ized himself with it beforehand. He regarded himself as a poor executive and was a poor executive in the sense that he was not methodical. In reality, however, he was a remarkably successful executive in that his ability to choose the right man was so well-nigh perfect and his judgment in regard to things in general so accurate that no direction seemed to be required.

As a man and companion Howland was delightful. He had a great sense of humor and an unusual gift at mimicry. He had known interesting people and had had interesting experiences; he remembered everything. His conversation was full of amusing and interesting anecdotes; his ideas arrested attention. He was a positive character, outspoken in his likes and dislikes and entertained no half way opinions on any subject. At the same time he remained extraordinarily boyish and simple. He was interested in all sorts of sports and contests and could give their histories. He was greatly interested in battles and knew by heart the history of the American Revolution and the Civil War. Life itself as well as diagnosis and investigation were to him games. Though not especially fond of music, he was devoted to Wagner's operas and could recite from the librettos. He was not contemplative, but loved activity out of doors. He was devoted to his family and was never happy when separated from them for any long period. He was a delightful host and had great numbers of friends.

To Howland's own mind the development of his clinic at Johns Hopkins, with all that that development entailed, was his greatest accomplishment. He accepted the call to Johns Hopkins when the salary offered was only $4,000 and the departmental budget proportionately small. The Harriet Lane Home had just been completed and for a long time the number of patients in the wards did not exceed twenty. In the fourteen years of his leadership he saw his clinic grow to be the foremost in the country and the first pediatric clinic, in the true sense of the term, which the country ever possessed. The children in the hospital wards were skillfully cared for; the students splendidly taught; on every side were encountered devotion to duty, enthusiasm for science, the spirit of sacrifice for the ideal; from the wards and laboratories came forth one valuable contribution after another to the science of medicine and from Howland himself went forth one assistant after another to head other departments and to assume positions of responsibility elsewhere, Gamble and Blackfan in Boston, Ross in Montreal, Tisdall in Toronto, Marriott in St. Louis, Casparis in Nashville, Higgins in Cincinnati, Kramer in Brooklyn, Sato in Tohoku, Powers, Shohl and the writer in New Haven. He took the greatest pride in the success of his pupils.

Howland was a leader, not by virtue of any volitional coercive power, but as the result of the superiority of his mind. He was a most remarkable example of extraordinary all-round development. He was one of the four or five great figures in medicine in this country at the present time, and in the history of the Johns Hopkins Medical School should be numbered among its distinguished creators, Halsted, Welch, Osler, Mall, Howell and Abel. His loss to pediatrics, to the country at large and to Johns Hopkins is irreparable.

Dr. Howland is survived by his wife, Susan Morris Sanford, whom he married in New Haven in 1903, and by their four children, Katherine, John, Louise and Elihu; he is also survived by his brother, Charles P. Howland, and his sister, Frances L. Howland, of New York City.

E. A. P.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE AUSTRALASIAN ASSOCIATION

THE Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its eighteenth annual meeting in Perth, Western Australia, during the week beginning on August 23. It is stated in *Nature* that Western Australia is making special efforts to secure a good attendance of members from other states and from New Zealand. Private hospitality in Perth during the meeting is being offered to all visiting members. The state government has granted £1,200 towards defraying the cost of printing and publishing, and is giving free transit to visiting members over the W. A. Government Railways, whilst the Australian Commonwealth Government has granted for the Perth meeting the sum of £750, out of which traveling allowances will be made to members coming by the Transcontinental Railway. As the various countries bordering on the Indian Ocean have many scientific problems in common, the Perth local committee has sent invitations to representative scientific men in those countries to attend the meeting, hoping thus to make it an informal Indian Ocean Science Congress, and thereby to inaugurate closer intellectual cooperation amongst the Indian Ocean peoples. To anthropologists, botanists, geologists and zoologists, Western Australia offers features which are unique, even for Australia; and a series of excursions has been arranged to enable visitors to study these as well as the economic resources of the state in mining, agriculture, fruit-growing, forestry, etc.

