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-

culture at Rome. Mr. Estabrook was formerly chairman of the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture, and was loaned by the Department to the International Institute. He is at present making a brief visit to the United States.

The results of the census will be published probably in 1931 or 1932. The figures will give the number and size of farms, the area and production of important crops, and the number of each kind of livestock by age and sex classifications. In the Northern Hemisphere the census will be taken after the crops of 1929 are harvested, probably in the early months of 1930. In the Southern Hemisphere, where seasons are reversed, the census will cover crop production of the year beginning July 1, 1929, and ending June 30, 1930, probably in the early months of the winter there.

Each country participating in the work will take the census with its own organization and methods, following a standard form furnished by the Institute of Agriculture, and will summarize and publish its own results. These results when available will be brought together in world tables and published by the institute at Rome, probably in 1931 or 1932.

The preliminary work of organization of such a census was made possible by an allotment of funds from the International Education Board; a small allotment of funds, office space and clerical service by the institute at Rome, and the loan of a specialist by the Department of Agriculture with a contribution to his expenses.

Mr. Estabrook in a recent statement reports that of the 200 countries listed by the institute, only 60 have ever taken an agricultural census, and of these less than 40 have taken a census since 1900; of these 40 not more than three or four by mere chance happened to take their censuses in the same year. The preliminary work of the world agricultural census began in 1925 with a study of all agricultural censuses that have been taken since 1900. A program and relatively simple standard form of census questionnaire was prepared and approved by the General Assembly of the Institute early in 1926, and copies were sent to all governments of the world with a request for their cooperation.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

DURING 1927 the Rockefeller Foundation, in disbursing from income and capital $11,223,124, (1) aided local health organization in eighty-five counties of six states in the Mississippi flood area; (2) operated an emergency field training station for health workers in this region besides contributing toward the support of nine other training centers elsewhere; (3) assisted nine schools or institutes of public health and three departments of hygiene in university medical schools; (4) gave aid to seventeen nurse training schools in nine countries; (5) furnished funds for land, buildings, operation or endowment to nineteen medical schools in fourteen countries; (6) supported the Peking Union Medical College; (7) paid two million dollars toward a new site for the University of London; (8) helped Brazil to maintain precautionary measures against yellow fever; (9) continued studies of that disease in West Africa on the Gold Coast and in Nigeria; (10) had a part in malaria control demonstrations or surveys in eight states of the southern United States and in eleven foreign countries; (11) aided nineteen governments to bring hookworm disease under control; (12) contributed to the health budgets of 268 counties in twenty-three states of the American Commonwealth and of thirty-one similar governmental divisions in fourteen foreign countries; (13) helped to set up or maintain public health laboratory services or divisions of vital statistics, sanitary engineering or epidemiology in the national health services of nineteen countries abroad and in the state health departments of sixteen American states; (14) made grants for mental hygiene work in the United States and Canada; (15) provided funds for biological research at the Johns Hopkins University and aided investigations in this field at Yale University, the State University of Iowa, the University of Hawaii, the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu, and certain universities of Australia; (16) helped the League of Nations to conduct study tours or interchanges for 125 health officers from forty-four countries, to supply world-wide information about communicable diseases, to train government officials in vital statistics and to establish a library of health documents; (17) provided, directly or indirectly, fellowships for 864 men and women from fifty-two different countries, and paid the traveling expenses of 115 officials or professors making study visits either individually or in commissions; (18) made minor appropriations for improving the teaching of the premedical sciences in China and Siam, for the operating expenses of hospitals in China, and for laboratory supplies, equipment and literature for European medical centers which have not yet recovered from the after-effects of the war; (19) lent staff members as consultants and gave small sums for various purposes to many governments and institutions; (20) made surveys of health conditions and of medical and nursing education in fourteen countries.

TRIBUTE TO DR. W. J. HOLLAND

ON the occasion of the eightieth birthday of Dr. W. J. Holland, of Pittsburgh, which occurred on August