And humility, because the greater the man the more he realizes how limited is the sphere in which he can work in the vastness of infinity. And he knows that, great as his genius may be, it would be nothing but for the work of those who have gone before him. The greatest man in science to-day is dependent upon the work of his predecessors. The search for truth is eternal and will last as long as the world. It was Sir Isaac Newton who declared: "If I have seen farther, it has been by standing on the shoulders of giants."

And there is one other thing about science and scientists. They are men who serve their generation in as great a measure as any, but you never heard of the scientific genius who became a millionaire by gain. That is one of their glories.

It is not the calling of every man to pursue science or research. But may it be your fortune to find here the man who is born for research, that something may be accomplished in this building, or may be discovered, which will run round the world and make his name famous. He will not then want material rewards. They can come to the exploiters. But long after we have mouldered into dust the name of such a man, as of those attached to these pictures, will be handed down from generation to generation as among the benefactors of mankind.

OBITUARY

JOHN ISAAC BRIQUET

BOTANICAL science has suffered a grievous loss in the death of Dr. John Isaac Briquet, late director of the Conservatoire Botanique of Geneva, who passed away on October 26, 1931, after a brief illness.

Briquet was born in Geneva in 1870, studied botany under Schwendener, Engler, Thury, Jean Müller and Alphonse de Candolle, and attained the doctorate in 1891. For the remainder of his life he was connected with the Conservatoire Botanique, first as assistant director and later as director. During his administration several of the large herbaria of Geneva were consolidated and housed in the convenient building of the Conservatoire, together with an excellent library. Remarkably rich in valuable historical material, the collection at once took a place among the leading herbaria of the world.

His first extensive research was in the taxonomy of the genus *Galeopsis;* this led to an interest in the family Labiatae which continued to his death. His taxonomic work naturally took him into many diverse fields and resulted in a long list of publications. He was keenly interested in the flora of the southern Alps, contributing largely to Burnat's "Flore des Alpes Maritimes," and in cooperation with Cavillier continuing this important work after the death of the founder. Perhaps his most important floristic work is his "Prodrome de la Flore Corse." The breadth of his botanical knowledge is shown by numerous papers in various other fields of botany, including such diverse subjects as comparative anatomy and statistical methods. A list of his published works will include about four hundred titles.

Briquet early became interested in the difficult problems of botanical nomenclature. At the international congress in Paris in 1900 he was appointed *rapporteur* of the nomenclature commission and continued in this position until his death. He was personally largely responsible for the international code adopted at Vienna in 1905 and revised at Brussels in 1910. When the questions of nomenclature were revived after the war, he attended the congress at Ithaca in 1926 and after it assumed the chief responsibility of the difficult preparation for the Cambridge congress of 1930, at which rules acceptable apparently to a large majority of botanists were adopted. Not only was his preliminary work of great value, but in the congress itself he was a power in directing and leading the thought and action of the delegates. Always cool and clear-headed, never confused by difficult questions, always understanding and in command of the situation, he did as much as or more than any other person to bring the nomenclatural discussion to a successful conclusion.

During his lifetime Briquet was the recipient of numerous honors. His doctorate thesis received the prize of the Academy of Sciences in Brussels. He was president of the Institut National Genèvois, of the Société de Physique et Sciences Naturelles de Genève and of the Société Botanique de Suisse; France admitted him to the Légion d'Honneur, and Cambridge conferred on him the doctorate *honoris causa.*

By the numerous Americans who have worked at his Conservatoire, his death is felt with especial sadness. Speaking English fluently, naturally genial in disposition, delighting to introduce visitors to the hospitality of his home, he invariably made their visit to Geneva pleasant as well as profiable.

H. A. GLEASON

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

RECENT DEATHS

DR. GEORGE I. ADAMS, head of the department of geology in the University of Alabama, died on September 8 at the age of sixty-one years.

