed a pin!”

Court Chamberlain—“Woo, woo! Send for the Secretary of the Interior!”

---

First Youth: “I have a dread of marrying a girl who is my intellectual inferior.”

Second Youth: “You’re not likely to do that.”

---

The attendant in Memorial Hall noticed a visitor pacing, with a puzzled expression, around one of the meteorites.

“Are you looking for something?” he asked.

“Yes,” replied the visitor. “I see the meteor, but where’s the meteor’s tail we’re always hearing about?”

A teacher, with a class of young ladies, was explaining the adaptations of various animals, and turning to the Giant Ant Eater, said:

"This curious animal sweeps up the ants into a pile with its bushy tail, and then turns around and devours them."

---

She frowned on him and called him Mr.  
Just because he Kr.  
And, for spite,  
That very night,  
That naughty Mr. Kr. Sr.

---

"My boy graduates from college this year, and I expect to take him into my office."

"You'll start him at the bottom and let him work up, I suppose."

"No, I think I'll start him at the top and let him work down."

---

Tramp: "I was at the front, Madam—"

Lady: "Another poor war victim! Here's a dollar."

Tramp: "I was going to say that I was at the front door an' nobody answered, so I come round to the back. Thankee, mum."

---

Stranger: "Where is your father, sonny?"

Boy: "Out in the pig pen. You'll know him 'cause he's got on a straw hat."

---

Two attendants were cleaning the cases in the Bird Hall. One of them, Charlie Harriman, was on top of one of the cases, dusting. A facetiously inclined visitor, passing, asked the other attendant:

"What kind of bird is that?"

"That's a Red-headed Bald American Eagle," was the prompt answer.

---

A colored man came running down the lane as if a wild animal were after him.

"What are you running for, Mose?" called the colonel from the barn.

"I ain't a-runnin' fo'," shouted Mose, as he flew past. "I'se a-runnin' from!"

Two lawyers before a country justice recently fell into a wrangle. At last one of the disputants, losing control of his temper, exclaimed to the other:

"Jim Rogers, you're the biggest fool I ever set eyes upon!"

The justice pounded his desk, and called loudly:

"Order! Order! You seem to forget that I am here!"

---

Pat (at the telephone)—"Is this the feed store?"

Clerk—"Yes."

Pat—"Well, then, send me up a bushel of oats and a bale of hay."

Clerk—"Certainly. Who is it for?"

Pat—"Come, now, don't get gay; it's for the horse, of course."

---

As the trolley car stopped, an old lady, not accustomed to traveling, called to the conductor:

"Conductor, what door shall I get out by?"

"Either door, Madam," graciously answered the conductor. "The car stops at both ends."

---

#### In Front of the Sea-Elephant Group

1st young lady: "Good Heavens, are those whales?"

2nd young lady: "Oh, no! They're sharks."

---

Visitor, with small children, in front of the Indian cradles: "See, children, those are what the Indians wear on their feet."

---

The other day a young lady stepped up to an attendant on the second floor of the Museum, and asked:

"Would you tell me where the Museum is?"

"Good Heavens!" he replied in astonishment. "It's all over the place."

"Oh, thank you," she said. "You see, I'm a stranger in the city."

---

Mistress: "Have you given the goldfish fresh water, Mary?"

Mary: "No, mum. They ain't finished the water I give 'em the other day."

A small girl entered a butcher shop and asked:

"How much is your frankfurters, Mr Meyer?"

"Thirty cents a pound."

"Oh, Mr. Meyer, I can get them at Mr. Braun's shop for \$.24."

"Well, why don't you get them there?"

"Cause Mr. Braun ain't got no more."

"Is that so? Well I do the same. When I got them, they're \$.30 a pound. When I ain't got them, they're \$.24, same as Mr. Braun's."

---

Motorist: "We're going fifty miles an hour. Are you afraid?"

Fair Passenger, swallowing another mouthful of dust: "No. I'm just full of grit."

---

Boy: "Please let me have a book on Whales."

Librarian: "Here is a book telling all about Whales—how they live, and how they are hunted and captured and killed, and what products they furnish us with."

Boy: "Oh, I mean the country, Whales, not the insect."

---

On his first trip to the country, the child was taken to the pasture to see the cows. Just as they approached one of the animals, the little visitor was startled by a loud "Moo-oo." But he was a brave youngster, and grasping the hand of his guide ventured a step nearer. After long scrutiny of the cow, he asked: "Which horn did he blow out of?"

---

It is rumored that a goat has been running around loose in the Department of Vertebrate Palæontology laboratories. Charlie Christman, however, vigorously denies it.

---

The children had been much impressed by the entrance of their aunt into a convent.

"Now she's not 'auntie' any more," said the little girl. "She's a 'sister.'"

"What's a he-sister, Mother?" asked the little boy.

"A monk."

"Well, that's what I'm going to do when I grow up—be a monk."

"You mean," said the little sister, scornfully, "you'll be a monkey."

A little boy visiting the Zoo asked an attendant if the zebras were convict horses.

An Ethnological Meeting

'Twas all on a Monday evening  
As the shades began to fall,  
That I followed the wise ethnological guys  
To the West Assembly Hall.

The chairman, so suave and tactful  
Was about to introduce  
The first to be of the speakers three—  
They were ladies all, forsooth.

They were graded by size, I take it—  
Or could it have been by age?  
However that be, 'twas the tallest, you see,  
Who was first to mount the stage.

She made some astonishing statements,  
While I sat there still as a mouse,  
'Bout Jamaicans who dance in red and white pants  
And wear for a headdress a house!

The musicians, she said, who are present  
To usher the dancers in,  
Produce a fine tone from a horse's jawbone  
Which they use for a violin.

Then up rose the second speaker,  
To tell how those people can croon,  
And warble and trill with consummate skill,  
Though they cannot remember the tune.

But the way they can drum is the greatest  
Of all their musical feats—  
With a rub-a-dub-dub and a rub-dub-dub  
They play thirty-two different beats.



By this time my poor brain was whirling—  
For science I never could stand—  
And the "Holy Ghost Dance" kept me quite in a trance  
Till they said it was time to disband.

E. G. N.

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All contributions to the MUSEOLOGIST should be addressed to the Publicity Committee.

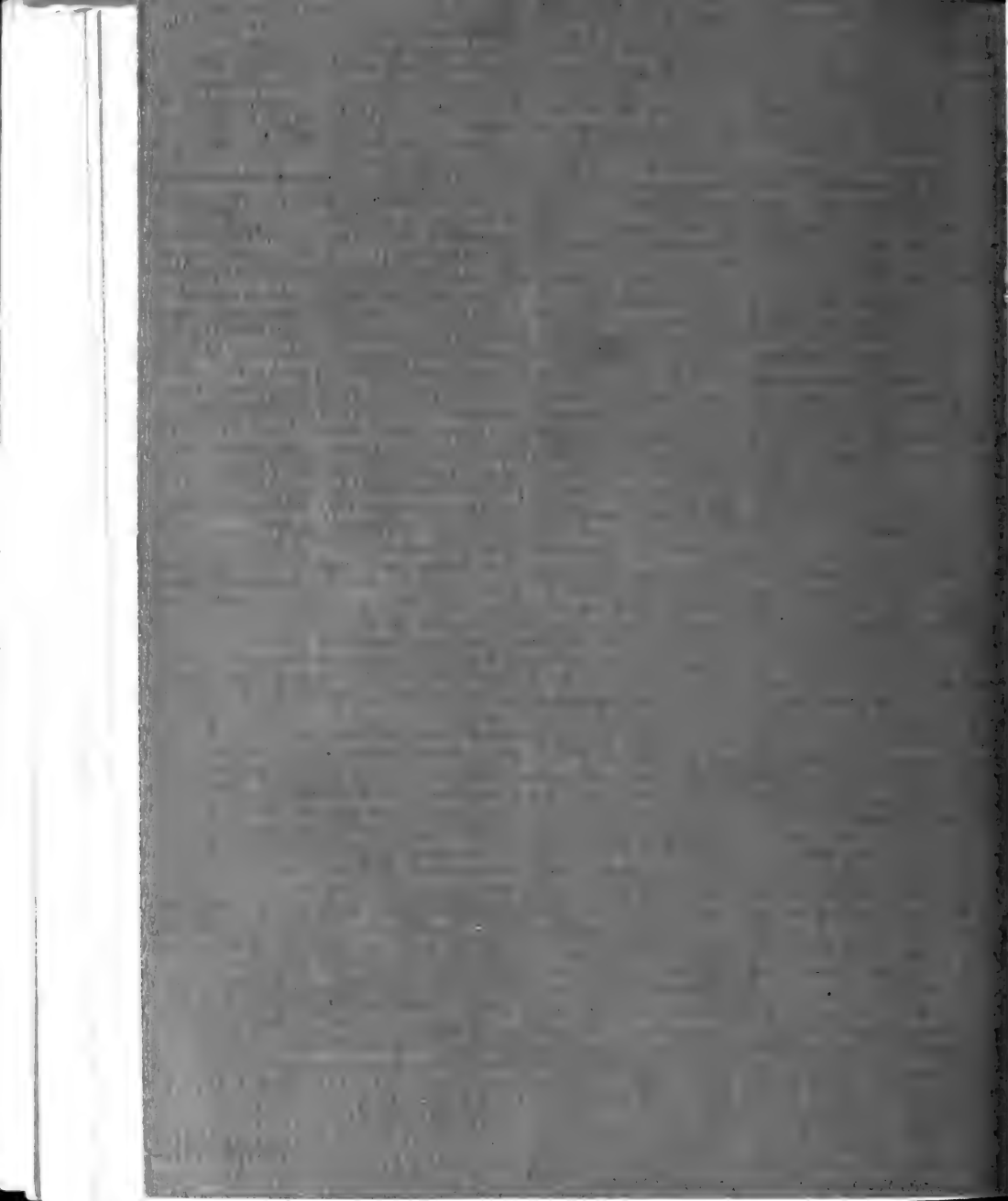
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# MUSEOLOGIST

