

than in all other museums combined. The museum contains many thousands of specimens, carefully preserved, mainly of the type of fungi that make good museum specimens. He did not solicit the fleshy fungi, preferring to confine his studies to those which were not so materially altered by drying. Specimens came to him from all parts of the world, perhaps fewer from Europe than from other foreign countries.

Together with his brothers, John Uri Lloyd and Nelson Ashley Lloyd, he founded the Lloyd Library in Cincinnati. This library contains more than 52,000 volumes, and is foremost in works on materia medica and mycology. Of the 26 bulletins of the Lloyd Library, six were mycological and his own. The other bulletins were works of reproductions of rare prints, the pharmacy series and the entomological series. Mr. Lloyd's own special publication was titled *Mycological Notes*. Of this he issued 75 numbers, the last issue being of the whole series 75, of Vol. 7, No. 10. In addition to this he published special monographs, numerous letters and circulars.

The University of Cincinnati last June conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of science.

Dr. Lloyd was of unique personality. He was thoroughly devoted to his chosen field of science. He was unsparing of his own labor, independent in his methods, and intolerant of sham. He was impatient with all the time-wasting devices of the priority hunters, because he deemed them a hindrance to science. He deprecated "species-grinding"; but he travelled the world over visiting the museums and the collecting grounds in many lands in order to know species thoroughly. In spite of the prevalent rules to the contrary, the names of describers of species were not appended to scientific names in his publications. He believed with Darwin that this sort of cheap notoriety places a premium of slipshod and hasty descriptive work, and he would have none of it. Probably the world at large will tire of it soon.

Dr. Lloyd was a real promoter of conservation. While many others talked wild-life preserves, he quietly brought them into existence: first, a fine area of virgin forest near his boyhood home at Crittenden, Ky., which he filled with wild flowers. Then three of the choicest bits of nature near to Cornell University: one an area of cold, upland bogs near McLean; another a wild flower preserve in a woodland near Slaterville Springs; and the third a region of potholes in beech woods at Ringwood Hollow. All these he placed in the permanent keeping of a board of trustees for the benefit of the public.

Dr. Lloyd was a man of great personal kindness. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says of him:

He never married, but was a great lover of children, and every Christmas piled stacks of toys and gifts in the

Lloyd Library and distributed them to poor children whose names he obtained from the Salvation Army. He also built a Community House for the folk of his native village.

J. G. NEEDHAM

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF MUSEUMS AT GENEVA

AN International Office of Museums is being organized at Geneva as a sequel to action taken last summer by the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. According to *Museum News* this new office will undertake to form ties of understanding and mutual helpfulness between museums throughout the world.

The task of organization is in the hands of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, the committee's working agency which is financed by the League of Nations, but the Office of Museums is to be an independent body which will find its own resources and develop its own program.

The office was projected last spring. In the course of a month the institute had canvassed the museums of Europe and had secured some three hundred approvals of the general plan. The American Association of Museums gave its adhesion through Dr. Vernon Kellogg, permanent secretary of the National Research Council, and chairman of the American section of the committee. The various memoranda were brought before a Sub-Committee on Arts and Letters, which body offered the following resolution:

The sub-committee notes with satisfaction the numerous adhesions which have reached the institute to the scheme for the establishment of an International Office of Museums. It believes that the time has come to decide upon the institution of this office and to indicate as follows the duties which it might be instructed to perform:

(a) To encourage between the museums, either by districts or on a national or international basis, relations of mutual acquaintance and assistance, and for this purpose to establish gradually a concise catalog of the museums of the world, to encourage the establishment of national lists and eventually of an international list;

(b) To encourage gifts and loans to museums from individuals;

(c) To make known the important provisional committee of an international character, composed of fifteen members at most, dealing in particular with associations of friends of museums.

In order to relieve the institute of anything which might involve a financial responsibility, an endeavor should be made to create an autonomous association which would assume responsibility for expenditure and receipts.

