short-time research posts is exhausted, and the young investigator must now either turn to some entirely different occupation or else, as one of my friends expressed it, "subside into a professorial chair" for which, incidentally, he is probably entirely unfitted. The pursuit of science is nowadays, perhaps unfortunately, a career, and one in which moreover it pays to advertise. Science, we are often told, is the cream of civilization. If we believe this let us use all our endeavors to ensure that it be not a whipped cream, specious, puffed up with wind, and presenting a fictitious appearance of solidity.

CHARLES ARTHUR LOVATT EVANS

MEMORIAL OF ALPHEUS HYATT

ON the request of the executive committee of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Mrs. Alfred G. (Harriet Hyatt) Mayor, daughter of Alpheus Hyatt, prepared a *bas-relief* and memorial tablet in bronze of her father, which was unveiled in the reading-room of the laboratory on September 4, 1928. In presenting the tablet to the laboratory, on behalf of Mrs. Mayor and her family, Professor E. G. Conklin, of Princeton University, made the following remarks:

Alpheus Hyatt was the leader in the movement which resulted in the establishment of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole. It is often said that this laboratory is the lineal descendant of the Anderson School of Natural History, established by Louis Agassiz on the island of Penikese in 1873; but this is true only in the sense that several persons who were associated with that school were instrumental in founding this laboratory.

In 1870, before the establishment of the school at Penikese, Professor Hyatt had organized a Teacher's School of Science which continued under his guidance for more than thirty years. Lectures and laboratory work for teachers were given by him and by several other distinguished scientists. "Science Guides," which were the precursors of our "Laboratory Directions," were prepared by him and his associates for this work, and more than twelve hundred teachers received instruction. In furtherance of this work, Professor Hyatt, with the aid of the Woman's Education Association of Boston and the Boston Society of Natural History, maintained a sea-side laboratory at Annisquam, Massachusetts, from 1880 to 1886. After the session of 1886, Professor Hyatt called a meeting at the Boston Society of Natural History of those residents of Boston interested in the founding of a more permanent and better equipped laboratory, and in March, 1888, the Marine Biological Laboratory was incorporated by ten residents of Boston, the first name on the list being that of Alpheus Hyatt. Professor Hyatt was for two years president of the corporation and was a leading member of the board of trustees. It is most appropriate, therefore, that we should commemorate in beautiful and enduring bronze our debt of gratitude to the man who more than any other one person was the founder of this laboratory.

Since a generation has arisen that knew him not, it is well on this occasion to recall some of the salient features of his life and work.[1] Born in 1838 at Washington, D. C., he died suddenly at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1902. He was a student of Louis Agassiz at Harvard and graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School in 1862. Among his fellow students were Alexander Agassiz, Scudder, Putnam, Shaler, Verrill, Morse and Packard. After graduation he served in the Union Army throughout the Civil War and was retired with the rank of Captain.

In 1867 he was associated with E. S. Morse, A. S. Packard and F. W. Putnam in the Peabody Institute at Salem. In 1870 he was appointed custodian of the Boston Society of Natural History and in 1881 he became curator and continued in that office until his death. From 1870 to 1888 he was professor of zoology and paleontology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and from 1877 until his death he was professor of biology in Boston University. He was one of the founders of the American Society of Naturalists, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and an honorary member of many foreign scientific societies.

His scientific work was both extensive and intensive; he was a stimulating teacher of zoology and paleontology, a distinguished museum administrator, an organizer of scientific societies, schools and laboratories; but in addition to all these he was an important contributor to knowledge. His greatest works were on fossil cephalopods, culminating in his monumental monograph, "Genesis of the Arietidae" (Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, 1889); but he also made important contributions to our knowledge of sponges, bryozoa, pelecypoda, gasteropoda and insecta. Almost all these studies have to do with the evolution and genetic relationships of these groups of animals. He said of himself that he had been an evolutionist since 1859, the year of the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species," and, incidentally, the year in which he became a student under Agassiz. His most important contributions to evolution consisted in detailed comparisons of the stages of ontogeny with those of phylogeny, for which study the fossil cephalopods were peculiarly favorable since the stages of the individual life history as well as the geological succession of species were represented in the characters of the skeleton. He divided the whole course of ontogeny into ten principal stages and he pointed out the resemblances between these stages in the life history of the individual and the life history of a species. Among the many generalizations which he developed from these studies, perhaps the best known is his "law of embryonic acceleration," ac-

[1] Much of what follows has been drawn from the "Memorial of Professor Alpheus Hyatt" published in the *Proceedings* of the Boston Society of Natural History, 30: No. 4, June, 1902; and from Dr. Robert Tracy Jackson's paper entitled, "Alpheus Hyatt and his Principles of Research," *The American Naturalist*, 47: April, 1913.

cording to which "features appearing at or near the adult period are inherited at earlier and earlier stages in successive generations."