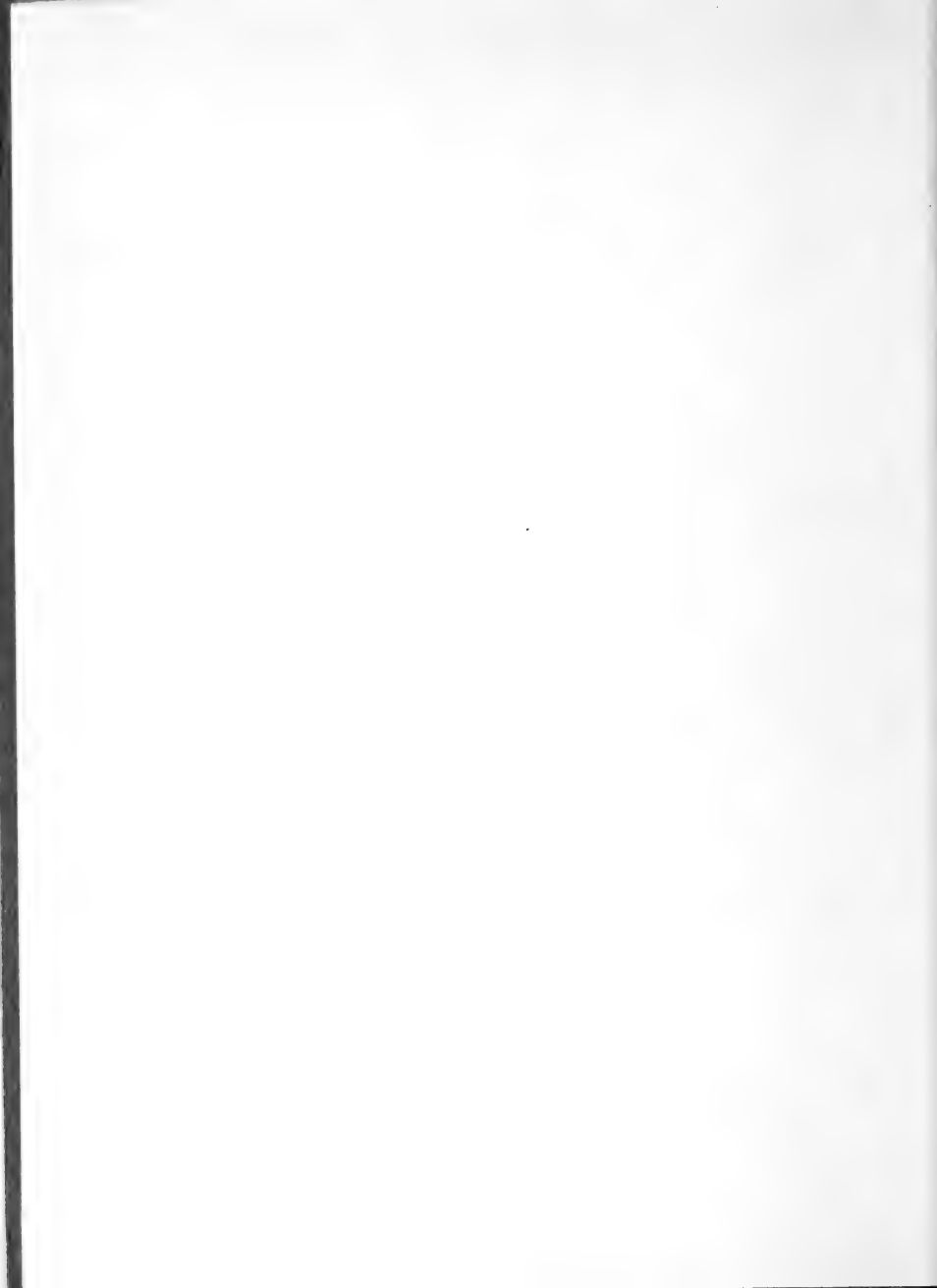
September - October 1921

ISSUED BY THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE *of*  
*The* AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



*All our dignity resides in  
thought.—Let us then strive  
to think well; that is the  
principle of morality.*

PASCAL



# THE MUSEOLOGIST

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*This little magazine is devoted to the internal affairs of the Museum. It exists for the sake of all the Museum workers, and offers itself as a ready medium through which they may come into closer touch with each other and with the Corporation.*

*It is issued by the Publicity Committee.*

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For several years an experiment in group insurance for Museum employees has loomed vaguely on the horizon of possibilities. Lately, at the suggestion of one of the Pension Board officers, a Committee on Group Insurance was appointed, and the subject was rather extensively investigated. The Committee has not yet made a final report and recommendation, but the feeling of the members is that decided advantages would result from the taking out of group insurance for our employees from an established commercial insurance company.

In the first place, the payment of a very small sum monthly would cover each participant with incontestable life insurance with permanent disability provisions, which, except in a very few cases, would greatly exceed the corresponding insurance at present afforded by the Pension Fund. In the second place, the suspension of life and disability insurance risk to the Pension Fund, consequent on the taking out of these forms of insurance through an extra-Museum agency, should make possible the liberalization of the pension plan in the matters of retirement allowances and requirements. Possibly, also, the Pension Fund contributions of employees leaving the service of the institution might be returned with interest at 4%, instead of 3%, or with com-

pound, instead of simple interest. As yet it is not certain whether it would be practicable to offer group insurance privileges to all Museum employees, or whether it could be undertaken only with Pension Fund members. The matter, also, of the Corporation's part in the projected undertaking has not been worked out. It is possible that the Trustees of the Museum might contribute one-half of the group insurance premium, just as they at present contribute to the Pension Fund amounts equal to the employees' contributions.

Before proceeding further with their investigations, however, the members of the Committee would like to have the employees made acquainted with the salient features of a group insurance plan as it might be adapted to Museum conditions. For this purpose, and in order to learn the attitude of the employees in the matter, a brief discussion, based on the findings of the Committee, is given here.

It should be made clear, in the beginning, that the group insurance project is being considered purely for the sake of the unusual advantages which it promises our employees, and not to reduce Pension Fund liabilities. The Pension Fund continues on a thoroughly secure basis, and is not only meeting with ease all its obligations, but is building up a gratifying investment account. The group insurance question, therefore, may be considered strictly on its own merits.

According to the Insurance Commissioner's definition, incorporated in the Laws of New York State, group life insurance is "that form of Life Insurance covering not less than 50 employees with or without medical examination, written under a policy issued to the employer, the premium on which is to be paid by the employer or by the employer and employee jointly, and insuring only all of his employees

or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to the employment, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the employer, provided, however, that when the premium is to be paid by the employer and employee jointly and the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible employees not less than 75% of such employees may be so insured."

The advantages of group insurance are those of any cooperative undertaking: increased benefits and reduced individual obligations. Specifically, group insurance affords lower rates than would be obtainable by persons insuring independently; and the large profits accruing to insurance companies from the group arrangement permit a wider latitude in the privileges allowed. Although under the State Law the satisfactory passing of medical examinations may be required of participants in a group plan, the universal custom of insurance companies is to waive the examinations for this class of insurance.

The method of computing the individual premium, under the group arrangement, is simple. A standard table is used to fix the *provisional individual premium* per \$1,000 of insurance, which depends, of course, on the individual's age. (The premiums in the group insurance tables are much lower than those in the tables used for independent insurance.) These provisional individual premiums merely form the basis for figuring the *actual individual premiums* to be paid. The total group premium per \$1,000 is determined by adding the provisional individual premiums. The actual individual premium per \$1,000 is found by averaging. The amount of insurance for each individual is then determined according to salary, length of service, or both. (See Plans 1, 2 and 3,

below.) The total annual premium for each individual is thus ascertained. Owing to the method of computation used, the ratio of premium to salary is identical for all members of the group. According to tentative computations, based on a standard group insurance table and complying with a plan adapted to Museum conditions, the rate for each employee participating would be in the neighborhood of  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  or  $2\%$  of his salary. If the Trustees should contribute one-half of the group premium, the insurance would cost the employee about  $\frac{3}{4}\%$  or  $1\%$  of his salary. Most companies guarantee their rates for a period of five years. In any event, assuming, as we safely may, that the institution would have an annual employee turn-over of at least  $15\%$ , the actual individual premiums would remain approximately stationary. For the taking in of new and younger employees in this proportion would offset the increase due to increased age, in the provisional individual premiums of the older employees, and would consequently keep the actual individual rate more or less constant.

The most convincing way of showing the advantages of group insurance is by illustration:

<i>Number of Employees</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Provisional Individual Premium per \$1,000</i>	<i>Total Provisional Premium per \$1,000</i>
4	29	\$6.40	\$25.60
7	40	7.85	54.95
10	51	14.78	147.80
2	60	29.39	58.78

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23 Total premium per \$1,000 for  
the group \$287.13

Actual individual premium per \$1,000—\$12.49

The individual premiums per \$1,000 for persons insuring independently, for ordinary life, would be:<sup>1</sup>

<i>Age</i>	<i>Rate per \$1,000 without Disability Provision</i>	<i>Rate per \$1,000 with Disability Provision</i>
29	\$24.38	\$25.40
40	33.01	35.50
51	50.52	54.85
60	77.69	.....

