uralist, was unveiled at the Cincinnati Society of Natural History on January 18.

SIR HARRY GOSCHEN, chairman of the board of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, has received from Mr. Robert Holland Martin and the committee of the Avebury Memorial Fund a sum of £2,000 for the establishment in the school of a fund in memory of Lord Avebury, to be applied to the advancement of study and research in entomology.

SIR F. GOWLAND HOPKINS has unveiled a plaque which has been placed in the Halliburton laboratory of physiology at King's College, London, in memory of Professor W. D. Halliburton, who was professor of physiology at the College from 1890 until 1923. *Nature* writes: "When Professor Halliburton was appointed, the laboratory was on the Embankment in small and badly lit rooms where Ferrier and Lister had worked. Yet, by his enthusiasm, he managed to attract many young physiologists to the college. The present laboratory is the result of his great efforts during his tenure of office as professor of physiology." Professor Halliburton was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1891 and died on May 21, 1931, aged seventy years.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* writes from Bournemouth recently that the evidence supplied by an inscription on a gravestone in the parish churchyard of the village of Worth Matravers, near Swanage, Dorset, shows that Edward Jenner, who discovered inoculation by cowpox, or vaccination, as a preventive of smallpox, was forestalled by two years by Benjamin Jesty, a Dorset farmer. The facts are known to the medical profession, but not generally. Edward Jenner's first inoculation by cowpox is recorded as having been made on a boy in May, 1776. Jesty's gravestone inscription shows that he inoculated his wife and two sons with cowpox in 1774. The gravestone was noticed recently by a medical man now practising in Bournemouth, who was walking through Worth Matravers. The inscription relates that Benjamin Jesty "was an upright honest Man: particularly noted for having been the first Person known that introduced the Cow Pox by Inoculation, and who from his great strength of mind made the Experiment from the Cow on his Wife and two Sons in the year 1774." Adjoining Benjamin Jesty's grave is that of his wife, and the fact that she died at the age of 84 in 1824, 50 years after the experiment, proves fairly conclusively that the experiment made on her by her "strong-minded" husband did not affect her health.

RECENT DEATHS

FREDERICK E. BEACH, assistant professor of physics at Yale University, from 1895 to 1931, died in his seventieth year on April 6.

LUTHER MARION DEFOE, emeritus professor of mechanics at the University of Missouri, died on April 3, in his seventy-third year.

DR. CLARENCE ALBERT SHORE, for twenty-five years director of the North Carolina State Laboratory of Hygiene, died on February 10, at the age of sixty years.

DR. JOHN MILLAR THOMSON, emeritus professor of chemistry at King's College, London, died on March 22, at the age of eighty-four years.

WALTER EDMUND ROTH, anthropologist and curator of the British Guiana Museum, died on April 6. He was seventy-two years old.

THE death is announced of Dr. Friedrich Rinne, professor of mineralogy and petrography at Leipzig.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

PROPOSED PLANETARIUM FOR THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

F. TRUBEE DAVISON, president of the American Museum of Natural History, and George McAneny, president of the Regional Plan Association, recently discussed with Mayor O'Brien, of New York City, plans for the creation of a Planetarium Authority. Mr. Davison has also discussed the plan with Governor Lehman. The proposal has been under consideration for several years, but the plans were postponed because of lack of funds.

At a recent luncheon at the Museum, Mr. Davison explained that it was hoped to obtain state legislation that would permit the creation of a Planetarium Authority similar to the New York Port Authority, with power to issue bonds. The measure would also enable the city to transfer to the authority, for a time, some of the city-owned museum land, just north of the African Hall.

Mr. Davis said in part:

> The bill is purely a permissive measure. It does not bind the museum to take any action toward the planetarium project and it does not commit the city to endorse the project unless it is in whole-hearted accord with the museum's attitude.
>
> The reason for the measure is that we hope to borrow the money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, provided we are satisfied that the planetarium will be self-supporting; in other words, the planetarium, through admission fees, must not alone pay its own way with

respect to maintenance and so on, but must also yield enough income to retire any bonded indebtedness incurred in connection with its construction.

