

Hall for more than a score of years he was training men from all over the world for service in entomology.

His combined research-room and office was adjacent to his advanced students' laboratory, and the door between was generally open. Nothing in either was too sacred for use in the other if needed. He loved to share with his pupils the joys of discovery, and they delighted to share in his enthusiasm. There was no pretense about him, no derogation of the work of others, no bickering with those in whose beliefs he could not concur. His methods were those of simplicity and directness and reverence for truth. One of his admonitions that is perhaps best remembered by those who did research work under his guidance was this: "Be sure you are right, and then look again."

In the year 1872 he studied under Dr. H. A. Hagen during the summer vacation at Harvard. In 1878 he married Anna Botsford. The year 1888-9 they spent together at the University of Leipzig. In 1879 he became for a few years entomologist for the federal government at Washington. He then returned to Cornell where he taught continuously until his retirement in 1914.

Meanwhile, he occupied his winters from 1891 to 1900 with the work of organizing the department of entomology at Stanford University, teaching at Cornell during the summer by mutual agreement between the two universities. And, as he had sent L. O. Howard ahead of him to Washington and left him there to continue in the service, so he took V. L. Kellogg with him to Stanford and left him there to carry on.

After his retirement came a dozen fruitful years, during which he rounded out his life as a productive scholar. He had previously published his "Manual for the Study of Insects," and had repeatedly revised it for many editions, and had made it the most generally serviceable entomological text-book of his generation. He had published also "How to Know the Butterflies" and "Spider Book." Now, when freed from classroom duties and office routine, he settled himself to put together in final form the ripe results of his chief entomological studies. First appeared "The Wings of Insects," and later "An Introduction to Entomology." His books were products of slow and steady growth, and they are his chief monument.

In his later years he was the recipient of many honors. His pupils established at Cornell University a Memorial Library of Entomology to bear his name. The Fourth International Entomological Congress made him an honorary member. He was an honorary member of the Entomological Society of London. He was a member of the Entomological Society of France and of the California Academy of Sciences. A number of American national societies—entomologists,

naturalists, zoologists—claimed him a member, fellow and betimes president.

In his day he taught entomology to more than 5,000 students. Practically all of these at some time or other entered the hospitable Comstock home. All the entomological world knows how John Henry and Anna Botsford Comstock worked together for more than half a century; how they supplemented and aided each other; how common were their interests; and how mutual was their labor. All know, also, how generous was their hospitality. Many savants from foreign shores were their guests. Many struggling students found under their roof-tree a second home.

Mrs. Comstock preceded her husband into the Great Unknown by half a year. Their ashes rest in a grave under an oak tree on a knoll in Lake View Cemetery at Ithaca. Within the view are the towers of the university of which they were so large a part. Outspread beneath lies Cayuga Lake and the valley they loved, with its flat woods and winding water-paths that they explored together in the days of their youth. Round about are the rugged hills of Ithaca whose insect fauna they made known to the world through intimate records and beautiful illustrations.

Their influence lives on in the hearts of thousands. One of Professor Comstock's earlier pupils, Dr. Ephraim Porter Felt, well expressed what they all feel when on March 21 he wrote:

A great teacher has passed and left an enviable record. Professor Comstock endeared himself in a most charming way to all of his students. He exercised a very profound influence in establishing teaching standards for entomology. His writings are admirable models for his successors. His life was an inspiration to all searchers for truth, and an exemplification of possibilities in this land of equal opportunity.

JAMES G. NEEDHAM

MEMORIALS

THE John Burroughs Memorial Association made April 4 the occasion for the annual meeting of the association this year and a birthday celebration in the auditorium of the American Museum of Natural History. The speakers were Professor Franklin D. Elmer, of West Hartford, Conn., and Dr. Clyde Fisher, curator of visual education and astronomy of the museum. The object of the association is the acquisition and preservation of Slabside, the house of John Burroughs, and the fostering of his teachings as a naturalist.

