sion was particularly favorable for European members, a general attendance of American zoologists was practically impossible.

Following is a list of the members present from North America:

Dr. J. A. Allen, American Museum of Natural History. "Individual variation in musk oxen."

Mr. E. Phelps Allis, Menton.

Professor and Mrs. Ulric Dahlgren, Princeton University. (*a*) "A remarkable polarity in the motor nerve cells of the electric apparatus of *Tetronarce occidentalis*." (*b*) "Embryonic history of the electric apparatus in *Gymnarchus niloticus*."

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Field, Concilium Bibliographicum, Zurich.

Miss Katherine Foot, New York City. "Results of crossing three Hemiptera species with reference to the inheritance of an exclusively male character" (with Miss Strobell).

Professor F. H. Herrick, Western Reserve University.

Professor and Mrs. W. E. Kellicott, Goucher College.

Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Stejneger, Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Stiles, U. S. Bureau of Public Health. "The distribution of *Necator americanus* in the United States, its medical and economic importance and the campaign for its eradication."

Miss E. C. Strobell, New York City.

Professor S. W. Williston, Chicago University. (*a*) "The Amphibia and Reptilia of the American Permo-Carboniferous." (*b*) Communication on "Nomenclature."

Professor and Mrs. R. Ramsey Wright, University of Toronto.

WM. E. KELLICOTT

THE TARR MEMORIAL WINDOW

ON March 23, 1913, a memorial window, by Tiffany, was unveiled in Sage Chapel of Cornell University. It was given by Mrs. Tarr and accepted, for the university, by acting president T. F. Crane. The presentation and description of the window, by Lawrence Martin, follows.

This memorial window, dedicated to the late Ralph Stockman Tarr, is given by Mrs. Tarr to Cornell University. Thus the present and future generations of Cornell students and of worshipers in this chapel will be reminded of one who was a faithful and inspiring teacher and a great scientist. During the score of years through which he was professor of dynamic geology and physical geography at Cornell University he made a deep impression upon the minds and in the hearts of those of us who were so fortunate as to come in contact with him in the home, in the lecture room or laboratory, or in God's great outdoors.

The memory of Professor Tarr is fresh with all of those present. It is just a year since we were gathered here to pay our last respects at his funeral. Upon this Easter afternoon and in presenting this memorial window I may perhaps be permitted to say briefly some of the things with which all our hearts are filled.

Professor Tarr's life was a wonderful example to young men. I may speak of his determination to get an education, a determination which led him to enter Harvard University and to work his way through college, and, in the early years, even to travel sixty miles each day to and from his recitations while he lived at his parents' home.

I may speak of his hard work while he was a professor at Cornell, sparing no pains to make his lectures and his laboratory and field work clear, interesting, disciplinary and scientifically sound. The hundreds of students who have taken Professor Tarr's courses are the best fruits of this work, for none of them but gained with their knowledge of geology and physical geography a sense of admiration and affection for the teacher.

I may speak of the imparting of his knowledge of the facts of geography to the hundreds of thousands of readers of his books—books which were written with the utmost regard for truth and for the upbuilding of character by the example gained in learning how one's fellow men are utilizing the great resources of the earth and adapting themselves to the diverse environments in which the Almighty has placed them.

I may speak of his years of investigation. Professor Tarr was always a student. The success of his teaching and of his writing of

books depended largely upon the almost incessant travel in which his summer vacations and sabbatical years were spent. In every state in the union, in most of the countries of Europe, in the West Indies and Central America, in Greenland, in Spitzenbergen, in Alaska, Professor Tarr studied. For he traveled not as a sightseer but as a student, as one who would learn the secrets of nature that he might impart them to others. Work and service. These were the keynotes of his life.

The window which has just been unveiled on the south side of Sage Chapel is typical of Professor Tarr's life of work and service. It represents the valley of a river. In the background rise the mountains, capped by the eternal snows, perhaps containing, in their valleys, glaciers such as Professor Tarr made his especial study. Here is the source of the river, which flows steadily because it is fed by the rain and by the melting snow of the mountains, the pure snow which typifies the innocence of youth.

In the middle distance the river is flowing through a broad, open valley, a valley which has been made by the river itself, a valley which, by the erosive action of the stream, is being made broader and therefore more suitable for habitation by man. The river must widen and deepen its valley, it must carry away the material which is here an encumbrance, but which the river will later deposit on the lower land where it will be of most use to man.

In the foreground the river is in a narrow gorge. This stream has encountered a temporary obstacle in its course. To remove this it uses the very material which it is carrying forward to the sea. Soon it will widen the gorge into an open valley like that of the middle distance. Work is necessary in accomplishing this, hard work in order that the valley may have gently-sloping walls upon which man may plant his fields and in order that the stream bed may slope gently so that the river may do its service in carrying the products of the fields to the markets and towns.

Now most rivers also have lower courses, places where there are broad floodplains and deltas, where the river has deposited rich soil, carried down from the mountains, where the river flows slowly, its hard work nearly done. As in the life of rivers with hurried course and hardest tasks in the youthful section near the mountains, and leisurely current and little work near the mouth, where the river terminates in the all-embracing ocean, so with man. Only in the case of Professor Tarr the river which typifies his life shows no leisurely old age. You will recall that he died on March 21, 1912, at the age of forty-eight. His was a life of hard work, of toil and service. But although he was not permitted to enjoy the years of less strenuous labor, the effort was not in vain. We, his relatives and friends and students, will profit largely, throughout the years to come, by the work which he has placed at our service.

May this memorial window which I now, on behalf of Mrs. Tarr, present to Cornell University ever recall the memory of the work and service to others that was performed here by Ralph Stockman Tarr.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

At the semi-centennial celebration of the National Academy of Sciences to be held next week, the medals and prizes of the academy will be presented by the president of the United States. The first award of the Comstock prize, of the value of $1,500, will be to Professor R. A. Millikan, of the University of Chicago, for his researches on the charge of the electron, the ratio of electric charge to mass and gaseous ionization. The Henry Draper medal has been awarded to M. Henri Deslandres, director of the Astrophysical Observatory at Meudon, for his researches in solar and stellar physics.

The Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, established and erected by Mr. Henry Phipps, of New York, to promote the study of mental disease and its early treatment, was dedicated on April 16, and the exercises will continue during the two following days. Addresses were announced