ordinarily specified in advance. In some cases the inspectors themselves had powers to order the destruction of diseased plants, but in many this power must be granted in each case by higher authority. Similarly, powers of quarantining a holding or nursery frequently require reference to higher authority. In the majority of cases compensation was payable at the discretion of the government, but in some it was restricted to cases where healthy plants had to be destroyed, or to destruction of certain plants, or to the complete eradication of a crop with cessation of growing that crop in the area.

There was prohibition of the sale of any diseased plant in Canada, Kenya and some other places; and a similar prohibition, in regard to certain specified diseases only, in the Irish Free State, New Zealand and South Africa. Inspectors could examine any plant exposed for public sale, and order treatment or destruction in Canada, but in Victoria destruction required higher authority.

In one or two cases there were powers, either to prevent land passing out of cultivation of a specified crop until prescribed treatment or destruction of that crop had been carried out, or else to destroy after due notice any plant of a specified crop found on unoccupied land. Most countries were now prepared to issue certificates of health of consignments intended for export to countries requiring such certificates. In a few, export of certain consignments was apparently not allowed without inspection and certification. Several countries had special regulations governing the transit of consignments of living plants across their territories. Seeds appeared to be seldom subject to import regulations. In Australia the commonwealth government in general made itself responsible for the regulation of imports and exports into and out of the country, while the individual states usually controlled the internal regulations, while keeping powers for imports and exports also.

THE BRACKENRIDGE CLEMENS MEMORIAL

THE Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia announces that through the generosity of Dr. James B. Clemens there has been established at the academy a fund to be known as the Brackenridge Clemens Memorial Fund. Dr. Brackenridge Clemens, father of Dr. James B. Clemens, was America's pioneer student of the Microlepidoptera, and his collections and types formed the nucleus of the series of that suborder of insects now in the entomological department of the academy. The announcement says:

Born in Wheeling, West Virginia, January 31, 1825, Brackenridge Clemens received his early education at the Virginia Military Institute, and after his graduation there he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, graduating with the class of 1848. Much of his life was spent at Easton, Pennsylvania, and his first contribution to entomology was published in the year 1859, in the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Between that year and his premature and untimely death in 1867, the elder Dr. Clemens published eighteen papers, eight in the pages of the *Proceedings* and *Journal* of the Academy, and ten in the *Proceedings* of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, all but one bearing upon the Microlepidoptera. In these contributions he described some hundreds of new species and thirty-one new genera, thus creating the first authoritative literature on the Microlepidoptera to appear in America. In 1903, Dr. August Busck, an outstanding student of the tineid section of the Microlepidoptera, appraised Dr. Clemens's contributions as "a series of systematic and biological articles which yet remain the most important contribution to our knowledge of American Tineina." During the troubled period of civil war days few were able to carry on in the atmosphere of placid thought which scientific work requires. When it is realized that while Dr. Brackenridge Clemens bore his share of the struggle of the day as an officer in the Union Army, and that his foundation of an important field of scientific endeavor was laid on the threshold of and during that great struggle, his example and devotion to his work can not be other than an inspiration. H. T. Stainton, the eminent British microlepidopterist, regarded Clemens's work so highly that in 1872 he reprinted in London the papers on Tineina under the title "The Tineina of North America," together with his correspondence with Dr. Clemens, which latter gives a delightful picture of the breadth and lucidity of mind of the American worker.

The Brackenridge Clemens Memorial Fund will provide for the care, elaboration and housing of the collections of Microlepidoptera at the academy, along lines already made possible by Dr. James B. Clemens's assistance; will permit the increase of a recently established special memorial library on the suborder, and will assist in the publication of monographs and similar studies based on the collections covered by the memorial.

The original collection of Dr. Brackenridge Clemens has been splendidly preserved and is regularly consulted by students of the Microlepidoptera. The entire series of the suborder is now housed in standard glass-top boxes contained in steel cabinets, while the Memorial Library contains copies of all of Dr. Brackenridge Clemens's publications and the more important works of other authors on the subject covered by the memorial. The collections of Microlepidoptera now in the custody of the academy also include the types and paratypic series of a number of authors other than Clemens, and excellent representative collections received from Mr. Frank Haimbach, of the academy's entomological staff; Dr. Annette Braun, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and other students of these beautiful and diminutive moths.

