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.

Construction of protective works recommended by the international board of engineers will cost the United States and Canada together in the neighborhood of $1,750,000. After the works have been completed there probably will be a nominal maintenance cost, which would be assessed more or less equally upon each country. The costs, as estimated by the engineers, would be divided as follows:

For works at the United States flank of the Horseshoe Falls	$300,000
Changes and contingencies	150,000
For works at the Canadian flank of the Horseshoe Falls	200,000
Changes and contingencies	100,000
For works in the Chippewa-Grass Island pool	800,000
Changes and contingencies	200,000

Congress must pass on the project before it is put into operation and must make an appropriation for the work.

The remedial works proposed by the International Board consist of a combination of excavations and submerged weirs carried from the shores near the flanks of the falls into the adjacent main currents far enough to deflect water to these parts of the falls which in the course of years, due to the natural wearing away of the face of the falls and to the diversion of water for power and sanitary purposes, have become bare. These works would be submerged and would not injure the natural beauty of the spot by giving it a man-made appearance.

The board's investigations, made with the aid of competent geologists, showed a mean rate of recession of the crest of the active part of the fall of 3.7 feet a year since 1842, and of 2.3 feet a year since 1906, indicating that the Horseshoe is now cutting back at a decreasing rate and that the rate will continue to decrease.

MOUNTAIN ZOOLOGICAL STATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

RECOGNIZING the fact that the San Francisco Mountains offer exceptional opportunities for ecological studies in zoology, the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have designated the laboratory maintained by Dr. Harold S. Colton, at Flagstaff, Arizona, the San Francisco Mountain Zoological Station of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Colton has been appointed director of the station.

By next summer space will be provided for three graduate students or investigators. As Dr. Colton is on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, graduate work at the station will be considered in residence and may count toward a degree.

Not only does Flagstaff lie close to the mountains but it is also within easy reach of the Painted Desert. All the faunal zones from the Upper-Sonoran to the Arctic-Alpine are readily accessible. Being on the main lines of the Santa Fe Railroad it is easily reached from the east or west. Flagstaff is a cultural center. Here are located the Lowell Observatory with a good general scientific library; the Southwestern Forest Experiment Station, which has been at work on plant ecology for the past thirteen years; the Northern Arizona Teachers College; and the newly founded Museum of Northern Arizona.

Some of the special problems which may be studied at this station include ecological and faunistic studies of the various mountain pools and desert tanks of the different life zones (a paper is now in the press by Professor William Randolph Taylor, of the Botanical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and by Professor Harold S. Colton on the algae); studies of the different life zones comparing the results with those obtained by Merriam in 1889; studies of the fauna of the lava tunnels and crater lakes; and studies of the fauna of Oak Creek at its different altitudes. Apparatus is also available for the study of the relative activity of wild animals in activity wheels, a beginning having been made by Dr. Colton.

Historically it is quite appropriate that zoological work be sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania in the region of Flagstaff. Dr. S. W. Woodhouse of the class of 1848 (medical) was the first to record the fauna of this region in 1853 while attached as naturalist to Captain Sitgreaves' exploring expedition.

"HUMAN BIOLOGY"

THE writer is the editor and owner of a new journal called *Human Biology—A Record of Research*, to be devoted to the publication of the results of research in the various fields of human biology. The forthcoming publication of this journal has been announced during the past year by Mr. Charles C. Thomas, who is engaged in the publishing business in Springfield, Illinois. Manuscripts for the first number, which had been announced to appear in January, 1929, were sent to Mr. Thomas, at his request, on November 17, 1928. On December 12, 1928, Mr. Thomas informed me by letter that he did not wish to go forward with the publication of *Human Biology*, and asked to be relieved of further responsibility relative to this journal. This request was immediately granted, it being entirely within Mr. Thomas' rights to withdraw at any time prior to the actual issuing of the journal. No criticism is to be attached to Mr. Thomas in this matter, nor is any implied in the statement of facts in this note.

The chief purpose of this note is to announce to the interested public that *Human Biology* will be published by Warwick and York (10 East Center St.,