

himself to his scientific colleagues by the help that he was ever ready to render them in their investigations. His death causes a severe scientific loss and removes a personality which had extended its kindly influence to all the continents.

T. W. V.

KAMAKICHI KISHINOUE

DR. KAMAKICHI KISHINOUE, professor emeritus of fisheries in the faculty of agriculture in Tokyo Imperial University, died on November 22, 1929, at Chengtu, Province of Szechuan, China, while collecting fresh-water fishes in the upper part of the Yangtze-Kiang. He started from Tokyo last August on an expedition to collect fishes along the Yangtze-Kiang and had been successful in obtaining much material, but was attacked with some alimentary disorder and died on November 22.

Professor Kishinouye was in several lines of work one of the leading scientific men of Japan. He published a number of papers on the Alcyonarian corals, paying special attention to those that produce coral of commercial value. He studied numerous problems of the life history of Japanese fishes and was especially well known for his investigations of the scombroid (mackerel) group. He was the author of a volume entitled "Contributions to the Comparative Study of the So-called Scombroid Fishes," published in the *Journal* of the College of Agriculture of the Imperial University of Tokyo, Volume 8, No. 3, 1923.

Professor Kishinouye attained high scientific recognition in his native country, being a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. Besides being a man of scientific distinction he possessed great personal

charm and was a good example of the courteous Japanese gentleman of the old school.

T. W. V.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. LEA MCILVAINE LUQUER, tutor and associate professor of mineralogy at Columbia University from 1887 to 1925, died on January 30, at the age of sixty-four years.

DR. J. FRED MOHLER, for thirty-three years professor of physics at Dickinson College, died on January 28 at the age of sixty-five years.

WILLIAM WALLER CARSON, professor emeritus of civil engineering at the University of Tennessee, died on February 7, at the age of eighty-four years.

DR. THORBURN BRAILSFORD ROBERTSON, professor of physiology and biochemistry at the University of Adelaide, died on January 27 at the age of forty-five years.

SIR GEORGE DANCER THANE, the British anatomist, died on January 14 at the age of seventy-nine years.

DR. YOSHIAKI OZAWA, professor of paleontology at the Imperial University of Tokyo, died on December 29. Dr. Ozawa had returned to his work in Japan this last summer after two years of foreign study in Europe and the United States.

DR. BENEDIKT DYBOWSKI, professor of zoology at Lwow University, died on February 1, at the age of ninety-five years. After being exiled to Siberia for participating in the 1863 insurrection in Poland he undertook a study of fauna from Lake Baikal to Kamchatka.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

AGRICULTURE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE nineteenth annual report of the British Development Commissioners for the year ended March 31, 1929, deals, according to a report in the *London Times*, with a large range of questions affecting agriculture, rural economy, fisheries and harbors, the compulsory acquisition of land for road improvement, and the financial position of the development fund.

The total advances from the development fund recommended during the year amounted to £394,752, compared with £383,652 in 1927-28. The administrative expenses of the commission amounted to £9,315, compared with £9,887 in the preceding year.

Since the commissioners' last report eight bureaux have been established in accordance with the recommendation of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference in 1927. Their purpose is to collect and disseminate information of a scientific character on

various branches of agricultural research. Their establishment so soon after the meeting of the conference is a matter for congratulation, the commissioners remark, because of the assistance they will give to scientific workers in different countries. But the benefit to individual and isolated workers is not the only reason for which the bureaux are welcomed. Since they are the result of joint action taken by a number of empire governments, will be controlled by a representative empire committee, and financed by empire contributions, the bureaux are to be welcomed as a first—and it is to be hoped only a first—step in a policy of cooperation by the governments of the empire for the promotion of agriculture by enlisting scientific aid.

It is estimated that £22,000 per annum will be required to maintain the bureaux, and this sum is being raised by proportionate contributions. The contribu-