A portrait of Dr. Brackenridge Clemens now hangs in the hall of the academy, which organization and its kindred entomological society were so closely and intimately associated with his scientific activities. His bril-

liant and invaluable studies hold an enviable place in entomological science in America, and the memorial will concretely bring the inspiration of his work to those who follow his path.

THE PARC NATIONAL ALBERT IN THE BELGIAN CONGO

DR. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, president of the American Museum of Natural History, and Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, have been appointed American members on the commission of the Parc National Albert, Belgian Congo. A correspondent writes:

The Parc National Albert, the first national park to be established in Africa, is a royal institution. The idea of establishing national parks in Belgian territory was first conceived by King Albert during his journey through the national parks of the United States in 1919. He recognized at once that similar Belgian parks should be located, not in the densely populated areas of the mother country, but in the vast wilderness of the Belgian Congo. This idea for the first time took definite shape after the proposition made by the late Carl Akeley, naturalist and explorer, who, following his expedition to the volcanic region of Northern Kivu in 1921, recommended that a sanctuary for gorillas be established there for the preservation of that rapidly disappearing species. This proposal was sanctioned by royal decree and the Parc National Albert was established in the eastern part of the Belgian Congo.

In November, 1926, Mr. Akeley and his wife, Mary L. Jobe Akeley, accompanied by Dr. J. M. Derscheid, the Belgian zoologist, returned to the Kivu District on the Akeley-Derscheid Mission. The purpose of this mission was to make a general scientific survey of the Parc National Albert and to make recommendations for a scientific research station therein.

It was on this expedition that Mr. Akeley died and was buried in the heart of the Gorilla Sanctuary. Following his death, Mrs. Akeley and Dr. Derscheid remained in the region continuing their investigations and in 1928 they made a formal report on the findings of the Akeley-Derscheid Mission which was presented with a plan of administration to His Majesty.

By Royal Decree, in June, 1929, King Albert established a plan of administration and enlarged the original area of the park to about 500,000 acres in the interest of scientific research. The decree prohibits under severe penalties the killing, capture or molestation of any wild animal within the area, including those which are considered dangerous. It is also prohibited to destroy or remove any tree or wild plant or to change in any way the aspect of the landscape. The sanctuary will be policed by Belgian colonial officers and no one will be allowed to enter without a special permit.

Many rare species of animals which have almost disappeared from other parts of the world are making their last stand in this section of Africa, and it is King Albert's purpose to preserve them so that scientists may study them in their natural and primitive surroundings. Scientists recognize that the study of animals in their natural habitat is more useful than the study of captives or dead specimens in laboratories.

The appointment of Professor Osborn and Dr. Merriam to serve on the Parc National Albert Committee is particularly gratifying to those connected with the Parc because of their great interest in this project from its very beginning and because of their active support of genuine conservation movements throughout the world.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

ON April 5, 7, 8 and 9, 1930, many of the world's engineers will meet in New York, Hoboken and Washington to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The exercises will be non-technical in nature and will stress the humanistic side of engineering. They will be preeminently an exchange of greetings between nations through the medium of a series of papers presented by a prominent engineer from each of sixteen countries or geographical divisions of the world. These papers will develop the theme of what engineering has done for each author's country in a national sense and also for the advancement of world culture and civilization. These engineers will also endeavor to forecast the lines along which engineering may be expected to develop in the future, and to inform the convocation of some of the great engineering problems confronting their respective nations.

The program will be carried out in three parts. At New York, on April 5, the delegates will be conducted to the McGraw-Hill Company and will be entertained in the offices of the *American Machinist*. This portion of the program will commemorate the preliminary meeting of organization of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held on February 16, 1880.

The second portion of the program will be held at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., where the organization meeting of the society was held on April 7, 1880. With the idea of depicting the history of the society and of engineering during the past fifty years and the society's future, a pageant will be enacted. This pageant will feature the life history of an individual called "Control," and will utilize the most modern inventions of engineering in tracing this allegorical conception.

The third part of the program, the main sessions, in which each of sixteen of the world's distinguished engineers will present a summary of his paper, will be held in Washington on April 7 and 8. Washington has been selected to accord with the national and international character of the celebration and the national and international scope of the society's future services to mankind.

Another function will be the Founders' Luncheon, also to take place in Washington on April 8. Follow-