Professor Hyatt's personal characteristics endeared him to all who knew him. He was courteous, unselfish, sincere, free from jealousy and envy; he "could not abide shams, either scientific or social," and yet he was tolerant, genial and kind. One who knew him well called him "a noble man, a faithful friend, a great scientist." His widow still lives at an advanced age and two daughters survive, both of them distinguished artists, to one of whom we owe this beautiful tablet which we formally unveil to-day. May it serve to remind many future generations of workers in this laboratory of their debt to a great and good man who sowed that others might reap—who labored that others might enter into his labors.

Professor Frank R. Lillie, president of the corporation, in accepting the tablet, said: "As a successor of Professor Hyatt in the office of president of the corporation of the Marine Biological Laboratory, I hereby accept this memorial in the name and on behalf of the laboratory. I express to the artist and donor, Professor Hyatt's daughter, our appreciation of her gift for its beauty and its significance, and pledge enduring memory of him who transmitted the influence of Louis Agassiz from Penikese to this place."

In addition to a striking portrait of Professor Hyatt, the tablet bears the following inscription:

ALPHEUS HYATT

First President of the Woods Hole Laboratory 1888. He also founded its prototype at Annisquam, Massachusetts, established in 1880 with the aid of the Woman's Education Association and the Boston Society of Natural History.

1838–1902.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

As already announced, the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1929 is to take place in South Africa, under the presidency of Sir Thomas Holland, rector of the Imperial College, South Kensington. We learn from the London *Times* that it is to be a week earlier than had been expected, to suit the convenience of the hosts. It will begin in Cape Town on July 22, 1929; there will be a brief visit to Kimberley, July 29–30; the presidential address will be delivered at Johannesburg on July 31. As there are geological and agricultural congresses at Pretoria from July 31 to August 7, various sections of the British Association will meet at Pretoria in connection with these.

An invitation from the French Association and the city of Havre, presented by Dr. Adrien Loir, curator of the Havre Natural History Museum, was cordially accepted, that the members unable to go to South Africa should join the meeting of the French Association at the end of July next year. An exactly similar invitation was received in 1914 when the British Association met in Australia, but the war made it necessary to cancel the Havre meeting.

At the Glasgow meeting a deputation from Bristol, headed by the Lord Mayor and a representative of the vice-chancellor of the university, invited the association to meet in Bristol in 1930, and this was cordially accepted. In 1931 the centenary of the association is to be celebrated, and an invitation was offered from York, where the first meeting was held. In view, however, of the expectation that that meeting will be unusually large, there is considerable doubt if accommodation could be found in York. After discussion it was agreed that it would be suitable and appropriate to hold the centenary meeting in London, the center of the Empire, and the council was authorized to accept any invitation they might receive. A deputation consisting of the Lord Mayor and a representative of University College, Leicester, invited the association to that city, and it was agreed to accept, either for 1932 or 1933, leaving it open in the meantime to begin the second century of the association, like the first, at York.

Since last year the association has been granted a Royal Charter of Incorporation. The statutes appended as a schedule to the charter had already been approved by a special meeting of the general committee held in London early this year. Draft regulations supplementary to the statutes were submitted at Glasgow and formally passed. The thanks of the association were given to Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton, F.R.S., who had generously defrayed the cost of the charter and the expenses incidental to its acquisition. As the association is now able to hold funds and property in its own name, its securities, hitherto held by Major P. A. MacMahon, Sir Arthur Evans and the Honorable Sir Charles Parsons, have been transferred to it, and the trustees were thanked for their services.

THE WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

ARRANGEMENTS for taking a world agricultural census in 1930 have been practically completed, the countries, colonies and mandate territories which have promised active participation in the census representing approximately 98 per cent. of the agriculture of the world, according to Leon M. Estabrook, director of the census for the International Institute of Agri-