Under group insurance, therefore, the man of 29 years would pay less than one-half of the premium and the man of 51 years would pay well under one-fourth of the premium which would be required if they insured independently. The man of 60 years, moreover, while having to pay only less than one-sixth of the premium which would be required if he insured independently, would be covered by permanent disability insurance, which he could not otherwise obtain. Furthermore, as participants in the group plan, all cases would be exempt from physical examination.

The amount of insurance allowed to participants in the group plan may be based on terms of service, salaries, or a combination of the two factors. Three possible plans, adapted to Museum conditions, for determining the amounts of the individual policies, are given below:

#### Plan 1 (Service basis)

After one year of service, \$1,000, increasing thereafter by \$250 annually, to a maximum of \$5,000 after 17 years of service. (This plan allows a \$500 policy to employees of more than 3 months' but less than 1 year's standing.)

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<sup>1</sup>These figures are quoted from the 1921 tables of a standard insurance company.

### Plan 2 (Salary basis)

After one year of service, the amount of insurance to be carried is equal to the salary received, up to a maximum of \$5,000. (This plan allows a \$500 policy to employees of more than 3 months' but less than 1 year's standing.)

### Plan 3 (Salary-service basis)

After 3 months but less than 1 year of service, the amount of insurance to be carried is equal to 50% of the salary, increasing annually by 3% of the salary up to a maximum of 100% for service of 17 years or over, with a maximum insurance of \$4,500.

In the Museum, where salaries run low and terms of service run high, the salary basis or the salary-service basis would seem more practicable than the straight service basis. For, desirable as the higher insurance may be, the premium should always be considered in terms of the salary.

A typical permanent disability clause, such as is included in the group life insurance contract without extra cost, is as follows:

"If any employee insured under this contract shall furnish the Company with due proof that he has before having attained the age of 60 become wholly disabled by bodily injuries or disease, and will be permanently, continuously and wholly prevented thereby for life from engaging in any occupation or employment for wage or profit, the Company will pay to him in full settlement of all obligations to him hereunder the amount of insurance then effective on his life either in a single payment or in annual installments as hereinafter set forth, as the assured may elect—no payment in either case to be made until 6 months after receipt of due



proof of permanent total disability as aforesaid. Any installments remaining unpaid at the death of the employee shall be payable as they become due to the beneficiary nominated by the employee, who shall have the right to commute such remaining payments into one sum on the basis of interest at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  per annum.

“In addition to or independently of all other causes of permanent total disability, the Company will consider the entire and irrecoverable loss of the sight of both eyes, or the loss of use of both hands, or of both feet, or of one hand and one foot, as permanent total disability within the meaning of this provision.”

Employees once covered under the group insurance plan would be permitted to continue their insurance in the same amount, after retirement, by continuing the payment of their premium, at the *group rate*. Participants in the group plan, on leaving the employ of the Museum for any reason other than retirement, would be permitted to continue their insurance in the same amount by converting it into independent insurance at the *regular rate*. No medical examination would be required in the case of either retired or resigned or dismissed employees who chose to continue their insurance. Application for the conversion privilege, however, must be filed within 31 days after the termination of employment.

Policies taken out under the conversion privilege are dated from the day on which application is made, and the new rate is determined in accordance with the age of the applicant at the date of conversion. The forms of policy permitted under the conversion clause are ordinary life, endowment, limited payment life, annual income, or any other form customarily issued by the insuring company, except term insurance.

No maximum age at which insurance may be taken out under the group plan is prescribed. There is a minimum age limit of 14 years.

Among the questions asked by persons for the first time considering the subject of insurance is: "Do 'participating,' or dividend-paying, companies offer more advantages than companies which do not pay dividends to their insured, but guarantee their rates to them?" We quote Best's Life Insurance Reports, 15th Annual Edition (1920), on the difference between participating and guaranteed cost companies:

"Dividends (so-called) are important in determining the relative desirability of participating or 'mutual' policies in different companies. It should be remembered, however, that the 'dividends' are merely returns to the policy-holder of the portion of his own premium payments made in the past which proves not to have been needed to provide the protection, pay the expenses and put up the reserve, and of earnings on the reserve in excess of the rate of interest used in computing it. They are not similar to dividends on shares in a stock corporation and do not represent profits in the company's business.

"In comparing the dividends paid by different companies on the same form of policy, applicants should deduct the same from the premiums paid and compare the net cost; they should also take into account the relative surrender values allowed and the greater or less security afforded by the rate of interest assumed in computing the reserve as well as the larger or smaller amount held as a reserve to protect all policies issued by the company.

"In effect the proposal of any mutual company to those whom it seeks to insure is this: 'Let us for our mutual protection each pay in as much premium as the mortality tables

indicate is necessary and so much additional in order to be safe; then if all is not used, we will return to every one his share of the unused portion of the premium collected.'

"The non-participating company proposition is that the stockholders say to the policy-holders: 'We will furnish you with insurance protection for such and such a premium; this is purely a commercial proposition; we believe the premium we charge will be sufficient to enable us to pay all the benefits promised in the policy and return to us a reasonable profit on our investment, but we have subscribed and we bind ourselves to carry out our contracts, even if the premiums prove to be insufficient.'"

The Committee on Group Insurance consists of Mr. Pindar and Mr. Beers. Employees interested in the matter are invited to consult them for further details.

It is requested that employees fill out the enclosed form and send it to Mr. Pindar.

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## THE NEWS

After a short illness, Dr. Allen, for 36 years Curator of Mammals here, died on the morning of August 29th, at his summer home at Cornwall-on-Hudson. He was 85 years old. The value and volume of his scientific work and the beauty of his character and personality are above comment here. His place can never be filled.

Mrs. Allen, who suffered a collapse after her husband's death, is now regaining her strength.

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President Osborn calls his recent journey a Neolithic tour because he desired to study the New Stone Age in the same way in which he studied the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age during his tour of 1913. Accompanied by Mrs. Osborn, he sailed on the S.S. "Olympic" on July 16th, with a passport viséd by six governments, and successively visited England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium and France.

A week in England included a day at the site of the discovery of the Piltdown man in Sussex and two days on the east coast, where Pliocene man has at last been found in England,—a truly epoch-making discovery. In Norway, a delightful reception and entertainment by Dr. John Alfred Mj en led to the latter promising to come to the Eugenics Congress. In Sweden, the principal host was Baron De Geer, who was received in the American Museum with such distinction last year. He has fixed the date of the arrival of man in Scandinavia with great precision. Wonderful museums and collections were visited in Stockholm, Copenhagen, Liège, Brussels and Paris, where New Stone Age history of man in Europe was revealed.

For much needed recreation, Professor Osborn accepted the invitation of the Prince of Monaco to visit his camp in the high Pyrenees, not far from the Spanish frontier, where the Prince is making a national game preserve—already full of chamois, to which he hopes to add the ibex. This was followed by the resumption of New Stone Age interests in the central Pyrenees region, including a visit to the wonderful caverns, *Les Trois Frères*, discovered by the Count of Egouen two years ago and named for his three sons; also a visit to the cave of the Tuc d'Audoubert, discovered in 1913, which more recently has revealed the famous pair of bisens sculptured in clay; then a trip northward to Toulouse and westward to Bordeaux to see the wonderful ancient sculptures of the man and

woman from Laussel, believed to be 25,000 years old, in the collections of M. Lalanne, who has just presented beautifully executed casts to the American Museum. The next four days were spent in Paris, among the museums, rounding out the work of the earlier four days. Professor Osborn paid special attention to the ancient Museum of Paleontology in the Jardin des Plantes, where he saw the newly discovered skeletons belonging to the Neanderthal race, which have greatly added to current knowledge of this race. From Paris, he went to the Megalithic region on the southern coast of Brittany centering around the little coast town of Carnac and the neighboring Gulf of Morbihan, where he saw a most wonderful collection of monuments of the New Stone Age. Here the hosts were M. Louis Marsille, of the charming little Museum of Vannes, and M. Rousie, of the Museum of Carnac. Fortunately, a Brittany *pardou* (religious and agricultural fête) was in progress, and the windows of the inn at Carnac overlooked the little town square and ancient village church, where the peasants flocked to early service.

After three memorable days in this wonderful region, President and Mrs. Osborn took a small American-made motor car, a Dodge, directly north across Brittany to the old fortified town of St. Malo, on the northern coast of Brittany, thence to Mont St. Michel on the border between Brittany and Normandy, which is the most remarkable monument of medieval times in the world, and on through Avranches to join the "Olympic" at Cherbourg, September 14th, for the homeward journey.

The object of the Neolithic tour was not only to study the ancient Neolithic territory, which is chiefly in northern France, Denmark and Scandinavia, but also to make new friends at every point for the American Museum, with a view to enlarging and enriching our collection of European archæology, which is now under the able care of Dr. Nels C. Nelson. A few materials were actually brought back and there is promised a great deal more which in the end will enable the American Museum to present the complete prehistory of the early cultures of our ancestors of western Europe. This, as the readers of *Museologist* know, is left out of American history almost entirely and must be taken up from the other side, because American archæology begins, or is generally believed to begin, with the early Neolithic or New Stone Age.