The reason we ask for legislation now is because it is needed in the event we determine to put the completed project before the city for further action.

Tentative plans call for a planetarium similar to the Adler Planetarium in Chicago. It would seat 600 persons. Though admission would be charged until the bonds have been paid, school children would be admitted free at specified times, when they attended as part of their classroom work.

WEATHER STATION ON MT. WACHUSETT

ON this isolated peak in central Massachusetts, 2,018 feet above sea-level, a new meteorological station has been established under the auspices of Blue Hill Observatory, Harvard University, in connection with the work of the International Polar Year. Unlike the Mt. Washington Observatory, however, there will not be resident observers. A meteorograph, designed and built by Professor S. P. Fergusson to run two or three months without attention, is keeping the record of wind direction and velocity, atmospheric pressure, temperature and humidity.

According to a news release of Science Service, permission to install the apparatus in the fire lookout's tower on the top of the hotel on Mt. Wachusett was granted by Everett W. Needham, superintendent of the Wachusett State Reservation. The meteorograph and the exposed elements were prepared and adapted by F. B. Towle and his son, Philip, of Holden, Massachusetts, who will also look after the station weekly.

The wind vane and three-cup anemometer, loaned by the U. S. Weather Bureau, are exposed a few feet above the top of the tower and are connected to the pens which record the wind direction and velocity on the large drum of the meteorograph in the fire-lookout room. Under the eaves of the summit-house tower, the temperature and humidity elements are exposed in a louvered box to protect them from the full force of the gales that beset this summit. A coil of brass and steel is indicating the temperature, while a bundle of 150 strands of child's hair, prepared by Clifford L. Davis, of Worcester, operates the humidity recorder. The motion of these elements is transmitted several feet to the pens on the recorder by means of 100-year-old light wooden connecting rods from an old church organ which are hung on sewing machine needles.

Mt. Wachusett stands alone and is exposed to more or less frequent high winds. Mt. Washington, 127 miles away, is sometimes visible in extremely clear weather, and Blue Hill, 45 miles distant, is also in sight. Ice storms occur quite often. At the beginning of this month, the east side of the hotel was plastered with almost solid ice, two to three inches thick.

Mt. Wachusett is characterized by a strong edition of the typical ever-changing New England weather. It is intermediate between the arctic character of Mt. Washington and the more temperate weather of Blue Hill, where are the other two mountain and hill top stations of New England. These three stations will help to show how sudden weather changes progress over New England.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN

THE twenty-second Annual Report of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden records the facts that the garden closed the year without a deficit and with more than $11,400 added to its permanent endowment fund and with the 1933 budget balanced. The director points out that this accomplishment has been made possible only by the most rigid economies.

During 1932, there was a registered attendance of 1,307,964, which was an increase of more than 200,925 over the preceding year. The registered attendance for May (232,737) was nearly half the attendance for the entire year of 1924. The week-end attendance of May 14 and 15 was 38,804.

4,555 packets of seeds of American wild flowers were supplied to more than 120 gardens in more than 20 foreign countries. The request for these packets of seeds was about 500 in excess of the garden's ability to respond.

During the year, lectures, addresses, informal talks and class exercises reached a total number of 1,762. 780 adults were enrolled in classes and 597 children. Teachers from the public schools brought more than 41,000 pupils to the garden for instruction, and 6,105 teachers were supplied with living plant material and sterilized agar for class work for the instruction of 257,527 pupils. 740 potted plants were placed in the classrooms of public schools and more than 670,000 packets of seeds were supplied to pupils for planting in school and home gardens. The school service of the Brooklyn Garden now extends to all five boroughs of Greater New York.

Progress in the research program of the garden is also recorded covering the subjects of plant pathology, genetics and plant breeding, forest pathology, ecology and systematic botany. Eight research students were registered during the year. Progress in the development and beautifying of the grounds is also recorded.

The library of the garden now has more than 17,450 volumes and more than 30,900 bound pamphlets. The library of the American Fern Society is now deposited there. In contrast to the experience of many organizations and many institutions, the garden re-