

extended to all women interested in science and about eighty were present, representing thirty-seven institutions. Lua A. Minns told of the history of the organization, and Rosalie Slaughter Morton spoke briefly of her hospital experiences in southeastern Europe. Regina S. Riker spoke on the "Opportunities for Women in Science in Western Europe."

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### MEMORIAL TO PROFESSORS BAYLISS AND STARLING

PROFESSOR C. LOVATT EVANS, F.R.S., of University College, London, the secretary and treasurer of the fund to provide a fitting memorial to the late Professors Sir William M. Bayliss and Ernest H. Starling, of University College, London, writes that the committee wishes to express its deep feeling of gratitude to the American workers who have contributed very generously to this fund, and to inform them that the objects which the committee had in view will be capable of realization. The sum raised will, with interest, have reached over £2,600 up to the end of January, and it will be interesting to all American physiologists to know the purpose to which it has been decided to apply the fund.

A small part has been employed in the preparation of a simple memorial tablet bearing the words:

WILLIAM MADDOCK BAYLISS, F.R.S.,

1860                      1924

ERNEST HENRY STARLING, F.R.S.,

1866                      1927

This tablet will be placed in the entrance hall of the physiological department above the bust of William Sharpey. Almost the whole of the sum, however, will be transferred to the University of London to be held in trust for University College for the creation of a Bayliss and Starling Studentship for the purpose of enabling a selected person from any university to acquire a knowledge of physiology and biochemistry as a preliminary to undertaking research work in those subjects. The governing body of University College has offered to assist the scholarship in a very material way by remitting all fees for instruction payable by the selected candidate, so that practically the whole of the interest on the money will be available for the payment of a selected scholar.

### THE CENTENARY OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

ALTHOUGH, as pointed out in the *London Times*, the Zoological Society of London was founded in 1826, and there were animals on public view in the Gardens

in Regent's Park before the end of that year, it was not until 1829 that a Royal Charter was granted. The council accordingly decided to celebrate the centenary this year. The full arrangements have not yet been made, but it is anticipated that the annual general meeting on April 29 will be attended by representatives of other societies in this country and abroad. It is also proposed to hold an evening reception for the 8,000 odd fellows and their guests in the gardens on an evening in the middle of summer.

The secretary of the society is preparing a history for publication during the year in which the origin and the more important events in the general and scientific work of the society will be described. Although there have been ups and downs in prosperity, the general trend has been towards progress, especially in the last 25 years, notwithstanding the intervention of the Great War, which arrested all progress for a time. Last year was the most prosperous in the whole history of the gardens in respect of the number of visitors, revenue and general activity.

In connection with the centenary a special work of considerable general and scientific interest is in active preparation. This consists of a list of every species of mammal, bird, reptile, batrachian and fish that has been exhibited alive in the garden since their foundation. The correct scientific name, the various synonyms and local or popular names for each species will be given, as well as references to the proper scientific description and to published figures where these can be found. It is hoped that this list will be of general utility and will serve to prevent much confusion of terminology. Major Stanley S. Flower has undertaken the mammals and reptiles, Dr. G. C. Low the birds, Dr. Malcolm Smith the batrachians and Mr. E. G. Boulenger the fishes.

### THE PROTECTION OF NIAGARA FALLS

ANNOUNCEMENT of the signing of the convention between the United States and Canada to protect the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls was made at the Department of State on January 3. It was accompanied by a brief explanation that the proposed remedial works follow closely recommendations made by the special International Niagara Falls Board, composed of prominent American and Canadian engineers, created by the two governments in 1926 to make a close study of what steps should be taken jointly by the United States and Canada to preserve the falls. In addition to the proposed protective works, the convention authorizes a temporary diversion of an additional amount of water on each side of the boundary not to exceed 20,000 cubic feet a second for the purpose of determining the efficiency of the remedial works to accomplish the purposes for which they are to be constructed.