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The day before the opening of the Eugenics Congress, which was held at the Museum from September 22nd to September 28th, President and

Mrs. Osborn returned from their European trip, the one to preside over the Congress, the other to preside over the Ladies' Committee of Reception and Entertainment, in the absence of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who was detained in the West.

As the result of two years' preparation, in which many forces were united and all worked together with the best of good will, the Congress was an astounding success. Major Leonard Darwin and all the other delegates who made the long journey from the other side of the ocean were delighted with the arrangements, and one and all declared that the Second Congress, held in the American Museum, marks a new period in the eugenics movement.

From the opening session in the great lecture hall of the Museum, through the meetings of each of the four sections in the Hall of the Age of Man and the East and West Assembly Halls, to the closing session, interest was not only sustained, but kept increasing. At first inclined to regard the Congress with levity, the press of the city took it more and more seriously, until finally the chief and most striking passages in the more important addresses, by men like Major Darwin, Dr. Lucien Cuénot, M. de Lapouge, Dr. Jon Alfred Mj en, and Dr. Lucien March, among the foreign speakers, and the outstanding addresses of American speakers such as Dr. Raymond Pearl, Dr. Aleš Hrdlička, Professor Osborn and others were widely spread through the general press and editorial columns of the country.

Of the more than one hundred delegates appointed to the Congress, almost all attended. Twenty-one foreign countries were represented. Four delegates were sent by the United States Public Health Service, and eleven States had delegates present. In addition, there was a large attendance of members, over three hundred, from a membership of from three hundred and fifty to four hundred.

At the close of the Congress, resolutions were adopted for future work and new officers were elected. More detailed announcement concerning the business transacted will be made at a later date.

In addition to the official and section luncheons and dinners, the delegates were delightfully entertained at luncheon by President and Mrs. Osborn, at their home, Castle Rock, Garrison-on-Hudson.

Another enjoyable feature of the Congress was the excursion by motor to the Eugenics Record Office and Station for Experimental Evolution of the Department of Genetics of the Carnegie Institution of

Washington, at Cold Spring Harbor, on Long Island. Here the delegates were entertained by the Carnegie Institution and the Long Island Reception Committee, and were given the opportunity of inspecting the Station.

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All the members of the Museum staff will rejoice to know that after two years of geological work in the field in connection with the discovery of oil, Mr. Barnum Brown rejoined the Museum staff on August 1st and soon thereafter reported to President Osborn in Paris for duty. Mr. Brown has never, in fact, been out of touch with the Museum. Both in Cuba and in Africa he made splendid collections in invertebrate palæontology, which are now being worked up by Miss Marjorie O'Connell. He also collected zoological and ethnological material in Africa. At present, Mr. Brown is bound for southern Asia, where he will visit all the great localities in which remains of primates, especially man, have been found or are likely to be found,—namely, in Burma and the Siwaliks and Bugti Hills of India. He takes with him the good wishes of all his British friends who have worked in those fields, and he hopes to enjoy the cooperation of the Geological Survey of India, particularly of Dr. Pilgrim. His journey is made possible by the generosity of Mrs. H. C. Frick, who has placed at the disposal of the American Museum Trustees a fund to be devoted especially to exploration in southern Asia. Mr. Brown is one of the most enterprising and courageous of all our explorers. Just the qualities which he possesses will be needed to overcome such difficulties as he is sure to meet among the natives on the frontier lines of British rule in India.

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Dr. W. K. Gregory left New York on May 25th, on the Museum's first Australian expedition, accompanied by Mr. Harry C. Raven, who was in charge of field work. They arrived in Sydney on June 20th. Headquarters of the expedition were soon established at the Australian Museum, through the courtesy of the Museum officials.

Mr. Ellis F. Joseph, of Sydney, who is well known to the staff of the New York Zoological Society for the many rare and interesting mammals he has brought to the Park from Australia, was of great service to the members of the expedition. Through his efforts, Mr. Harry Burrell, also of Sydney, and known for his field studies of the life habits of marsupials, accompanied Dr. Gregory and Mr. Raven on their first collect-

ing trip in the mountains of northern New South Wales. Through Mr. Burrell's influence, also, they were entertained as the guests of Mr. Clifford Moseley, upon whose station (ranch) they had the opportunity of collecting a fine series of kangaroos (*Macropus giganteus*) and numerous flying phalangers and small insectivorous marsupials. Mr. Jim Wilson, of this locality, another friend of Mr. Burrell, placed his remarkably detailed knowledge of the habits of the marsupials at the disposal of the Museum representatives. The party were thus enabled to secure in this region not only splendid exhibition material but also a series of skins and skeletons for the Department of Mammalogy, and many preserved specimens for dissection of the muscles, etc., for the Department of Comparative Anatomy. Incidentally, the collectors found it an inspiring sight to see the kangaroos making their enormous leaps on the sunny hillsides, and the flying phalangers skimming from tree to tree in the moonlight.

Birds were very numerous and abundant, but very few were collected during the early part of the trip, as it was felt to be more important to secure the mammals first.

Materials are now being secured from this region for a kangaroo group showing a mob of kangaroos fleeing from a pack of dingoes, or native wild dogs. The latter will be shown in the act of separating one of the kangaroos from its fellows, and leaping up around it, snapping at its hunches and endeavoring to overturn it. The prospects of Mr. Raven's securing during the coming year a large and representative series of Australian marsupials are excellent, and arrangements have already been made for him to collect in various localities in Queensland, New South Wales and Tasmania. Through the courtesy of Dr. Gerrit S. Miller, Curator of Mammals in the United States National Museum, Mr. Charles Hoy, who has been collecting in Australia for that Museum during the past two years, placed all his hard-won knowledge and experience unreservedly at the service of his American Museum colleagues.

As the available time was very limited, Dr. Gregory had to leave Mr. Raven after three weeks' stay in camp. He then made a tour of the principal cities of southeastern and southern Australia, and Tasmania, where he established personal contact with the leading museums and museum officials, and gave a series of lectures entitled: "Australian Marsupials and Why They Are Worth Protecting," "Glimpses of Evolution" and "A Review of the Evolution of Human Dentition." The last



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named lecture was delivered at the Fourth Australian Dental Congress, at Adelaide, of which Dr. Gregory was made an Honorary Member.

Everywhere museum officials and university professors gladly took active part in the efforts to establish closer relations between the American Museum and the museums and universities of Australia. Arrangements were made for extensive exchanges of exhibition and study material. By putting into effect the plans which have been made, it appears to be quite possible to secure material for a new Australian Hall within the next two or three years. It is planned to have mounted groups of Australian mammals and birds in the same hall with groups showing the life of the aborigines.

It would be difficult to acknowledge in detail the very numerous and important courtesies received by the members of the expedition from Australian colleagues and friends. Among those who cooperated most actively, however, may be especially mentioned Mr. Charles Hedley and Dr. Charles Anderson, of the Australian Museum; Professor Lancelot Harrison, of the University of Sydney; Mr. Ellis S. Joseph and Mr. Harry Burrell, of Sydney; Mr. E. C. Andrews, Government Geologist of New South Wales; Mr. Heber A. Longman, Director of the museum at Queensland; Sir Baldwin Spencer, Mr. Kershaw and Mr. F. Chapman, of the National Museum at Melbourne; Mr. Edgar Waite, Director of the South Australia Museum at Adelaide; Mr. H. H. Scott, Curator of the Victoria Museum and Art Gallery at Launceston, Tasmania; Mr. Clive E. Lord, Curator of the museum at Hobart; and Professor T. T. Flynn of the University of Tasmania, Hobart.

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Mr. Smyth has just returned from a month's stay at Indian Lake, in the Adirondacks. We think he feels rather badly about having to come back.

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Dr. Goddard was fortunate enough to make two trips, this summer. His first trip, which lasted from April to early June, had as its chief purpose the securing of first-hand information concerning the collection of Peruvian gold objects purchased in this city in 1920. He visited the locality in Peru in which the specimens were originally obtained, and discovered an additional gold object there. Incidentally, he had the opportunity of seeing the ruins along the coast of Peru and in the high

mountains east of Lima. Plans have been formulated which it is hoped may lead to valuable future work in Peruvian archaeology.

The second trip was made at the invitation of the State Historical Society of North Dakota to attend the Arikara bundle-opening ceremonies, which were held chiefly for the purpose of increasing the food supply by making the grain grow well and making the buffalo multiply. This is the first time in many years that these ceremonies have been held. Motion pictures and still pictures were taken, and phonograph records of the songs were obtained. Important parts of the ritual were recorded in the Arikara language. Dr. Goddard was assisted in this work by Miss Gladys A. Reichert, Assistant in the Department of Anthropology at Columbia. Dr. Melvin R. Gilmore, Curator of the North Dakota State Historical Society, and Mr. George F. Will, of Bismarek, were also members of the party.

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Mr. Ernest Thompson-Seton was the guest of the staff meeting of the Department of Ornithology, on September 22d. He gave a very enjoyable talk on the aims and objects of the Woodcraft League.

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A carload of steel cabinets has arrived for the Department of Mammals. The work of re-distributing storage specimens will commence as soon as the new cases have been installed.

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Mr. Barnum Brown has sent in a few salt water fishes from the general vicinity of Abyssinia, which it will not be possible to identify offhand.