AT Bordighera, where Pasteur lived for several months, special ceremonies were held recently in his honor. The commemoration was attended by many Italian physicians, Frenchmen, Belgians, Americans and Jugoslavs, under the chairmanship of Professor

Forgue, of the University of Montpellier. Professor Nicola Pende, medical clinician of the University of Genoa, delivered the official address.

AN International Fund is to be raised for the erection of a monument in Rome to Carlo Forlanini, who introduced the artificial pneumothorax treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that a medallion portrait and a tablet of steel have been affixed in the pavilion of the Hôpital Cochin, Paris, where Fournier devoted twenty years to research on syphilology. The tablet recalls his research on the use of bismuth in the treatment of syphilis and on vaccination by the buccal route. At the ceremonies held in connection with the event, Professor Brindeau, chairman of the committee that sponsored the erection of the tablet, traced the career of Dr. Fournier before a group of former pupils and friends.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. SPENCER TROTTER, formerly professor of biology at Swarthmore College, died on April 11, in his seventy-second year. After teaching for thirty-eight years, Dr. Trotter retired in 1926.

PROFESSOR GEORGE SEVERANCE, head of the depart-

ment of farm management and agricultural economics and vice-dean of the College of Agriculture, State College of Washington, Pullman, died on March 8. Professor Severance graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1901, and in 1901-02 he was instructor in agriculture at that institution. In 1902 he went to the State College of Washington as instructor in agriculture and served at that institution in various positions of responsibility with only a little more than one year's interruption until his death.

DR. JOHN ANDERSON, known for his work on cerebro-spinal meningitis, died at Shanghai on March 30. At the time of his death Dr. Anderson was head of the division of medicine at the Henry Lester Institute for Medical Research, Shanghai. Previously he had been professor of medicine at Hongkong University and a Wandsworth Fellow of the London School of Tropical Medicine.

DR. WILLIAM C. MACINTOSH, a student of marine invertebrates, formerly director of the museum at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, has died, at the age of ninety-two years. Dr. MacIntosh had held positions on many government committees dealing with the shell-fisheries of the British Isles.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE CALCUTTA INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

AN article in the *British Medical Journal* on March 28 gives a description of the newly established Institute of Hygiene and Public Health in Calcutta. The proposal to establish a School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta and an Institute of Hygiene at Bombay was first made by Dr. Leonard Rogers in 1914. Six years later the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, in which teaching and research were combined, was opened. At that time a chair of hygiene was established, and a course of instruction arranged for the university diploma of public health, but this provision was soon seen to be inadequate. It was recognized there would be an increasing need, in all the Indian provinces, for specialists and workers highly trained in general hygiene, with knowledge and experience of Indian requirements. This need was emphasized by Major General J. D. Graham in his annual report as public health commissioner in 1925, and by Major General Megaw, head of the school. They discussed their plans with Dr. W. S. Carter, associate director of the Rockefeller Foundation, during his periodic tours of India and as a result the Rockefeller Foundation offered to meet the cost of acquiring the site, and to build and equip an

institute on an assurance from the government that it would defray the cost of staff and maintenance after the building was handed over.

In July, 1930, a site was acquired, and building was begun in September. A constructional committee was appointed, consisting of the public health commissioner with the Government of India, the surgeon-general with the Government of Bengal, the chief engineer with the same government, the chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, and the Accountant-General, Bengal. Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Stewart, professor of hygiene in the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, was appointed director-designate of the new institute, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. E. Baptist, assistant director, to superintend the construction and equipment. It is expected that the building will be completed by the end of this year, and that the institute will be opened for work early in 1932.

The site of the institute practically adjoins the school, with which the building will harmonize in design and appearance. The plan is based on a unit room of 25 ft. by 21 ft. The building, which will be E-shaped and four-storied, the long limb being in the center, will accommodate six sections: (1) public health administration; (2) sanitary engineering; (3)