

Scottish Geographical Society from 1910 until 1925, on February 9, aged seventy-nine years; Mr. A. A. Campbell Swinton, F.R.S., known for his pioneer work on X-rays and radio communication, on February 19, aged sixty-six years; Dr. F. Arnall, head of the department of pure and applied chemistry at the Cardiff Technical College, whose interest was mainly

in organic chemistry, on February 7, aged thirty-four years, and Professor Felix M. Exner, director of the Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik and professor of terrestrial physics in the University of Vienna, who was an honorary member of the Royal Meteorological Society, on February 7, aged fifty-three years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE FAUNA OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE annual meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire was held on March 4 at the offices of the Zoological Society, London. Lord Onslow, the president, was in the chair.

According to the London *Times*, the report of the executive committee stated that since the last report the acting secretary had made a visit to America solely with the object of enlisting the cooperation of American conservationists in the work of the society. An influential committee had been formed in New York, under the auspices of the Boone and Crockett Club, with Mr. Madison Grant as chairman, and it included Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, Colonel Kermit Roosevelt, Mr. Childs Frick and Major F. R. Burnham. This committee had charged itself with the collection of a fund to promote efforts with which American conservationists are in sympathy, and it was believed that the society would thereby receive substantial help. The Wild Life Protection Society of America had also, through Dr. Hornaday, generously made a contribution to their funds.

It was impressed on our secretary in America that it was expected that any help forthcoming from the citizens of the United States of America would be equaled by similar support from our own people. We are confident that this will be the case, but definite efforts are necessary, and we urge our members not to fail us in this respect. The need is urgent. To meet changing conditions we must extend the sphere of our activities. The character of our endeavor during the next ten years will do much to decide the fate of the wild life of the world. This may sound ambitious, but as some 70 per cent. of the larger mammals of the world are in this empire, the responsibility resting on those who claim its citizenship is not to be disregarded. This society, based as it is in the capital city of the empire, and with its twenty-five years' record of achievements behind, can, it is submitted, claim to be the correlating focus of wild life conservation for the dominions, colonies and dependencies which all go to make up the empire of to-day.

Lord Onslow reported that the society wished to carry preservation much farther than it had ever been carried before. That must be done if wild animals were to be preserved in their wild state. As time pro-

ceeded, it became more necessary to stabilize reserves by establishing them as absolute sanctuaries. That had been done in America and other countries, and it was by the establishment of national parks in the future that this problem would probably be solved.

He was glad to say that a debate which took place in the House of Lords elicited a satisfactory reply from Lord Passfield, both as to the general policy of the government in regard to game preservation, and to an assurance that the monstrous practice of slaughtering game from motor-cars would be severely dealt with.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS IN CHEMISTRY

A GROUP of chemists representing leading laboratories in educational institutions and industrial organizations throughout the country has recommended plans for a chemistry exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933, it is announced by Maurice Holland, director of the National Research Council Science Advisory Committee to the fair.

The group, under the chairmanship of Dr. Arthur D. Little, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been collaborating with the Science Advisory Committee in the development of plans for exhibits by all the sciences at the Chicago Fair which is to be held to celebrate the hundred years of progress made since Chicago became a city in 1833.

The chemistry exhibit will include representations of the laboratories, respectively, of an alchemist of the Middle Ages, of some chemist of 1833, and the modern laboratory of 1933. It is suggested that the laboratory of 1833 be the replica of the laboratory of some famous chemist of a century ago. The modern laboratory would be completely equipped for analyses, control work and research.

To illustrate the comprehensive contribution of chemistry to our daily modern life, it is proposed that a typical living room of the 1833 period be exactly reproduced alongside a living room of to-day by which the differences in living conditions in the two periods would be demonstrated. A descriptive pamphlet telling the story of the change and the part played by chemistry would be distributed. A kitchen of 1833 and one of 1933 are also proposed.