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Mr. J. C. Bell has just completed a cast of a large hammerhead shark. This is the first cast to be made from one of the series of large sharks obtained on his expedition to Cape Lookout, North Carolina, some months back. Dr. Russell J. Colés, who was a visitor at the Museum a short time ago, went over this cast carefully, making some suggestions as to finishing touches. The next fish which Mr. Bell will take up will be a large male tiger shark captured by Dr. Coles. The Cape Lookout shark expedition was reported on technically in the March number of *Copeia*. A popular article on the expedition, written by Mr. Nichols, appeared in the May-June number of *Natural History*. It was accompanied by some very interesting and unusual photographs taken by Dr.

Gudger. The article was entitled: "What Sharks Really Eat." We think it interesting to quote here Oliver Herford's valuable suggestion in the matter of shark diet:

From the shark, my child, I pray,  
Do not recoil or turn away!  
'Tis true, the shark is not the pink  
Of nice propriety; but think!  
Think of the horrid sailor-men  
He has to swallow now and then,  
With all their untold yarns inside,  
And lots of fearful oaths, beside!  
Put yourself in *his* place, my child—  
Could *you* keep spotless, undefiled?  
If only we could make a list  
Of all on whom he should subsist,  
No home, I'll venture to remark,  
Would be complete without a shark.

Mr. Nichols believes his vacation to be approximately over. He admits having become rather tired of it.

Dr. Gudger has recently returned from his vacation in very good spirits. When closely questioned, he will confess to having spent it in Waynesville, in the mountains of North Carolina. Waynesville is at an elevation of 2,800 feet, and is surrounded by mountain peaks 5,000 and 6,000 feet high. Accordingly, Dr. Gudger had a high time there.

During three weeks in August, Mr. Camp collected herpetological and fossil specimens in the Painted Desert of Arizona, for the University of California. A good deal of material was obtained. In part of his labors, he had the assistance of a light-hearted cowboy with a lively interest in "hyperglyphics." Together they pried up and toppled over ancient monoliths of the desert, to see what was underneath. When the work of collecting was finished, Mr. Camp, in an interval of abstraction, turned westward and wandered across the Sierras to a place in California known locally as Los Angeles. There he was detained for a time by several circumstances, but eventually wandered back again to the Museum fold.

There has recently been placed on temporary exhibit in the tower of the Hall of the Living Tribes of Asia a remarkable Buddhist shrine from Thibet, with Thibetan carpet, prayer-mats, temple guardians, altar vessels, images, sacred banners and holy book reciting the praises of Buddha. This is probably the finest assemblage of Thibetan religious objects ever brought together. It was collected by Alexander Scott, a British artist whose interest in Indian and Thibetan archæology dates back forty years, and who for twenty-six years made his home in Darjeeling, India, on the highway to Thibet.

The central figure of the shrine is that of Padma (teacher) Sambhava, "the Lotus-born,"—the great *guru* or saint who 800 years ago entered Thibet, at the invitation of the Thibetan king, and became the first teacher of Buddhism in Thibet. It is to his influence that the strongly Hindu character of the rites and mythology of present-day Buddhism in Thibet is to be traced. The other typical character of Lamaism is its admixture of demonology, a relic of Thibetan aboriginal shamanism, the religion of ghosts and local demons. From the primitive shamanistic element arises the use of carved human bones in the making of religious regalia and other objects. The bones are the relics of very holy Lamas, long dead, who are supposed to be honored in the practice.

The shrine of Padma Sambhava as set up in the Museum illustrates the predominance of symbolism in Buddhism, as in all Oriental religions. The saint wears a mitre topped with a vulture's feather. As the vulture is the highest and farthest flier, the feather here indicates that the doctrine of this *guru* is the most aspiring, and his knowledge the most noble and spiritual. In his right hand he holds a *dorje* or thunderbolt, symbolizing divine protection and eternal life. His left hand grasps the skull-bowl containing blood or *amita* ("sweet dew," the ambrosial food of supernatural beings) signifying blessings. Resting lightly across his breast and against his left shoulder leans a trident, its three points signifying that he has overcome the three vices, Lust, Anger and Sloth. The image is finely wrought in copper, and the face is coated with pure gold, highly burnished.

The shrine is flanked on each side by a great brass sacred lamp, of exquisite workmanship, of which one is the finest Mr. Scott has ever seen. On the steps leading to the altar are a number of brass dog- or lion-like figures, elaborately designed and inscribed. These are the guardians of the temple. Stretched on the steps is a Ming prayer-mat

at least 400 years old. The side-walls are hung with beautiful banners in the sacred colors and symbols. On a carved stool set with turquoise and coral lies a holy book reciting in gold letters on dark blue parchment the praises of Buddha. And most precious of all, spread before the altar is one of the three Thibetan carpets known to exist. Tradition has it that carpets were once woven in Thibet. But for many years none has been known to be in existence. When, however, the first Sikh Maharajah, Golab Singh, was installed over Kashmir, tribute was sent to him from Thibet, and among the gifts were three beautiful carpets, all of the same size and of similar design. For the best part of 100 years these lay in the palace *Tosha Khana*, or store-house, in Kashmir. Recently they were sold at public auction, in Srinagar, where Mr. Scott purchased one, and later obtained the others from two Indian nobles who had secured them at the auction. The carpets, like the prayer-mats, show Chinese taste blended with Thibetan symbolism, and were doubtless made in Thibet by Chinese weavers. Just as the carpets and mats show the influence of China, a large proportion of Thibetan metal-work strongly reflects Indian culture, as from time immemorial the Newaris of Nepal, in India, have worked in metal for the Thibetans.

Laid on the shrine as votive offerings are many little images, some of gold inlaid with turquoise and lapis lazuli. In some cases, these are images of Krishna, probably originally left by Hindus who, without worshipping Buddha, reverence him, and are willing to make gifts to his temples.

Most of these objects were looted from Thibetan temples by the Chinese expedition which was sent into Thibet after the British, under Sir Francis Younghusband, had departed from Lhasa, the Lamaistic Holy City. A part of the Chinese expedition returned home by way of India, disposing of their loot to Parsee or Hindu curiosity dealers on the way. Thus many great rarities were for a time obtainable by connoisseurs lucky enough to be on the spot.

Miss Helga Pearson, daughter of Karl Pearson, the noted biometrician and eugenist of the University of London, has come to study at the Museum. Miss Pearson was a student of Professor Watson, under whom she specialized in vertebrate morphology. She will take Dr. Gregory's courses in mammals, living and fossil, the evolution of vertebrates and comparative myology, and will do research work along those lines.

During his recent trip abroad, Dr. McGregor was successful in securing very abundant photographic material and casts of European fossil man, and in greatly extending the data for his reconstructions of the skeleton of the Neanderthal race. He used the new stereoscopic camera such as has been installed in the Galton Laboratory here.

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According to rumor, Charles Allgoever contemplates the purchase of a fine seven-cylinder car equipped with an automatic commencer. Make unknown.

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The two British companies which have organized flying services between London and Paris are finding business good. On one occasion, a short time ago, three passengers were obliged to stand during the trip. Passenger aeroplanes should certainly be equipped with straps for the convenience of those who can get only "S. R. O." accommodations during rush hours.

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Museum people were agreeably excited during the month of August at the press notices, headed "Ten-Year-Old Heroine Saves Girl of Three from Drowning," of which we quote one:

"St. John, N. B.—Margaret, the 10-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs: W. D. Matthew, of New York, has proved herself a heroine by plunging into the swift current of the Kennebecis River at Gondola Point and rescuing 3-year-old Sally Morton from drowning.

"When the baby toppled into the river, Margaret, without removing clothes or shoes, jumped in, gripped the garments of the drowning child with her teeth and swam to shore."

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The Sloth Group, Age of Man Hall, has been enclosed with glass, making the largest exhibition case of its kind in the world. It measures 34' x 12' 5". The front is made up of four lights of polished plate glass, 8' 6" wide x 10' 6" high, separated by metal bars only 1" wide. Each side is of two lights, each 6' 2" x 10' 6", with 1" bars and 1" x 1" corners. The case is lighted by a series of Frink reflectors equipped with Tungsten lamps, extending along the entire front, concealed in the cornice of the case.

Mr. Beers has designed a new case, of which an example, containing books, can now be seen in the Forestry Hall. It is an all-steel combination storage and exhibition case, fire resisting and "dustite," with "slide-tite" doors, and is a free standing unit that can be extended indefinitely by adding units on either end. Each unit has four rows of steel shelves on each side or front, that can be adjusted on 1" centers, either on the flat or inclined. The construction permits the insertion of vehisote panels, as desired, forming a diaphragm or background. The lower portion of the space under the bottom exhibition shelf forms a storage space 14" high and of the depth of the case. This is covered by the steel panel of the doors.

The first consignment from the Whitney South Seas Expedition, which was shipped from Tahiti in February last and was lost in transit, arrived at the Museum during August in excellent condition. The shipment comprised upwards of 300 specimens of birds, including several species not previously received from Mr. Beck. Another box received from Mr. Beck contained collections from the Austral Islands—the southernmost group in Central Polynesia,—representing the spoils from such islands as Rapa and Rurutu, which have perhaps never before been visited by naturalists.

