AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

For more than a quarter of a century, the Smithsonian Institution has been engaged in researches concerning the antiquities of America. As the result of its efforts many important memoirs have been prepared, and published in its Annual Reports and in the Contributions to Knowledge; and the National Mussum, in charge of the Institution, has become the depository of the largest and most valuable collection of American aboriginal relies in the world.

pository of the largest and most variance collection of American aboriginal relies in the world.

In continuation of previous effort in the same direction, the Institution contemplates the publication of an exhaustive work on American secheology, with namerous illustrations. This will be accompanied by a series of mass, exhibiting by appropriate signs and colors the localities and distinctive characteristics of accient mounds and earthworks, shell-heaps, cave and diff-dwellings, masonry, emiptured slabs or carred images, inscriptions and rock paintings, graves and contexting a polymer of samples of samples of samples of samples of the samples

work would do well to apply for this circular to Prof. Joseph Henry, Washington, D. C.

One of the Homer Mountains.—According to recent geographical surveys, the Scientific American says it seems the Aconcagua peak is the lofting of the Americange, and the highest in America. It is 160 miles east of Valparaiso, and nearly in haltinds 32 39 south. Its actual hight is not accurately known, but the measurements made by M. Posis, and other notes scientists make it reasonably certain that the elevation is between 22,400 and 23,000 feet above the waters of the sea. The French explorer made it 22,422, or four miles and 1,302 feet over, which would be 998 feet higher than the anowy summit of Chimberano, as Humboldt measured the latter, when in 1802 the great German made his famous ascent of that mountain with Bompland to a hight of 19,286 feet. Aconcagua, seen from the Chilean seaport of Valparaiso, is shown only as a peak, towering above the other hights of the Andess at a distance of 100 miles or more inland, toward the sunrise. Aconcagua has been called an extinct volcano, but the best examination yet male of its sunmit do not appear to bear out the idna. The recent observations make the hight of the Chilean mountain 22,200 feet, and "probably" over that figure. The elevation of Mosteo's highest mountain—Popocatepell, or "Smokking mountain". The elevation of Mosteo's highest mountain—Popocatepell, or "Smokking mountain". The selevation of Mosteo's highest mountain—Popocatepell, or "Smokking mountain". These peak is about the same figure. These peak is about 5000 feet lower than Aconcagua.

9,000 feet lower than Aconeagua.

The Bro-Reige is Swallower Neers—During a late trip to the western Territories, Prof. Leidy, while watching some chir studiors passing in and out of their mud-built oasts, was told that those nests swarmed with bed-lung, and that people would not usually allow the birds to build in such places, because they introduced bed-burgs into the houses. He collected a number of the bargs from the swallows neets, as well as from the houses. The latter were found to be the true bed-burg; the former the Gimes hierachies. The burgs investing the lat and pageon have likewise been recognized as a peculiar species, with the name of C. pipis-redli and C. columbatries. The habit of C. hierachies was found to be similar to that of C. foreigness, the bed-burg, in the fact that the longs during the day-time would secrete thomselves in the crevices of the boards, away from the bests. After anneat he had observed the bugs leave their hiding places and made their way to the nests. From these observations it would appear as if the bugs posuliar to these animals (swallows and men) did not reciprocally infeat their hosts.

Ture Executive Liouve in Berners.—The first experiment with the electric light in Berlin was made recently in the new synagogue in Oranienburg street, before a large crowd of people. In the conveyand of the limiting, says the Few Joy, a stationary apparatus furnished the light, which was conducted over the roof into two of the five round windows, whence the light streamed down on the synagogue below. The effect was astonishing. The light was so brilliant that it illuminated the gallery and the remotest corner of the editic. The splender of the light was vivid, but not offensive to the sight. In comparison with gas, the result is as follows: Gas per hour, \$15; the electric light, \$1 for the same time. The apparatus costs everal thousand marks. The synagogue was also lit up outside by the electric light, bringing it estate bright as day, and producing a most magical effect. Gas burned alongside of the electric light looked pale, and was, as it were, thrown into the shade.

