

member of the Gesellschaft für Erdkunde at Berlin. He was the representative of the Japanese National Research Council on the International Committee on the Oceanography of the Pacific and the chairman of the Japanese Committee on the Oceanography of the Pacific.

Professor Yamasaki was the foremost geographer in Japan. Although his interests in geography were broad, he himself specialized in physiographic subjects, especially the effects of earthquakes in modifying topographic features. His investigations were of a high order of excellence and his results were skillfully presented. Besides his scientific attainments, Professor Yamasaki was a connoisseur in many, if not all, of the different branches of Japanese fine arts and he was considered one of the foremost living masters of classical Japanese. Personally Professor Yamasaki was a most delightful man, a companion of inexhaustible resources for entertainment. He possessed extraordinary capacity for organization and for getting groups of men to work together harmoniously. As an indication of the regard and affection in which he was held the words of one of the distinguished younger men of Japan may be quoted, "We feel as if we had lost our father in the scientific world."

In the death of Professor Yamasaki not only have his family, his numerous friends and Japanese sci-

ence suffered a great loss, but also international science, for he was one of the leaders in international scientific cooperation in the Pacific.

T. WAYLAND VAUGHAN

RECENT DEATHS

GEORGE ALFRED GOODENOUGH, professor of thermodynamics at the University of Illinois, died on September 30 at the age of sixty-one years.

DR. FRANK HURLBUT CHITTENDEN, for more than thirty-eight years connected with the entomological work of the Department of Agriculture, died on September 15 in his seventy-first year.

PROFESSOR L. H. COOKE, professor of mine surveying at the Imperial College of Science and author of many improvements and inventions relating to surveying instruments, died on August 23.

Nature reports the death of Mr. Arthur Berry, O.B.E., vice-provost of King's College, Cambridge, author of a "Short History of Astronomy" and of many mathematical papers, on August 15, aged sixty-six years, and of Anthony Collett, author of "The Heart of a Bird" and other natural history books and a member of the staff of the London *Times*, on August 22, aged fifty-two years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE IMPERIAL MYCOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

THE second Imperial Mycological Conference for the prevention of diseases of tropical and sub-tropical crops within the British Empire was opened on September 23 at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington. The first conference was held in 1924, when it was decided to hold one every five years.

According to the report in the London *Times*, Lord Buxton, chairman of the committee of management of the Imperial Bureau of Mycology, Kew Green (the organizers of the conference), presided, and was accompanied by the director of the bureau, Dr. E. J. Butler, F.R.S. The delegates represented the Dominion Governments of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Irish Free State, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia and India, and the governments of Barbados, British Guiana, Ceylon, Fiji, Gambia, Gold Coast, Jamaica, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Uganda. Others present were Dr. H. R. Britton-Jones, of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, and Major R. O. Archibald and Mr. R. E. Massey, who attended in the capacity of experts loaned by the government of the Sudan.

Lord Buxton, opening the conference, stated that

a new building for the use of the bureau was being erected at Kew, at a cost, with fittings, of £12,000. A grant of £8,000 had been made by the Empire Marketing Board, and the balance was drawn from the bureau's reserves, built up by Dr. Butler. An admirable site had been obtained near the Royal Herbarium, Kew, which gave the bureau the advantage of being able to rely on the cooperation of Dr. Hill, director of Kew Gardens, and his staff.

A paper giving a summary of plant protection regulations in the dominions and colonies was prepared by the Imperial Bureau of Mycology. It showed, according to the *Times*, that most of the dominions and colonies had taken measures to exclude specified plants, either completely or from certain places only. In a few cases all plants from certain places were excluded. Most governments provided for the compulsory examination of all plant imports, or their fumigation against insects. In a few cases, examination on arrival was restricted to certain specified plants. In practically all cases where there was inspection at the port of arrival, plant packings were also treated or destroyed. Internal plant protection measures ordinarily included the appointment of inspectors, with powers to enter and inspect the crops and usually to prescribe treatment on lines which were