FRANCIS LA FLESCHE, ethnologist, son of the last chief of the Omaha Indian tribe, died on September 5

at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. La Flesche worked for thirty years in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In 1910 he became associated with the Smithsonian Institution.

M. W. ALEXANDER, engineer, president of the National Industrial Conference, died on September 10, at the age of sixty-two years.

PROFESSOR KYOJI SUYEHIRO, director of the Earthquake Research Institute, Japan, died on April 9, at the age of fifty-five years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

A BRITISH LABORATORY FOR FRESH WATER BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

IN Great Britain, according to *Nature,* research on fresh water biological problems has, for many years, suffered from the lack of adequate laboratory facilities—a curious fact since so much valuable pioneer work has been done in the British Isles, particularly on the lakes. The opening of a laboratory under the control of the Fresh Water Biological Association of the British Empire has removed this drawback, and investigators wishing to pursue the various branches of fresh water research can now be assured of obtaining the requisite facilities.

The article in *Nature* reports that the laboratory is situated in Wray Castle, about three miles from Ambleside, on the north-west shore of Windermere. The lake reaches its maximum depth, just over seventy meters, about a quarter of a mile from the boathouse, and different types of inflowing streams and of shore lines are within a convenient distance. There is also a large number of streams and of smaller bodies of standing water within a short distance of the laboratory, these including examples of very diverse types, while almost the whole range of British fresh water habitats can be found within a distance of fifteen miles. There is thus abundant scope for biologists interested in plants or animals of special groups or in their habitat conditions.

The laboratory is equipped for most of the usual types of biological research. It contains ample facilities for microscopical and for experimental work, both purely physiological and also chemical. Gas for heating purposes is provided from a petrol-air installation. There is a large range of basement cellars which are used for aquaria or for storage purposes, while dark rooms are also available. The usual equipment for plankton investigation is provided, and for this and other forms of lake work a motor launch is available, as well as a smaller boat. This launch is a twenty-four-foot sea-going pinnace, fitted with gears so that very low speeds can be maintained for dredging operations. It also has a derrick and a winch driven by the motor for lifting heavy apparatus. The launch is provided with electric light and navigation lights for night work.

Persons working in the laboratory can obtain a variety of accommodation in Ambleside, and simple accommodation is available in the castle itself, rooms having now been fitted up for this purpose. Inquiries about working places and research facilities may be made to the naturalist-in-charge, Wray Castle, Ambleside, Westmoreland, or to the honorary director, Dr. W. H. Pearsall, The University, Leeds.

A WILD LIFE STATION IN THE ADIRONDACKS

THE largest gift of forest land to an educational institution in New York State has been made by Archer Milton Huntington and Mrs. Huntington, of New York City, to The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse. The forest will be known as "The Archer and Anna Huntington Wild Life Forest Station." Mrs. Huntington is the daughter of the distinguished biologist, the late Alpheus Hyatt.

The area embraces fourteen parcels of Adirondack forest land and lakes, aggregating more than 13,000 acres, located principally in Essex County in Townships 27 and 28 and partially in the Town of Newcomb. The forest is accessible from the Newcomb-Long Lake highway near Rich Lake.

The land will be used for experiment and research in relation to the habits, life histories, method of propagation and management of fish, birds, game food and fur-bearing animals by the Roosevelt Wild Life Station at the College of Forestry and also by the college directly in the promotion of forestry as an aid to game management.

In commenting on the gift Chancellor Charles W. Flint said:

> No finer tract of land for a wild life preserve could be found in New York State. The New York State College of Forestry is certainly to be congratulated on this responsibility and opportunity to develop an important phase of forestry work to which it is dedicated in its charter.
>
> It is a magnificent as well as a munificent gift on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Huntington, both of whom have long evinced an interest in wild life; indeed, that is the field in which Anna Hyatt Huntington did her earliest work as a sculptor and which includes some of her most noted work.
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> Under the careful supervision and management of the College of Forestry I believe this will become one of the