Birds, reptiles and plants are included in Mr. Beck's collections, all of which have proved of the greatest interest. Among the birds are a large series of very beautiful fruit pigeons of four species, the one from Rapa Island, known to science as *Ptelopus huttoni*, being previously represented in the museums of the world by only the single type skin. Among other important accessions are a series of Polynesian black rails which are very little known because of the difficulty of securing them; a series of reef herons and one of a widely distributed Polynesian duck related to the American black duck; lorries or parakeets of extremely bizarre coloration, swifts of the genus *Collocalia*, the manufacturers of the famous Chinese soup nests, and many species of Old World warblers which are of particular value to science because they are in some cases the only land birds inhabiting their respective islands, and they therefore show unusual facts of individual variation such as evolutionists generally expect only among domesticated animals. An interesting discovery brought forth by the study of the collections is the fact that some species, such as the Australian and African weaver birds and Asiatic

starlings or mynas, have become very generally distributed among the Polynesian Islands. Owing to the possible deleterious effect of these new-covers upon the native fauna, the importance of investigating the zoology as well as the ethnology of Polynesia has become increasingly apparent.

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Ornithological field collections in the Azores have been begun by Mr. José G. Correia, of New Bedford, under the auspices of Dr. L. C. Sanford. The first shipment from these islands has reached the Museum. It includes a series of breeding specimens of Cory's shearwater, a bird originally described from the Atlantic coast of the United States and for many years known only from examples taken on our coast. The breeding grounds have however recently been discovered. Mr. Correia, who was formerly a member of the crew of the New Bedford whaler *Daisy*, which took Dr. Murphy to South Georgia in 1912 and 1913, plans to extend his field of collecting to Madeira, the Canaries, the Cape Verdes and other islands off the coast of Africa.

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We congratulate the new editor and the staff of *Natural History* on their splendid work in "catching up" in publication. We are pretty sure that before the end of this year *Natural History* will be appearing on schedule time. This is a fine achievement, particularly in view of the high standard which is being maintained for the magazine.

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For the September-October number we are promised two articles of exceptional interest: one, by Dr. Kunz, devoted to the Radium Exhibit held here a short time ago, will set forth all the steps necessary in isolating radium, and will contain a fine series of photographs; the other, by Dr. Goddard, will give the story of the remarkable collection of golden objects from Peru which were recently purchased for the Museum, and will also be beautifully illustrated.

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Mr. Albert Thomson has been very successful in his work in the Snake Creek beds in Western Nebraska. He has obtained many interesting specimens from the late Tertiary. These include five skulls of the three-toed horse, two skulls of carnivora, and the skulls of a deer, an alligator and a giant snapping turtle. Palates, jaws and teeth were also found in great numbers.



According to information received in his department, Mr. Granger is now at work in Tze-chwan, where he will stay until February if the field seems promising. He wrote that plans had been held up by weather and politics, both of which have been hot.

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Some time ago, Mr. Van Campen Heilner left at the Museum a small collection of fishes, which he had obtained last winter in the Berry Islands, Bahamas, in rock pools, at low tide. When in due course these were taken up and catalogued, two species were found among them which apparently had never before been described. This is another instance illustrating the extreme richness of the fish fauna of the West Indies.

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Mr. Henn spent his holidays at the Carnegie Museum, in Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh people are anxious for him to begin curating their fishes, but he will continue with his work here on the Bibliography of Fishes until it is completed.

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As Miss La Monte felt it her duty to accompany her family to Italy, Miss Heinrich has taken her place in work on the Bibliography.

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Speaking of the Bibliography, again, the publication of the finished parts is still being held up by the printers' strike. Museum work on the index goes forward.

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At the request of President Osborn, who has predicted the close of Age of Mammals within probably fifty years, Mr. Anthony is collecting statistics on the sale of skins, for use in fur garments, for the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. His results, which will be published later, bear out the amazing figures for the destruction of fur-bearing and hair-bearing animals, the world over, set forth by Dr. Hornaday in his article "The Fur Trade and The Wild Animals," printed in the *Zoological Society Bulletin* of March, 1921.

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Dr. Lowie left early in August for Berkeley, where he has been appointed Associate Professor of Anthropology in the University of California.

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Early in September, Mr. Hyde was bitten on the second finger of the right hand by a two-foot rattlesnake in the Museum of the Boy Scout

camp at Kanowakhe Lakes, near Tuxedo, of which he has charge. He himself applied first aid, and later went to the camp hospital for further treatment. There were no serious results. Mr. Hyde is having splendid success in his work with the boys, among whom he is known as "Uncle Bennie." Mrs. Hyde is "Aunt Bennie."

Representing the Heye Foundatoin of the American Indian, New York, Professor Ralph Glidden of this city is again planning a four months' expedition to the Channel Islands to continue his search for Indian curios. It is stated that when this expedition is completed the museum will have a complete collection of the Pacific Coast Indians, dating back for almost a thousand years for the Channel Islands and several thousand years for the inhabitants of the mainland.

During his recent visit to the coast, Mr. George G. Heye placed Mr. Glidden in charge of all the California field work, and has planned another expedition when the California work is finished.

*(The Catalina Islander, Avalon, California.)*

The Museum mail, of late, has been heavy with wedding announcements. Of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Spier, now of Seattle; of Mr. and Mrs. Noble; of Mr. Howard Ramsey and Mrs. Ramsey; of Mr. Carter and his wife, formerly Miss Helen Edmond, of Cohocton; and of Mr. Chapin and his wife, formerly Miss Suzanne Drouël, of Marseilles, may it always be said: "—and they lived happily ever after."

On November 9th, Mr. Chapin will address the British Ornithologists' Club in London.

Friends of Mr. Cherric were very sorry to hear of the cablegram announcing that he had been shot in the arm and had had to wait four days for medical attention. Further information is anxiously awaited.

Late in June, the rearrangement of specimens in the Department of Ornithology, which has taken the greater part of Mr. Griscom's attention for many months, was completed. President Osborn made a tour of inspection, and at one of the Department's regular Thursday afternoon staff meetings expressed his commendation of the new arrangement.

Mr. Anthony has written an account of his Ecuador trip for the October number of the *National Geographic*. Important loans for use in connection with his work on the Ecuadorian material have been received from the Field and National Museums.

An article "Over the Andes to Bogotá," by Dr. Chapman, will also appear in the October *Geographic*.

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During a two-months' vacation, this summer, Mr. Goodwin visited his parents in England. This was his first trip home in five years. He also spent some time in Scotland and Paris.

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Reports by Mr. Anthony on the mammals collected by Mr. Beebe in British Guiana will appear shortly in the *Bulletin* and *Novitates*.

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John Daniel, of enduring memory and valuable remains, has been mounted and favorably passed upon in his new aspect by various experts, who seem agreed that he looks "so natural." He will probably be placed on exhibition in a short time.

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Mr. Blaschke is now working on a group of Baboons, the material for which was obtained by Messrs. Lang and Chapin, in the Belgian Congo.

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Dr. Fisher, again this year, during July and August, conducted nature study work in Camp Wigwam, near Harrison, Maine. Especial attention was paid to birds, wild flowers and trees. Mammals, insects and other subjects, however, were also studied. Dr. Fisher has conducted courses in bird study in the Universities of Florida and Tennessee, and in the Marine Biological Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. At none of these three places have more than about 50 or 60 nesting birds been found; but in Maine, during this summer and last, Dr. Fisher observed 83 species of nesting birds.

One of the activities of the boys in the camp which maintained a high degree of interest was the keeping of animals (snakes, turtles and fur-bearing animals) in temporary captivity.

Dr. Fisher made a great many motion and still pictures of birds and animals, which will be used in the educational work of the Museum.

On September 30th and October 1st and 2nd, the New York Association of Biology Teachers held a flower exposition in The American Museum. Every high school in New York was represented in the exposition, which consisted largely of potted plants and growing vegetables, and of cut wild flowers and fruits collected by the students and teachers. Awards were made to the best exhibits. Music was furnished by some of the high school orchestras. More than 33 institutions, prominent publishing companies and seedsmen cooperated in the work of the exhibition. A prize poster contest was held in connection with the event.

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Museum employees desiring to purchase honey (buckwheat and clover mixed) at \$.80 for 5 pounds and \$.20 for 15 ounces, may place orders through Museologist.

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Mr. Operti was knocked down by a motor truck on the evening of October 13th. He was not run over, but was dragged some distance. Fortunately, no broken bones or serious injury resulted; but he is suffering from severe bruises and shock.

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## IN THE FIELD

In a long and newsy letter dated August 31, of which an extract is given below, Mr. Clifford Pope describes some of the doings of the Third Asiatic Zoological Expedition:

"We are sending along with this letter the reptiles, amphibians and fishes secured by the Expedition's initial effort. Mr. Andrews and I took a three weeks' trip into what is called the Tung Ling (Eastern Tombs) or Imperial Hunting Grounds region. To get there one travels 80 miles due east of Peking and then turns north. The region is just north of the turning-point. It was once a protected area and for that reason the forests are just now being cleared from the high mountains there.

"We left Peking on July 27th and returned August 17th. During the three weeks it rained almost every day and so we had actually only a week of good collecting. We had planned to stay six weeks but the weather prevented. Going, we used carts as far as the base of the ele-

vated region, but there we had to take mules because of the narrowness and steepness of the mountain passes.

"Of course you know that collecting here is not like it is anywhere else on earth. One has to become accustomed to the entirely new conditions. The purpose of this side trip was to give me an idea of how to work over here, to train two taxidermists who have not before done mammal work, and to break in an entirely new man.

"That part of China is very interesting biologically for several reasons which may be summarized as follows:

"Now it is an isolated forest island which is fast being deforested. The imperial protection was all that kept it from being made as bare as the surrounding country. Soon hardly a tree will be left because the Chinese have entered and are destroying the forests at an unbelievable rate. Every valley is completely filled with crops that in places even climb the perpendicular sides of the mountains.