Pour Rathmans.—The loggers in the Wiscomain pineries this winter have been driven by the absence of snow to find something besides shals to hand their logs. One device is a pole railroad, which is thus described in the La Crosse Republican and Leuder. "Flat cars are made of sufficient strength to hold a number of logs, and are provided with wheels. The rails that these cars run on are common poles, bolted together at the emis and are kept in position by the grooved wheels. The poles are laid on the bare ground, no other ties being necessary, and all that is necessary is in some instances to level the ground. It costs but little to lay the track, which can easily be moved, and is not apt to get out of repair. The cars are drawn by horses and are reported to more easily with heavy locake, while the device on the whole is said to be giving the greatest satisfaction both in its working and in the cost of operation."

INDIAN IRRIGATION WORKS.

BOTTLING AIR.—Is a lecture by P.o., Leeds at the Shevens Institute of Technology upon "Onone and the Atmosphere," the bestures amounced the results of a series of analysis of the atmosphere, and compared them with these executed by Regnaal, Bansen and other European chemists upon the composition of the air in other parts of the world. The samples of air had been collected on various occasions upon the grounds at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and in the different Centennial building. During the same assumer samples were collected in New York, Brooklyn, Hobokes, and upon many of the Adirondack mountains. Bealost these samples, beginning with one taken on the 4th of July. 1876, others were being collected and carefully preserved, with the design of transmitting them to some chemist of the future who, by analyzing them with the providence of the control o

JAPANESE PORCELAIN.

INDIAN IRRIGATION WORKS.

In Instabilitative despite the the Government for the contemplate of the first term of the contemplate of the first term of the contemplate of the contemplate of the first term of the first term of the first term of the contemplate of the first term of the first term

Silica. III Alumina, 21 Iron easile.	0 10.74 0 10.75 0 20.75 202	14.6	81.00 11.00 8.70	IV 80.00 10.00 0.50	79.73 12.40 0.67	111 111
Lime, La Magnesia, La Potasia, Soila, Litantum, estplore,	0 0.72 0 0.02 0 3.23 0 2.43	0.15 0.29 1.76 0.32	018 1.51 0.09	0.01 0.21 5.49 0.31	0.01	8.15 0.36 2.01 0.30
rtu, in different materials. Water,	=	1.09	trace 2.43	0.00 3.00	Three.	0 65 5.90

HOW TO BUILD WOODEN RAILS FOR STEAM ROADS.

the design of transmitting them to some clears of the future who, by analyzing them with improved methods at the lapse of a century, might be better able to decide what is still a matter of assumption, that there are no causes in operation to produce a slow scentar change in the constitution of the earth's atmosphere.

Heaven Beilders Materials—Some recent investigations concerning the coefficient of conduction for head of various building materials—according the influence of radiation, and making measurements by means of the thermoelectric multiplier—show that stones are much better conductions of head when wet than when dry, and that various classes of them, such as marble, and the same coefficients of conductions of head when wet than when dry, and that various classes of them, such as marble, and the same coefficients of conduction, while bricks of all kinds are much were conductions than the natural stones. These facts have an important the manufacturered barned poreclain (1), it was the coefficients of conduction, while bricks of all kinds are much were conductions than the natural stones. These facts have an important of beautiful to the same coefficients of conduction, while bricks of all kinds are much were conducted than the same coefficients of conduction, while bricks of all kinds are much were conducted than the latter. The propose of the consequence of the same coefficients of conduction, while bricks of all kinds are much were conducted than the same coefficients of conduction, while bricks of all kinds are much were conducted to the same coefficients of conductions while bricks of all kinds are much were conducted to that the manufacturered barned poreclain (1), it was the area of the coefficients of conductions than the first of an all kinds of coefficients of conductions and all kinds are much were conducted to the same coefficients of conductions and the coefficients of conductions and the coefficients of conductions of the conduction of the coefficients of conductions of the coefficients of