

honesty, cooperation and respect for the achievements and rights of others.

(3) Help to disseminate scientific information, for practice has lagged far behind theory in many fields.

(4) Never let a year go by without carrying out a definite piece of research, adapted to your qualifications, your opportunities and your facilities. See that it is worth publishing, but be sure that it is ready to print before you submit it, for you can never do this particular piece of work again.

(5) Keep in close touch with your major professors. You will always be a part of this university. Your field laboratories are but extensions of our own central laboratories. You can help us and the university quite as much as we can help you.

To those who remain with us I wish to say:

We must lead the life of research, not talk about why we are unable to live it. In our field there is no substitute for ardent, sincere daily effort and consecutive application. It is the ability to work a little longer, a little more in detail, a little more accurately than any one else, under the guidance of our own constructive imagination and thought, that will place us as authorities in our own special fields.

Just as the musician finds pleasure in melody and rhythm and the artist satisfaction in symmetry and proportion, we find the most exquisite delight in discovering new data, verifying tentative principles or formulating new hypotheses. There is perfect abandon in the joy of accomplishment, for the discovery of truth is reality. The search for truth, the living of the truth, the dissemination of the truth are our highest motives. Let us zealously guard and protect our opportunities for research.

We are fortunate to have as president of this university a man with a great vision, who, with the dean of the graduate college and the deans of the colleges of liberal arts, law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, applied science, education and commerce, has advanced research on all sides in this university. When I came here eight years ago, I was the first appointee with the title of research professor. To-day scores of professors and instructors are spending half or two thirds of their time in research work, and others are devoting their time exclusively to research. In the preparation last year of a bulletin from the Station on what the University of Iowa is doing for children, twenty departments and colleges in the university were found to be carrying on some phases of research dealing with children. This is probably not possible at any other university in this country at the present time. In this university more than half a million dollars is going annually into research and service for children.

We are steadily gaining a position of preeminence as a research university, especially among the state

universities. Research is a source from which real service functions; our opportunities are unusually good. From us much will be expected. Our university has broken down many departmental barriers that still exist in some of the older institutions of higher learning. On all sides we see cooperation. Let us be truly "companions in zealous research."

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EZRA TOWNSEND CRESSON

In the death of Ezra Townsend Cresson, at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, on April 19, 1926, there passed away one of the most kindly, helpful and amiable figures in American entomology. In February, 1859, when not yet twenty-one, he, with James Ridings and George Newman, founded the oldest of our existing entomological societies—The Entomological Society of Philadelphia, whose name was changed in 1867 to The American Entomological Society. A group of enthusiastic collectors and students gathered, whose activities are described by Baron Osten Sacken, entomologist and secretary of the Russian legation at Washington:

Residing, as I did, in Washington (up to 1862), I had the opportunity of witnessing the origin and first beginnings of the Society. To me, a European, these beginnings afforded such a remarkable insight into American energy and enterprise that I am glad to give a short account of them. . . . The most active member of the Society, however, was its Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Ezra T. Cresson, with whom I kept up at that time an active correspondence. I shall content myself with reproducing passages of his letters, which speak for themselves.

On September 4, 1861, Mr. Cresson wrote: "We do our own printing, as you already know; I am the compositor and also assist in the press work, and although I have had little or no experience in setting type (I have set the type for *all* the pages of the *Proceedings* thus far), yet be assured that I will do my best to have your paper got up in as neat and scientific a style as possible."¹

Cresson devoted himself to the Hymenoptera of North America, not neglecting those of Cuba and of Mexico, and produced, between 1861 and 1882, some sixty-five catalogues, synopses and monographs, culminating in a "Synopsis of the Families and Genera of the Hymenoptera of America north of Mexico" (together with a catalogue of the described species,

¹ "Record of My Life Work in Entomology," Cambridge, Mass., 1903, pp. 41-42. Osten Sacken's date, 1861, as that of the foundation of the society is, however, two years too late.

and bibliography), a volume of 350 pages, published by the American Entomological Society in 1887. For thirty years, or until the appearance in 1916 of "The Hymenoptera of Connecticut," by H. L. Viereck and collaborators, under the editorship of Dr. W. E. Britton, Cresson's "Synopsis" was the only general guide to the study of North American Hymenoptera in existence. It was supplemented by his paper of 1916, "The Cresson Types of Hymenoptera" (Volume I, number 1 of the "Memoirs" of the same society), in which he gives what is practically a full index to all his previous writings on these insects.