"The mammalian fauna indicates a recent connection with the forests farther south. However, all visible connection has been destroyed and the intervening space is part of the bare plain of North China. There are also signs of faunistical connection with the well-forested area of the Amur basin.

"From the herpetological point of view the field is almost unexplored. So far as I know no authoritative work has been done there on frogs, snakes, fishes, etc. . . .

"Do not become discouraged if you cannot find places we name on the map. It seems almost impossible to get good maps of this country. . . .

"As for my personal impressions of this land!—they are too numerous and involved and too everything else for me to go into here. Suffice it to say that I would not swap the experiences I have had already for years of existence at home and there are no signs of the petering out of any of the sources of this wealth of interest. It would take one, two or three years to 'do up' Peking and so we have an abundance of amusement during our short inter-trip stays here. I am trying to learn a few Chinese sounds so that I will be able to greet the Chinese farmer as he 'brushes with hasty steps the dews away to meet' me early in the morning with the day's first specimen. The work is always mixed with fun because these people have such a good sense of humor. We are going to adopt the policy of sending in to the mandarin of each village near which we have camped, upon our departure, a bill headed:

'For Amusement Rendered to Citizens of Village and Adjacent Territory, so many Dollars. Payable Instantly.'

Doubtless if we move about much over here the travelling theatres will realize they have a formidable rival. I do not believe that many of them can draw crowds as large as the ones that collect to watch us receive and inject 'hamas' and 'yüs.'"

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*The tea-kettle, although up to its neck in hot water, keeps on singing.*

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## GRIN AND BEAR IT

"Pat, phwat do they be manin', anyways, by this here talk of 'strategic warfare?'"

"Sure, that's warfare where ye don't let the innemy know ye're out of amminition, but keep right on firin'."

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"I am collecting for the poor. May I ask what you do with your old clothes?"

"I hang them up carefully at night; and in the morning I put them on again."

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Voice over the telephone: "Is this the store-room?"

Mr. Wilde: "Yes."

Voice over the telephone: "Will you please send me up a thermometer?"

Mr. Wilde: "We have no thermometers."

Voice over the telephone: "No thermometers? Well, then, send me up a whiskbroom."

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One of the men on our scientific staff, after riding for some distance on a train, was requested by the conductor to show his ticket. He made careful search, but was unable to find it.

"That's alright," said the conductor. "I'll be through here again after the next station."

When the conductor returned, however, the ticket was still missing.

"Well, time enough. I'll be along again after we pass the next station," he said cheerfully.

But the ticket had not yet been found when the conductor made his third appearance.

"You haven't found it yet? Well, I'll stop again after the next station. It's alright."

But the member of our scientific staff was by this time greatly disturbed.

"It isn't alright," he said in a worried tone. "We've passed several stations already, and I want to find the ticket so as to see where I'm going."

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#### Now If Only They Were on The Square!

Jack: "How do these love triangles usually end?"

Bill: "Most of them turn into wreck-tangles."

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"My pigmy counterpart," the poet wrote  
Of his dear child, the darling of his heart;  
Then longed to clutch the printer by the throat,  
Who set it up: "My pig, my counterpart."

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According to Mr. Operti, the Columbus Avenue trolley line is issuing clothes-pins, instead of transfers. They are good on any line.

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An English newspaper quotes Lord Hartington as authority for the truth of the following story:

During the war, a professor in Paris set himself to track down a great commercial firm in Spain, which, he said, was engaged in all sorts of operations tending to break the blockade and to smuggle things into Germany. He traced its activities in many directions—supplying iron ore, submarines, and other facilities for a German victory. He published the results of his investigations, together with a proposed method of checkmating the offending firm, in a pamphlet of 80 printed pages. The pamphlet disclosed the name of the firm: "Y. Hijos."

Then, one day, the professor learned that "Y Hijos" was Spanish for "and sons."

Shortly after the Hyde collection of Navajo blankets had been installed, two ladies approached an attendant who had recently been employed, and asked where they could find the Hyde Collection.

The attendant pondered deeply, scratched his head, and asked:  
"Is it the shkins ye mane, ma'am?"

A man who had just reached his hundredth birthday was being interviewed by a representative of a local paper.

"To what do you attribute your long life?" asked the reporter.

The old man answered in a quavering voice: "I was born such a long, long time ago."

We see by the papers that greater elasticity is being demanded in the matter of wages. If wages were more elastic, it might be possible to stretch them so as to make ends meet.

"Casey is me pertickeler frind, Oi'd have ye know."

"G'wan! If he was pertickeler, he wouldn't be yer friend."

Overheard Before The Skeleton of The Right Whale

"Notice the great arch of the skull. My theory is that Jonah sat on the whale's tongue and breathed through his blowhole."

A certain scientist, it is said, claims to be able to measure emotions. He seems to think they are all a matter of sighs.

"Begorry, what's that?" asked Pat on seeing his first kangaroo.

"That's a Kangaroo—a native of Australia."

"Saints preserve us! And my sister married one of thim!"

"Do you know what it is to go before an audience?" asked a pompous actor of his friend.

"No," replied the truthful friend. "I spoke before an audience once, but most of it went before I did."

Small daughter: "Mother, was your name 'Pullman' before you were married?"

Mother: "No, dear. What makes you ask that?"

Small daughter: "That name is on so many of our towels."



A drill sergeant was instructing recruits, but one of them seemed incapable of understanding the simplest orders.

"What's your name?" shouted the sergeant.

"Casey, sor."

"Well, Casey, did you ever drive a mule?"

"Yes, sor."

"What did you say when you wanted him to stop?"

"Whoa!"

The sergeant turned away and began once more drilling the squad. After the man had advanced a dozen yards, he bawled out: "Squad, halt! Whoa, Casey!"

"Did your brother keep cool when he found out there was a burglar in the house?"

"Cool! I should say so! Why, his teeth fairly chattered."

"I tried hard to prevent him from reading any encouragement in my face."

"I dare say he read between the lines."

The Idealist: "The world wants only three things: bread, brotherhood and beauty."

The Cynic: "And only one of them is really kneaded."

"The father of Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, was 71 years old when he was born." (*Post*, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

"What are you looking up in that dictionary, Mose? Some big words for another speech?"

"No, sah, Ah's translatin' de speech Ah made las' night."

What Would Mr. McCann Say?

"Did you give the penny to the monkey, dear?"

"Yes, mamma."

"And what did he do?"

"He gave it to his father, who was playing the hand-organ."

Lady: "It must be dreadful to be shut up in prison."

Convict: "Oh, it ain't so bad. They only have visitin'-days oncet a month."

The very stylish young lady fluttered into the drug store, and haughtily demanded of the clerk:

"Have you any telephone booths?"

"Yes, miss," replied the clerk briskly. "How many do you want?"

Tell Him Now!

If with pleasure you are viewing any work a man is doing,

If you like him or you love him, tell him now;

Don't withhold your approbation till the parson makes oration,

And he lies with snowy lilies o'er his brow;

For no matter how you shout it, he won't really care about it;

He won't know how many teardrops you have shed;

If you think some praise is due him, now's the time to slip it to him;

For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

More than fame and more than money is the comment kind and sunny,

And the hearty warm approval of a friend;

For it gives to life a savor, and makes you stronger, braver,

And it gives you heart and spirit to the end.

If he earns your praise bestow it; if you like him let him know it;

Let the words of true encouragement be said;

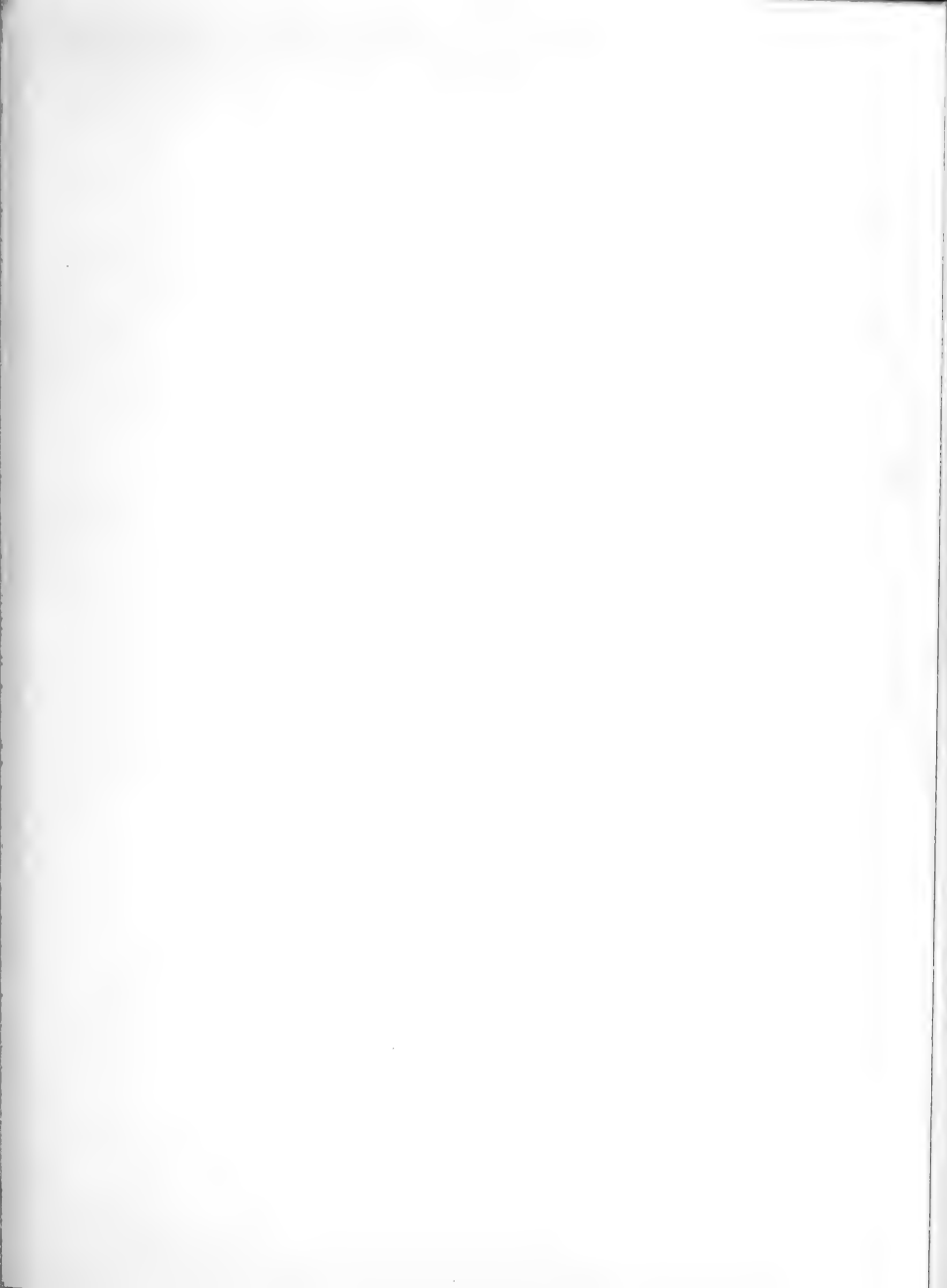
Do not wait till life is over and he's underneath the clover;