The retiring president of the association is Lieutenant-General Sir John Monash, whilst the president-elect is Professor Edward H. Rennie, of the University of Adelaide, who has chosen as the title of his

presidential address "The Chemical Exploitation, Past, Present and Future, of Australian Plants." The chairman of the local committee is the Honorable P. Collier, premier of Western Australia. The presidents of sections and the titles of their addresses are as follow: *A* (*Astronomy, Mathematics and Physics*), Professor Kerr Grant, "Atomic Transformation"; *B* (*Chemistry*), Professor James Kenner, "Some Aspects of the Problem of Molecular Structure"; *B* 2 (*Pharmacy*), Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, "The Indebtedness of Pharmacy to Organic Chemistry"; C (*Geology and Mineralogy*), Sir Douglas Mawson, "The Igneous Rocks of South Australia—a brief Survey of Present Knowledge relating thereto"; *D* (*Zoology*), Professor Launcelot Harrison, "The Composition and Origins of the Australian Fauna, with special reference to the Wegener Hypothesis"; *E* (*Geography and History*), Professor Ernest Scott, "The Discoveries of the Western Australian Coast, with especial reference to Dampier and D'Entrecasteaux"; F (*Ethnology and Anthropology*), Professor F. Wood Jones, "The Claims of the Australian Aboriginal"; *G* (*Social and Statistical Science*), Major L. F. Giblin, "Federation and Finance—an Examination of the Financial Relations of States to a Federal Commonwealth"; *H* (*Engineering and Architecture*), Sir John Sulman, "Town Planning"; *I* (*Sanitary Science and Hygiene*), Mr. F. S. Hone; *J* (*Mental Science and Education*), Mr. P. Board, "Social and Economic Values in Education"; *K* (*Agriculture and Forestry*), Mr. C. E. Lane Poole, "Forestry and Land Settlement"; *L* (*Veterinary Science*), Professor J. Douglas Stewart, "The Relationship of Veterinary Science to the Prosperity of the State"; *M* (*Botany*), Professor A. J. Ewart, "Past and Future Development of Botanical Science"; *N* (*Physiology and Experimental Biology*), Professor W. A. Osborne, "The Study of the Reflex." The honorable local secretaries for Western Australia are Mr. A. Gibb Maitland, Geological Survey, Perth, and Professor N. T. M. Wilsmore, University of Perth.

FIELD WORK OF THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM—1926

A CONSIDERABLE amount of field work is done each summer by the Victoria Memorial Museum, which occupies the position of a national Canadian museum. Its field parties are distributed throughout Canada and are engaged chiefly in collecting natural history specimens and records for the museum collections and in scientific investigations of various sorts.

The museum originated seventy-eight years ago in the Geological Survey. It is still closely related with the present institution and its departments of geology, mineralogy and paleontology are maintained by the survey, but in its other departments of anthropology and biology it has attained more nearly to the status of a distinct institution.

During 1926 field work will be done as follows:

ANTHROPOLOGY

D. Jenness will investigate and collect relics from the sites of ancient Eskimo habitations on the Alaskan and Siberian coasts of Bering Sea. Bering Strait has been a route for migration of aboriginal peoples between Asia and America and is a favorable place for the study of these migrations and the spread of Asiatic ethnological influences among the Eskimo of northern Canada. In the course of this work study will be made of modern Eskimo culture and language, particularly for the purpose of augmenting a "Comparative Grammar and Vocabulary of the Western Eskimo Dialects" which Mr. Jenness is compiling.

C. M. Barbeau will continue a study of the social organization, religion and legends of the Tsimshian Indian tribes of Skeena River, upon which he has been engaged for some years. He will also collect information concerning the totem poles of these tribes.

H. I. Smith will continue the work of restoring and preserving totem poles in the Skeena River area. Owing to decline in Indian social organization under the influence of white civilization, these interesting relics are rapidly deteriorating and in danger of complete disappearance. Last year the Canadian National Railways, the Department of Indian Affairs, the Parks Branch, Department of the Interior and the Victoria Memorial Museum took prompt action to preserve the remaining totem poles. In the course of this work Mr. Smith will also study and collect archeological specimens for the museum.

W. J. Wintemberg will excavate ancient Indian village sites and other ruins near Collingwood, in Grey County; near Creemore, Simcoe County; near St. Williams, Norfolk County, and at Lake Medad, Halton County.

BIOLOGY

P. A. Taverner will make a zoological survey of the region northwest of Edmonton between the Canadian National and Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia railways and will collect specimens for the museum. He will be assisted by Messrs. Hamilton M. Laing and C. G. Harrold. He will also cooperate with Professor William Rowan, of the University of Alberta, in placing identification bands upon gulls at Beaverdell Lake.

C. H. Young will collect specimens of birds, mammals and other animals in the northern part of Cypress hills, Saskatchewan, and from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in southern Alberta.

R. M. Anderson will make a zoological survey in northern Ontario just north and west of Lake Superior.

M. Q. Malte will conduct a systematic botanical survey of the flora of New Brunswick, particularly in the region of the Bay of Chaleur. A visit will also be made to Prince Edward Island to examine certain species of bent grasses which appear to be suitable for lawns and golf greens.