A man of the greatest diffidence, devoid of all self-display, shrinking from notoriety of all kinds, editing the *Transactions* of his beloved society for forty-two years (1871-1912), serving as its treasurer for fifty years (1874-1924), he is, in the memories of his associates, the personification of unselfishness and of devotion to the advancement of science.

A detailed account of his scientific work is in preparation for publication in the *Transactions of the American Entomological Society*. Any one having letters from him which would add to the value and interest thereof is requested to lend them to the undersigned for copy or extract. Such will be returned promptly.

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SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE SCIENTIFIC JUBILEE OF CHARLES RICHET

ON May 22, 1926, there was celebrated in the meeting hall of the Paris Academy of Medicine the scientific jubilee of Professor Charles Richet, the great French physiologist, to fittingly mark his fifty years of teaching. The ceremony was presided over by the distinguished mathematician, Professor Paul Painlevé, of the Sorbonne, now minister of war for France. Next to him were Marshal Foch and Professors Bar, president of the Paris Academy of Medicine; Roger, dean of the Paris Medical School; Henneguy, president of the Société de Biologie, and Gley, of the Collège de France. A large and highly enthusiastic audience, in which were many of the best-known scientists of France and other countries of Europe, crowded the large hall.

Professor Henneguy, in the name of the Société de Biologie, which organized this jubilee, brought the collective homage of his colleagues to one of the most eminent representatives of the biological sciences and briefly enumerated his most important discoveries—serotherapy and anaphylaxis—which give him a place next to Pasteur and Claude Bernard.

Dean Roger, of the Paris Medical School, spoke of Richet as the scientist, as the philosopher, author of "L'homme et l'intelligence," as the poet and as the dramatist, author of "La magicienne Circé," which was played by Sarah Bernhardt. He spoke of his great influence as a teacher, an inspirer of many young medical men and physiologists, a beacon in the educational world. He showed him in the serene simplicity of his character, which the greatest honors, like the Nobel prize, have not altered in the least, and, finally, as the dreamer in metaphysics and the creator of his metapsychosis. "I have followed you in the chair of physiology," he said, "but you are among those whom one follows but does not replace."

After an address by President Bar, of the Paris Academy of Medicine, Professor Gley, physiologist of the Collège de France, enumerated the most famous researches of the master: on gastric juice, the form of muscular contraction, respiratory combustion, serotherapy, lactic fermentation, zomotherapy and finally anaphylaxis. He finished by saying: "If, as Taine states, the life of a worker consists in sowing, you have very largely sown, Sir."

Eighteen foreign and French physiologists then each said a few words of praise. Léon Frédéricq, in the name of Belgium, decorated Richet with the cross of Grand-Officer of the Order of Leopold. Belgium was also represented by Zunz, Esthonia by Poussep, Yugoslavia by Jiaga, Portugal by Rebello, Rumania by Cantacuzène and Athanasiu, Russia by Metalnikoff, Armenia by Torkomian, Scandinavia by Söderberg, Italy by Botazzi, Fano and Perroncito, and there were also representatives for Denmark and Czechoslovakia. Richet gave the "accolade" to his French colleagues, Abelous, of Toulouse; Pachon, of Bordeaux; Mouriquand, of Lyon, and Bedart, of Lille.

Marshal Foch pinned on Richet's breast the same plaque of Grand-Officer of the Legion of Honor which had been worn by the latter's grandfather, and Minister Painlevé, in a moving allocution, stated that while Richet had already fought for France in 1870, he earned the Croix de Guerre in 1918 at Château Thierry as a medical volunteer, in spite of his age. He presented Richet with a jubilee volume and a bust by the sculptor Landoski.

Finally Charles Richet, in the midst of an indescribable enthusiasm, thanked those who had spoken and ended by saying: "La science est une grande dominatrice, c'est elle qui crée le progrès. . . . Le savant doit se pencher sur ses microscopes et ses cornues, mais il doit aussi se pencher vers la justice, la patrie, et l'humanité."

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