

ing the winter five, besides the staff. On the second floor are the library and private rooms for the visiting scientists, who also get their board at the station, at reasonable cost.

Besides smaller boats the station owns a special vessel, the "Herman Friele," of 23 tons, constructed for all kinds of marine investigations.

The opportunities for working at this station are open to scientists of all countries. There are no fees for this, because it is considered to be the main objective of the station to promote marine investigations as fully as possible. For the present no regular investigations are planned by the station, as it is the purpose to supply the scientists working there with as much material as possible for their investigations. As conditions improve, it is proposed that the station take up again the international courses of instruction in marine investigations carried on until 1914 at the Bergen Museum, and which met with so great a response from the different countries of Europe. Scientific workers who are interested in securing opportunities for a stay at this station are requested to communicate with the writer.

AUG. BRINKMANN, *Director*

BERGEN MUSEUM,  
BERGEN, NORWAY

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### MEMORIAL PORTRAIT OF ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE

A MEMORIAL portrait of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, joint author, with Darwin, of the theory of natural selection, was unveiled on June 23 at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, by Sir Charles S. Sherrington, President of the Royal Society. The present year is the centenary of Dr. Wallace's birth.

Sir James Marchant offered the portrait to the trustees on behalf of the memorial committee, and after unveiling it, according to the report in the *London Times*, Sir Charles Sherrington said:

The portrait that has a fitting place within the walls of this building in memory of Alfred Russel Wallace will be cherished for many reasons here. To those great collections for which this building is the house and the shrine he contributed generously and largely. Much of the fruit that he gathered in his expeditions in the Malay Archipelago enriches the galleries here. But he did even more for this collection and for all collections of natural history throughout the world by contributing a renowned and fertile idea which has lent and lends them a further significance and a new meaning. He contributed an interpretation which forms a guiding thread to a great deal of the study which such collections as this render possible. He and his great compeer (Darwin), by whose statue we stand now, gave a further setting to the whole of the arrangements of such a museum as we are

now in, and much of their interpretation, much of their study, bears, further, the great interest that it has applications even to human society itself. To Wallace, ardent, relatively young, intensely curious into the economy of nature, and faced with the prodigality, the almost wasteful luxuriance of nature in the tropics, there arose the idea to which has been given a term that has passed into common parlance—the "struggle of existence" in animate nature in relation to and in its bearing upon the origin of all that astounding, varied manifoldness of feature that the world exhibits—the origin of species. And that idea, taking its growth from him and from his great, his illustrious friend and colleague, has since that time, since he formulated it even briefly, been, I suppose, and stands still, the dominant underlying motive that guides the study and arrangement of these collections. I suppose that that happy circumstance of the juxtaposition of the portrait that we see there and of the statue by which we are standing represents in collocation the commemoration of two men of whom it may be said, perhaps, that never a day passes but their two names rise to the memories of the director and the distinguished staff who are with him to study and to help others to study these collections. Circumstances arranged that the discoveries of these two men came, as it were, at the same moment and on the very same theme side by side before the scientific world. Such an attendant circumstance might, in some cases, have proved an embarrassment to one or other of them, but, as we all know, instead of being an embarrassment it formed a bond of generous association between them, each one of them striving to exalt the merits of the other. That part of the history of science will ever remain as a noble and inspiring feature connected with the work of these two men. Therefore the picture that we have there is not only a memorial of one whose memory is part of the historic treasure of science, but it will also be an abiding source of inspiration for the future, inasmuch as it represents a noble trait of character as well as genius, which went together in the personality of Alfred Russel Wallace.

Professor E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., spoke on Wallace's life and work, and also bore testimony to his generous character and to the enthusiasm with which he entered into and promoted the scientific work of others; and the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed the ready welcome which the trustees gave to that striking portrait of a remarkable man.

## THE ZOOLOGICAL RECORD

DR. WITMER STONE, executive curator of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and chairman of the library committee, has addressed the following letter to zoological and other societies in America:

In *SCIENCE* for May 18, 1923, page 577, is published a letter from Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, of The Zoological Society of London, on the financial status of *The Zoological Record*. It states that the annual loss to the society on the issues of the *Record* is over £1,100 and is likely to increase; that a statement issued by the Council of

the Zoological Society in the Spring of 1922, addressed to zoologists and zoological institutions throughout the world, asking for support, has produced an unsatisfactory response; that, unless substantial help is forthcoming, the *Record* will be discontinued; but that the Zoological Society is "ready to continue the *Record*, and to regard a loss of £500 a year as part of our contribution to the common good of zoological science, if other institutions guarantee us against further loss."

