and mineralogy at the University of Wisconsin, Roland D. Irving, who sent him to examine the geological formations on the North Shore of Lake Superior. He was engaged on this work in this locality for two years, living in a tent with Indian guides. His experiences on this work were most interesting. About 1883 or 1884 he went into partnership with his older brother Regis, who had a laboratory at Seventh and Pine Streets in St. Louis. The firm name was Regis Chauvenet & Brother. When his brother Regis went to Colorado as president of the State School of Mines at Golden, William remained in St. Louis and although Regis withdrew in a few years from the firm, William ran the laboratory under the old name of Regis Chauvenet & Brother until his death. William made many examinations of mines in the United States and deposits at Trinidad and those on the Orinoco River in South America. He was a most versatile man and, aside from his mining and chemical work, was a poet of no ordinary ability and his water color paintings were excellent. His circle of friends and acquaintances was world wide, and no more charming companion could be found than he.

HERMANN VON SCHRENK

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

JUBILEE OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY[1]

THE Physiological Society (Great Britain) celebrated its jubilee by a dinner in London on May 13. The society was founded in 1876, and its jubilee was in 1926, but owing to the amount of business resulting from the purchase of the *Journal of Physiology* from Mrs. Langley, it was not possible to arrange for the celebration in that year. The four surviving original members of the society are: Sir David Ferrier, Sir E. Ray Lankester, Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer and Sir E. Sharpey-Schafer, who presided at the dinner. The toast of the society was proposed by Major Elliot, parliamentary under-secretary for health for Scotland, who pointed out the practical benefits that had been obtained as the result of physiological research. The chairman, Sir E. Sharpey-Schafer, in his reply, described how the society was founded as a dining club to defend the members against the attacks of the anti-vivisection societies, and it thus represented the only good that had resulted from the anti-vivisection agitation. Later in the history of the society it became customary to visit one laboratory or another before the dinner, to see demonstrations of work in progress. The development of the society is shown by the present practice, namely, that demonstrations have precedence over other communications, and that all business, except that of a special general meeting summoned for some specific purpose, is transacted after the dinner which is held with most meetings of the society.

Sir Charles Sherrington proposed the toast of the guests, with which was associated the names of Sir Ernest Rutherford, Professor G. Fano, of Rome, Professor Gley, of Paris, and Viscount Knutsford. Sir Ernest Rutherford pointed out the relation between physics and physiology, in which a physical instrument was perfected for some special recording device such as the Einthoven string galvanometer, and was afterwards used in physical laboratories because of its delicacy and accuracy. He recommended a training in physics as a preliminary to research in physiology. Professor Fano made a delightful congratulatory speech in English and Professor Gley conveyed the best wishes of his French colleagues in a stirring address in French. Viscount Knutsford referred particularly to the gain to humanity by Schafer's method of artificial respiration, and to the Research Defense Society, which does its best to educate the intelligent public as to the benefits obtained from experiments on animals. He suggested that physiologists ought to do their share by joining that society, by furnishing accurate information and by speaking on the subject. Professor Leonard Hill proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, who, he pointed out, had sent apostles to Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, United States, China and many other parts of the world to promulgate the doctrines of physiology. On May 14 there was an ordinary meeting of the society in Cambridge, with the business dinner meeting in Trinity College. On the following day Professor and Mrs. Barcroft gave a garden party in the fellows' garden of King's College, kindly lent by the provost and fellows of the college.

AN ENTOMOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PACIFIC

THE conditions on many of the islands of the Pacific are rapidly changing. Mountains which were formerly covered by native forests are being denuded, or the original vegetation is being replaced by introduced species. With the changing conditions in plant life and the increase of commerce there are accompanying changes in the insect fauna. If entomologists are ever to know the insects of the Pacific area no time can be lost. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of a thorough knowledge of the native insects of this region either from a purely scientific or an economic point of view.

An entomological survey of the Pacific is being

[1] From *Nature*.