

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 Metelnikoff, 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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