

bibliography of the scientific literature bearing on each excursion. Most of the excursions start late enough to allow members who have been present at the British Association meeting at Dover to attend them, and they all terminate at Berlin in time for the feast of welcome. They are as follows :—

(1) Siebengebirge, Rhine, Eifel, Moselle, from September 19 to 25, under the guidance of Prof. Bonn and Drs. Philippson and Kaiser.

(2) Taunus, Rhine, Nahe, Lahn, from September 21 to 26, conducted by Prof. Sievers, of Giessen.

(3) The Vosges, from September 21 to 25, led by Profs. Gerland and Weigand, starting from Strassburg.

(4) Thuringia, from September 23 to 27, conducted by Profs. Walther and Regel.

(5) The Island of Rügen, from September 22 to 27, starting from Greifswald, led by Profs. Credner, Cohen, and Decke.

(6) East and West Prussia, starting from Königsberg, and led by Profs. Jentzsch and Conwentz, from September 22 to 27.

(7) Glacial excursions in the North German Plain will be made to Rüdersdorf, near Berlin, on October 1, and from Hamburg along the Baltic shores, from October 7 to 11, under the charge of Prof. Wahnschaffe and Drs. Keilhack and Müller.

All communications as to the Congress or the excursions should be addressed to "The Seventh International Geographical Congress, 90 Zimmerstrasse, Berlin, S.W."

SCIENCE AT THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE Science Section of the Women's Congress was held at the Small Hall in the Westminster Town Hall on Thursday, June 29, with Mrs. Ayrton in the chair, in the presence of a large and attentive audience. The proceedings were divided into two classes—the work of women in the physical sciences, and the work for women in the biological sciences. Astronomy was represented by Mile. Klumpke, head of one of the departments at the Paris Observatory; geology by Miss Raisin, of Bedford College; chemistry by Miss Dorothy Marshall, of Girton College; bacteriology by Mrs. Percy Frankland; and botany and zoology by Miss Ethel Sargant. The work already accomplished by women in these various branches of science was dealt with by most of the speakers, as also the openings for women who desire to take up science as a profession. Mrs. Ayrton, in the course of her interesting and able address, pointed out that there was an important outlet for the work of women at the present time in the manufacture of electrical apparatus, the demand for electrical instruments being so great that manufacturers were not able to cope with it, and an opportunity was now offered for women with the necessary education, energy and capital to start a factory for this purpose. The subject of research work was also discussed, and stress was laid upon the fact that, inasmuch as the majority of students who take up science do so either as an avenue to a degree or with the idea of earning a livelihood by teaching later on, their training was as a rule insufficient and quite inadequate to permit them to undertake independent original work; whilst on the other hand the demands upon their time made by teaching was so great as to leave practically no leisure for higher work, even when they were qualified to do it. Until this condition of things is altered, and until more women are attracted towards science for its own sake, and not as a means to an end, the contribution of women in the shape of original work must necessarily be limited. It was highly satisfactory to find that, in the open discussion which followed, an attempt on the part

of two speakers to introduce the question of vivisection from the anti-vivisectionist point of view was not tolerated by the audience, these speakers being refused a hearing. It is not too much to say that the papers contributed were worthy both of their subjects and their authors, and that there was a refreshing absence of the hackneyed comparison of the relative position and intellectual powers of men and women, which has been such a favourite theme with so many speakers at this Congress. The next International Congress of Women will be held five years hence in Berlin.

NOTES.

WE notice with much regret the announcement that Sir William H. Flower, K.C.B., F.R.S., late Director of the Natural History Departments of the British Museum, died on Saturday, July 1.

THE Albert Medal of the Society of Arts for the present year has been awarded by the President and Council to Sir William Crookes, F.R.S., "for his extensive and laborious researches in chemistry and in physics, researches which have, in many instances, developed into useful and practical applications in the arts and manufactures." The Swiney Prize, awarded every fifth year for a work on jurisprudence, has been awarded to Dr. Dixon Mann for his book on "Forensic Medicine and Toxicology."

AT the annual meeting of the Société nationale d'Acclimatation de France the Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire Grand Silver Medal was awarded to Prof. J. Cossar Ewart, of the University of Edinburgh, for his zebra hybrid work, and to Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod for her work in entomology.

PROF. MOISSAN has been elected a foreign member of the German Electro-chemical Society.

THE Premier of Queensland has announced that he intends to ask the Queensland Parliament to grant 1000*l.* in aid of the proposed Antarctic exploration expedition.

A CIVIL List Pension of 60*l.* per annum has been granted to Mrs. Kanthack "in consideration of the eminent services rendered to science by her late husband, Dr. A. A. Kanthack, professor of pathology in Cambridge University."

AT Berlin, on June 27, Prof. Virchow opened the new pathological museum which bears his name and has been built under his superintendence. It has cost about 560,000 marks, and contains a collection of more than 20,000 specimens, collected almost wholly by Prof. Virchow himself, and representing the history of pathology during the past half-century.

WE learn from *Science* that Mr. Secretary Long has appointed a Board of Visitors to examine and report upon the U.S. Naval Observatory, to consist of Mr. Wm. E. Chandler, Mr. Alston G. Dayton, Prof. Geo. C. Comstock, Prof. Geo. E. Hale, and Prof. Edward C. Pickering.

THE prize of 500 guineas, offered by the Sulphate of Ammonia Committee for the best essay on "the utility of sulphate of ammonia in agriculture," has been awarded by the judges—Mr. J. Bowen-Jones, of Shrewsbury, and Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, of London—to Mr. James Muir, formerly professor at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester; subsequently at the Yorkshire College, Leeds; now County Instructor in Agriculture to the Somerset County Council. Seventy-three essays were sent in.

WE learn from the *Lancet* that the Senatus Academicus of the Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, which is about to commemorate the anniversary of its foundation, has invited