The Library Committee of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia has been authorized by the Council of the Academy to offer to the Zoological Society of London a guarantee of One Hundred Dollars toward any deficit that may arise during the year ending July 1, 1924, resulting from the publication of the volume of the *Record* issued during that year, and to communicate its action to other zoological institutions, inviting them to take similar action.

We believe that the discontinuance of *The Zoological Record* would be unquestionably a great calamity to zoologists everywhere. We would therefore urge you to consider, as soon as possible, the question of offering a sum to the Zoological Society of London as a contribution to the guarantee fund asked for in Mr. Mitchell's letter and to communicate any affirmative action to the undersigned and to send any contribution direct to the Zoological Society at Regent's Park, London, N. W. 8.

#### THE REMOVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE RECLAMATION SERVICE

ENGINEERS are protesting against the removal of Arthur P. Davis as director of the U. S. Reclamation Service. Secretary Work's action is characterized as prejudicial to the public interest and the secretary is described as pursuing a dangerous course. The Federated American Engineering Societies have raised formal and vigorous objection to the displacement of Director Davis. The position of the federation is explained in a statement by Executive Secretary L. W. Wallace, in which he says:

Because of the far-reaching results that might ensue and because of the seriousness of the situation, the organized engineers and technical men of the United States are preparing to make a thorough search into the considerations that led to the action taken in regard to the Reclamation Service. The American Society of Civil Engineers has appointed a special committee to investigate the matter. The public affairs committee of the Federated American Engineering Societies, of which J. Parke Channing of New York is chairman, has already addressed a letter of inquiry to the secretary of the interior concerning the action.

This is being done not from the standpoint of questioning the right of a Government official to discharge any one that he may elect, but from the point of view of the wisdom of the announced policy that a technical bureau can be more effectively directed by a man not technically trained and fitted in comparison with one so technically trained and fitted.

The work of the Reclamation Service is essentially engineering and technical. There are business aspects, to be true, but so far as is known there has been no criticism of the business direction of the Service, other than perhaps by certain interests in the West who have endeavored to secure a reduction in or have endeavored to repudiate payments for reclaimed lands purchased.

Should this demand prevail, the fundamental principle of the enabling act will be displaced and the revolving fund for the continuation of the work will be dissipated, so that other needed projects can not be carried out unless there be additional drains upon the Treasury of the United States. Furthermore, should such an eventuality ensue public confidence in the integrity of the direction of such work would be so shaken as to make it difficult to secure appropriations from Congress to extend the work of reclaiming the arid lands of the west.

In the main, the support for such has come from the West, but should there be a question as to the wisdom with which the projects are selected and executed, then it is entirely probable that the West would not receive support from other sections of the country. Therefore, not only is the morale of the technical service at issue but also the larger thing, perhaps reclamation itself.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

THE eleventh International Physiological Congress, which will be held at Edinburgh on July 23-27, under the presidency of Sir Edward Sharpey Schafer, is apparently the first scientific meeting of its kind in Scotland, and promises to be very successful. Already more than 250 physiologists from various parts of the world have signified their intention of attending the meeting, and a large number of countries will be represented. The largest contingent from abroad is coming from the United States and Canada, and will number about forty. A second notice has just been circulated, from which we see that, on presentation of an official voucher, return tickets to Edinburgh will be issued at a single fare and a third by any railway booking office in Britain. The provisional program of the congress includes a reception by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and an address by Professor J. J. R. Macleod, of Toronto, on insulin. Those who intend to take part in the congress should, unless they have already done so, communicate with one of the secretaries, Professor G. Barger or Professor J. C. Meakins, University of Edinburgh.

The seventh International Congress of Psychology will be held at Oxford on July 26-August 2, and will differ from preceding congresses in that it will be restricted to 200 members, membership being confined to trained psychologists, and a few others approved by the committee. It is hoped to provide international symposia on subjects of present interest, the contributions being circulated in advance, and each