from the latter institution in 1895. He began his academic career, the following year, as an assistant in the zoology department of his Alma Mater under the leadership of Professor David S. Kellicott, and as lecturer in embryology in the old Ohio Medical University. He carried this double load of teaching for many years. In 1902 he became professor of histology and embryology in the Medical School, and in 1908 professor of zoology and entomology in the Ohio State University. He was appointed professor of anatomy in 1914. During the summer of 1924–27, he conducted classes in neurology at the University of California.

It falls to the lot of few men to excel as a teacher and an investigator, but Professor Landacre's ability in both was soon recognized. He developed early in his career an interest in comparative neurology. This interest was sustained and stimulated by Dr. C. J. Herrick, who was during this period professor of zoology at Denison University, a neighboring institution. At Professor Herrick's suggestion he began a study of the origin of the functional components of cranial ganglia. After Professor Herrick was called to the chair of neurology in the University of Chicago, this association was continued. Professor Landacre studied at Chicago during the summer periods and received the Ph.D. degree in 1914. It was a happy circumstance that Dr. G. E. Coghill, who was also just beginning a study of the nervous system from the standpoint of its functional components, filled the vacancy at Denison University. His association with these distinguished neurologists determined definitely the course of his subsequent researches, for he undertook the task of studying the mode of development of the functional patterns of the nervous system, as revealed by these men in their investigations. His contributions in this field have dealt chiefly with the origin of ganglion components, the behavior of ectodermal placodes and the origin and fate of the neural crest. The recent verification of many of his findings by L. S. Stone, using experimental methods, was a source of great satisfaction to him.

It is difficult to comprehend the services of this man to the Ohio State University. During his thirty-eight years of service, he came in contact with thousands of students, who remember him as a profound thinker and a great but critical teacher. When the Ohio Medical University was incorporated in the Ohio State University as its College of Medicine, he was offered the post of professor of anatomy and chairman of the department. He accepted the appointment on condition that the Department of Anatomy be placed upon a proper academic basis. In the reorganization of the Medical School he pleaded vigorously for the establishment of university standards in all its various departments, clinical as well as preclinical. In the ensuing years, whatever he believed was beneficial to the Medical School as a whole, he vigorously championed, but as vigorously opposed any move to strengthen one department at the expense of another or any effort to modify or expand in personnel or student body if it meant a sacrifice of scholastic standards.

He was also deeply interested in pre-medical and pre-dental education. He served faithfully on curriculum committees and strove zealously to improve the training of pre-medical and pre-dental students. At his recommendation, the Department of Anatomy took over the teaching of comparative vertebrate anatomy and embryology in order to establish a closer correlation between pre-medical and medical anatomy —an arrangement which although unique has won the commendation and admiration of all his colleagues in American medical schools.

His most outstanding personal traits were his loyalty to his friends, his scientific sincerity, his devotion to and his admiration for scientific investigators, his adherence to principles without fear or favor, and his hatred of academic ballyhoo and hypocrisy.

R. A. K.

## RECENT DEATHS

DR. HOWARD AYERS, from 1899 to 1904 president of the University of Cincinnati, formerly professor of biology at the University of Missouri, died on October 17, at the age of seventy-two years.

MAJOR R. Y. STUART, chief of the U. S. Forest Service, died on October 23 from a fall from a window on the seventh floor of the down-town building housing the national headquarters of the service. Major Stuart was fifty years old.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON MCCALLIE, since 1908 state geologist of Georgia, died on October 26, at the age of seventy-seven years.

DR. NELSON C. DAVIS, a member of the field staff of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, an expert on yellow fever, died at Bahia, Brazil, on October 21, at the age of forty-one years.

DR. ALEXANDER QUACKENBOSS, since 1920 professor of ophthalmology at Harvard Medical School, died on October 27, at the age of sixty-seven years.

DR. ERNST VON KESSELER, employed in the plant protection department of the I. G. Werk at Leverkusen am Rhein, died suddenly in Cologne on August 29, 1933, at the age of thirty years. He spent 1930–

1931 at the Blandy Experimental Farm of the University of Virginia and 1931–1932 at the Experiment Station of the Association of Hawaiian Pineapple Canners in Honolulu as exchange student under the auspices of the Institute of International Education.

DR. LEON CHARLES ALBERT CALMETTE, subdirector of the Pasteur Institute, died on October 29, at the age of seventy years.

PAUL PAINLEVÉ, professor of analytical and celestial mechanics at the Ecole Polytechnique at the Sorbonne, Paris, three times premier of France, died suddenly on October 29, in his seventieth year.

# SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF AFRICA

ACCORDING to the London *Times*, an international conference to consider measures for the protection of the fauna and flora of Africa met in London on October 31, in the Moses Room at the House of Lords. Lord Onslow, who was also the chief delegate of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, presided.

The government was also represented by Sir William Gowers, senior crown agent for the colonies; Sir Arnold Hodson, the governor of Sierra Leone, and Mr. A. B. Acheson, of the Colonial Office. There were also representatives of the governments of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Governments represented included the governments of Abyssinia, Belgium, Egypt, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The governments of India, the Netherlands and the United States had nominated observers to attend the conference. The secretary was Mr. Francis Hemming, joint secretary of the Economic Advisory Council. Assistant secretary of the conference was D. H. F. Rickett, assistant of the Economic Advisory Council. The address of the secretariat is 2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

The conference drew up a revised international convention for the protection of the fauna and flora of Africa. It will be recalled that a resolution was passed at the International Congress for the Protection of Nature, which was held in Paris in the summer of 1931, urging that the question of the negotiation of a new international convention should be considered by the powers concerned.

A draft convention had been prepared by the British government and circulated to the other governments participating in the conference to be used as a basis for discussion. This draft contains suggestions for an agreed declaration of principle on the subject of the establishment of national sanctuaries in which wild animals and plants may be preserved with due regard to the interests of the native inhabitants of the various territories concerned. It contemplates the adoption of concerted measures of control designed to restrict the killing of some of the rarer species of animals in Africa, and to prohibit the unregulated traffic in trophies obtained from such animals. It also deals with various objectionable methods of hunting and other practises which have a destructive effect upon wild life, and is designed to secure cooperation between the various administrations concerned and the free exchange of information on all questions relating to the protection of the natural fauna and flora of Africa.

It was expected that the plenary sessions of the conference would be held in public.

## AWARD OF THE JOHN FRITZ MEDAL

THE John Fritz Gold Medal, highest of American engineering honors, has been awarded to the late John Ripley Freeman, of Providence, Rhode Island, as an "engineer preeminent in the fields of hydraulics and water supply, fire insurance economics and analysis of earthquake effects."

The award was made posthumously because of the sudden death of Mr. Freeman on October 6, 1932, during the procedure for his selection as a medalist. According to an announcement made by the Board of Award:

> Mr. Freeman made outstanding contributions to water power, water supply and other branches of hydraulic engineering, to fire preventive construction and protection of industrial buildings and to the investigation of earthquakes from scientific, structural and insurance points of view.
>
> A close friend has said that his earthquake study is an engineering contribution of the first magnitude, possibly, ultimately, to be recognized as his greatest achievement. These studies were pointed in part to getting an original basis for writing earthquake insurance, and in part to obtaining a better understanding of construction, both architectural and engineering, to resist earthquakes. He broadened the view and improved the method of attack of scientists in fundamental studies of earthquakes.

Mr. Freeman, whose activities extended all over the United States, to Panama, to China, and to other countries, was born at West Bridgeton, Maine, on July 27, 1855. He was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in June, 1876, with the degree of bachelor of science.