lines mentioned, but, in closing, I want to make one further suggestion. Young men already possessing close acquaintance with oyster industries are going to college and on into graduate work of the universities. Other things being equal, they start with great advantage over other men who may take the training I have mentioned as marine biologists, technologists or administrators in the oyster industry. I believe that they may well plan to get in college and in the university, among other objects of their desire, knowledge and training of special significance to them in connection with a life devoted to the commercial oyster industry. Let us have in the institutions as much as may be of your problems to set before the young fellows who will go into the oyster industry. For success in the future, they must go into various aspects of the business equipped to see deeper than oystermen have seen, to know more fully than they have known. Give these fellows the best that practical oystermen can give them and send them to college with the will to see and to know—and among us we'll make another generation of real oystermen.

OBITUARY

RECENT DEATHS

DR. HERBERT H. DOW, president of the Dow Chemical Company at Midland, Michigan, died at the Mayo Clinic on October 15, at the age of sixty-four years.

DR. HENDRIK ZWAARDEMAKER, professor emeritus of physiology at Utrecht, died on September 19, at the age of seventy-three years.

ALEKSY ALEKSANDROVIC KULJABKO, professor of industrial physiology, died at Moscow on August 6.

MEMORIALS

THE forty-fifth annual convention of Tau Beta Pi, engineering fraternity, in session at Lehigh University on October 11 dedicated a memorial to Dr. Edward H. Williams, Jr., its founder. This marks the forty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the fraternity at Lehigh in 1885. Dr. Williams was professor of mining engineering and geology at Lehigh when he founded the organization, retiring several years ago. The memorial, which will consist of a bowlder with a bronze tablet, will be placed in front of Williams Hall on the campus, which building was the gift of Professor Williams many years ago.

AT Colgate University the new chemical laboratory, built at a cost of $500,000, will be dedicated on October 31 and November 1. Funds for the erection of the building which is named in honor of Professor Joseph F. McGregory came from Dr. James C. Colgate, chairman of the board, and from the estate of Miss Evelyn Colgate. For forty-three years Professor McGregory was head of the chemistry department at Colgate.

IN memory of the late Stephen T. Mather, first director of the National Park Service, an oak tree was planted at the old Mather homestead at Darien, Connecticut, on October 19. Planting of trees in honor of Mr. Mather has been carried on throughout the country, singly and in groves, in widely separated portions of the country. One memorial forest of 10,000 trees was planted by the State of New York. In each of the national parks a single memorial tree was planted on July 4, Mr. Mather's birthday, by uniformed park rangers. Plans are also under way for plantings in the southern states when weather conditions are most favorable.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association notes that a group of physicians of the region about Pau (Basses-Pyrénées) celebrated recently, in that city, the memory of their compatriot, Dr. Duboué, and had affixed to his home a tablet setting forth the stages of his career. The ceremonies were presided over by Dr. Doléris, member of the Academy of Medicine and a native of this region. He recalled that Duboué, in addition to his research on typhoid and cholera, had been the first to discover that the virus of rabies finds its way from the initial wound to the brain by way of the nerves and not through the blood stream. His work was published in 1879. It was two years later that Pasteur read to the academy his own work on rabies, in which he recognized the priority of Duboué.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE British Association for the Advancement of Science has recently concluded a most successful meeting at Bristol, at which discussion has taken place as to the arrangements for the centenary meeting, to be held in London, with the gracious approval of H. M. the King, patron of the association, and under the presidency of General Smuts.

The association during its first century of existence may claim to have established itself, first as a national and more lately as an imperial institution. Its council is of opinion that, despite the steady support which it receives from its members, and the generosity

of certain individual benefactors, and of those home cities or dominions which from time to time entertain it for its annual meetings, the power the association has acquired for the advancement of science might be far more effectively exercised if it possessed a larger endowment. The council would be loath to risk narrowing the present wide field of membership and therefore of interest and usefulness by increasing the subscription for the annual meeting, though that still remains at the figure of one pound at which it was fixed in 1831, and has even been recently reduced to half that sum for junior student members. The council has therefore decided to appeal for a centenary fund of £40,000.

A first charge upon that fund or the income from it must be the expenditure appropriate to the fitting celebration of the centenary itself. In this connection it is the object of the council to make the centenary meeting an occasion for the gathering of the largest possible representative body of scientific workers from the dominions, and by this means to repay something of the debt which the association owes to those dominions whose hospitality its members have enjoyed.

Beyond this immediate object the association earnestly desires to maintain and extend its annual financial support of scientific research, to discharge fittingly the trusteeship of Darwin's house at Downe, recently entrusted to it in custody for the nation and indeed for the civilized world, and to assure the means of carrying out its imperial responsibilities. Its financial constitution has always forced it to live in a measure from hand to mouth.

The contributions towards research from the funds of the association fluctuate annually with its net balance of receipts over expenditure, and it is therefore often a matter of chance whether the association is able to support any particular research in accordance with its intrinsic importance. Not infrequently the association has to count the cost, with too much appearance of parsimony, before accepting an invitation to a particular place, having regard to the prospects of local support, or to the distance and expense involved for members who attend. Where the association is summoned to carry on its public mission, there the council feels that it should be able to go without question or limitation on financial grounds.

Those who serve the association by contributing to its program, carrying out its researches and organizing its reception at successive places of meeting, do so voluntarily, and it has been said that to voluntary service in the interests of science the whole story of the British Association stands as one great memorial. The object of the present appeal is to strengthen the organization which makes use of that service.

Contributions to the centenary fund will be gratefully acknowledged by the General Treasurer, British Association, Burlington House, London, W.1, and it is competent for donors to hypothecate their contributions, if they so desire, for research in any particular department of science or for any of the objects which have been indicated above.

F. O. BOWER, *President*
J. C. STAMP, *Hon. General Treasurer*
JOHN L. MYRES, F. J. M. STRATTON, *Hon. General Secretaries*
O. J. R. HOWARTH, *Secretary*

THE BRITISH PARASITE LABORATORY

THE London *Times* reports that delegates from twenty-two British Empire countries who attended the Imperial Entomological Conference visited the Farnham Royal Parasite Laboratory, Buckinghamshire, which was founded by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology in 1927, by means of a grant from the Empire Marketing Board, to further the control of insect pests by the biological method. The visit gains topical interest by the publication of "The Biological Control of Insect and Plant Pests," which contains the first full account of the work at Farnham Royal.

The "Parasite Zoo," as the laboratory has been called, is a converted country house used as a clearing station and breeding center for "beneficial" insects. These are dispatched to the Dominions and Colonies to attack the pests which cause enormous loss to plant and animal life. The good insects are parasites, and control the bad insects by laying their eggs in or on the pest's grubs and eggs, and then by feeding on them. In the three years of its existence the laboratory has been asked by Dominion and Colonial Governments to investigate some seventy different kinds of insect and weed pests in the hopes that parasites might be found.

It is estimated that blowflies annually destroy about 5 per cent. of the sheep of Queensland, and cost Australia £4,000,000 a year. The wheat stem sawfly did £2,500,000 worth of damage in 1926 in one province alone. America suffers so severely that a sum of £2,000,000 was recently spent by the government in one year in an effort to check the advance of a single insect, the European corn borer. This borer is now advancing into Canada. The United States has recently spent £12,000,000 in fighting five insects.

The report describes some curious devices invented by entomologists. One of these is called a "bouncing machine." Insect eggs are made to roll down a wooden chute and bounce off a small piece of tin at the bottom. An egg which has been parasitized—that is, which has another egg, laid by the parasite, inside it—has not the same capacity for bouncing as have