For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

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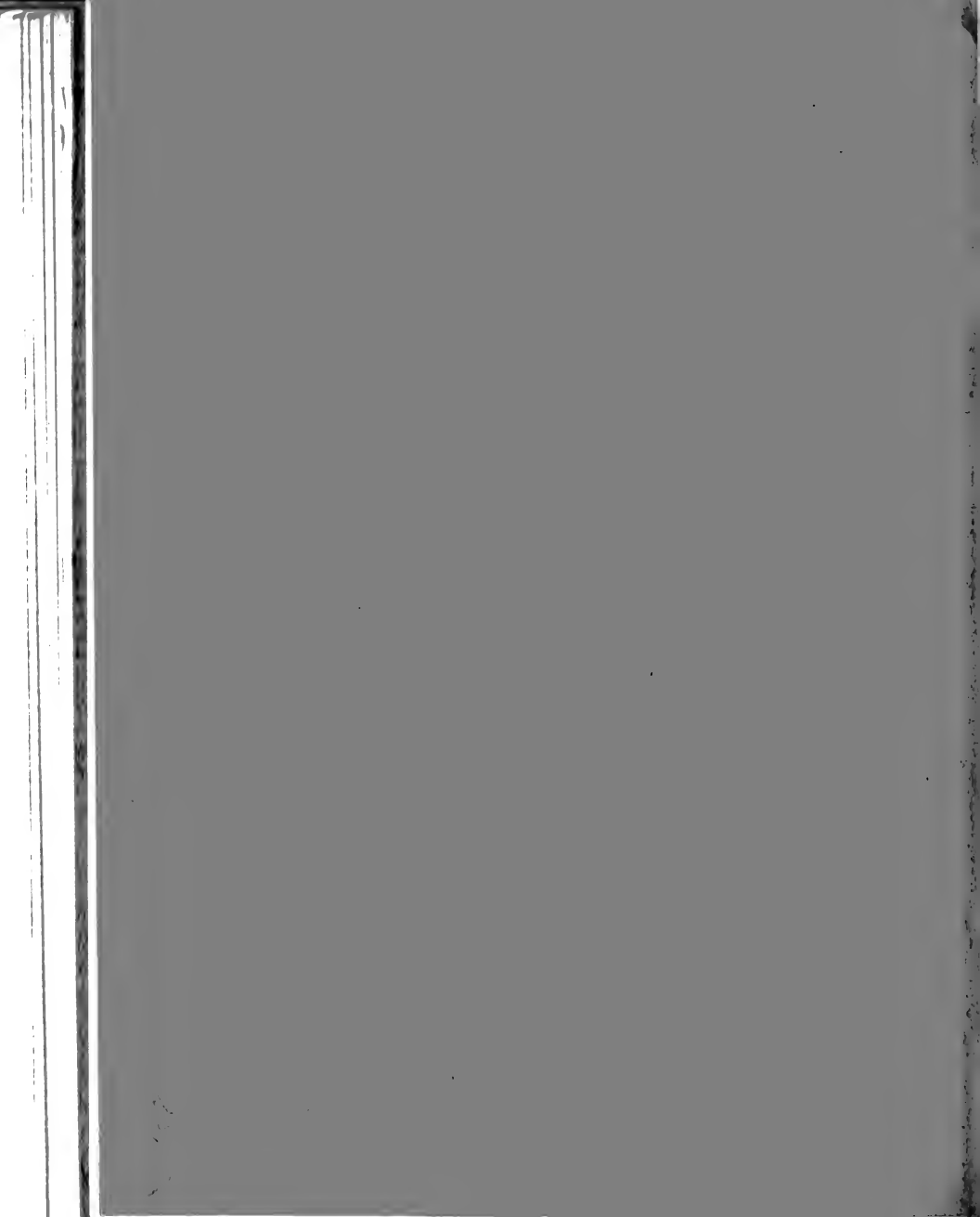
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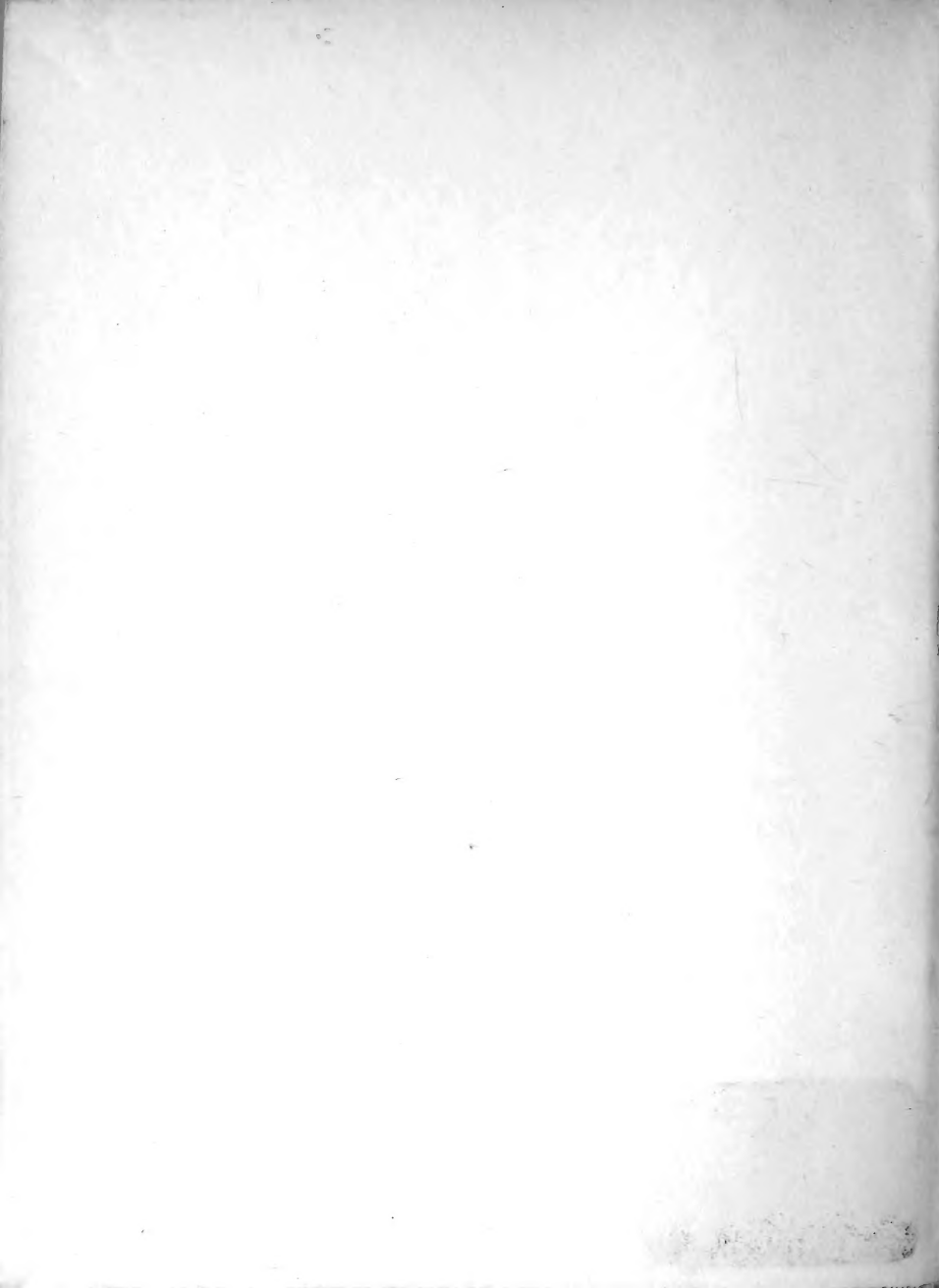














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