The sub-committee instructs MM. Destrée, Focillon,

Luchaire and Oprescu and Mlle. Vascareseco to proceed with the carrying out of the present resolution, and, for this purpose, authorizes them to make the appointments contemplated and to take any useful steps, and in particular to arrange a meeting at Geneva of the directors of the important chalcographies for the conclusion of the agreement relating to engravings. (Paragraph (c).)

The method which the office will endeavor to apply in its work is an experimental and practical method, documentation being subordinated to action and preference being given to practical results within a limited sphere of action rather than to general schemes which may be easy to draw up but are difficult of realization.

This proposal was approved by the committee at its eighth plenary session in July, and was published as resolution XV in the report of the committee. In accordance with the action, a meeting of the directors of the important chalcographies was held in Geneva in October.

#### THE HOOPER FOUNDATION AND THE RESEARCH LABORATORY OF THE NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

THE Hooper Research Foundation of the University of California, under Dr. Karl F. Meyer, has been asked to take charge of the bacteriological laboratory of a \$100,000 research plant constructed by the American Can Company for the National Canners' Association.

The new research laboratory, a three-story building in San Francisco, will be devoted to the improvement of canning methods in the Pacific Coast States and Hawaii and to the safeguarding of the public wherever products from the district are sold.

The plant is completely equipped with chemical and bacteriological apparatus. Among the more important items are a complete hydrogen-ion outfit, complete equipment for heat penetration studies, microscopes, electric ovens and furnaces, apparatus for thermal death rate determinations, a refractometer and an electric refrigerator.

An advisory committee is in process of selection by Elmer E. Chase, of San José, Calif., president of the canners' association, and Leonard E. Wood, of San Francisco, vice-president, in cooperation with Dr. Meyer. A number of men from the Washington laboratory of the canning association are expected to aid in carrying on the work of the new plant.

The university is particularly interested in studies of botulinus, and will carry out investigations on this subject. The State Fish Commission, also, has arranged a \$15,000 fund donated by fish canners for special research in this branch of the industry. All members of the canning association have been invited to send in their problems to the laboratory for scientific study.

#### THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE ON THE AGASSIZ BUST

A SPECIAL committee has been named by the American Association for the Advancement of Science to solicit funds for a bust of Louis Agassiz, to be placed in the hall of fame of New York University, with the busts of the other great Americans who have been similarly honored. The bust is to be described as a gift from members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and others.

The undersigned have been named as the special committee for this project. The committee feels that the leading scientific society of America should rejoice in thus honoring one of the most accomplished leaders in science, at the same time one of the greatest of teachers and, moreover, for many years an active member of our association. Agassiz was president of the American Association in 1851. The needed sum, about \$3,000, can not be appropriated from the treasury of the association and must be given by individual members. Our membership is so large that the sum should be readily made up by small individual contributions.

Those contributing may send checks to any member of the committee or to the Washington office of the association, Smithsonian Institution Building, making them payable to "American Association for the Advancement of Science, Agassiz Bust Fund."

David Starr Jordan, <i>chairman</i>	Leland O. Howard
Liberty H. Bailey	Herbert Spencer Jennings
J. McKeen Cattell	Vernon Kellogg
Cornelia M. Clapp	John C. Merriam
F. V. Coville	Henry Fairfield Osborn
Barton W. Evermann	George H. Parker
J. Walter Fewkes	Charles D. Walcott
Samuel Garman	Edmund B. Wilson

#### TESTIMONIAL TO PROFESSOR WILLIAM HENRY HOLMES

As a testimonial to Professor William Henry Holmes, director of the National Gallery of Art, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, on December 1, a volume was presented containing one hundred and fifty personal letters of felicitation from intimate friends and those colleagues and co-workers who during the past sixty years have been closely associated with him in the fields of geology, anthropology, exploration and the fine arts. The dedication of this volume, by Dr. Marcus Benjamin, reads as follows:

Out of the West came the boy, and we can fancy in those long ago days that he had a natural instinct for things beautiful, such as pleasure in the brilliant coloring of a fragrant flower; joy in watching a gay butterfly flitting to and fro in the air; following the sunlight as it glistened on the babbling brook or the foaming water