

## OTAGO INSTITUTE.

FIRST MEETING: *14th May, 1901.*

Mr. G. M. Thomson, F.L.S., President, in the chair.

Amended rules consistent with the practice of the Institute were submitted to the meeting and adopted without discussion, and, on the motion of Mr. F. R. Chapman, it was resolved, "That the Institute proceed to incorporate under the Unclassified Societies Act."

*New Members.*—Professor Park, Dr. Marshall, and Messrs. D. B. Waters, D. E. Theomin, E. R. Smith, and W. H. Smith.

The Chairman reported the progress that had been made in the direction of the establishment of a fish-hatchery.

The Government department had, he said, met them very fairly in the way of facilitating progress. A site had been selected opposite Portobello, and steps had been taken towards acquiring the necessary land. When this was done he presumed the Government would take steps to incorporate a small working body to carry on the station.

Mr. F. R. Chapman exhibited a very valuable collection of stone implements from different parts of the world, including, for the sake of comparison, some New Zealand examples.

The most notable of the exhibits were three from Sweden belonging to the Neolithic age. There were also some recent ones from New Guinea, one of which was remarkably symmetrical and was finished with the greatest care. Amongst other things, comparison was made between a jade implement from New Guinea and some polished stone implements of different size but similar make from Italy. The explanatory remarks proved most interesting, and were applauded. One of the specimens from Italy, Mr. Chapman remarked, was most probably fully ten thousand years old, and yet it was as well preserved as if it had been made within the last twenty years.

Dr. Colquhoun delivered an address, giving an account of recent researches in "The Relations of Mosquitoes to Malarial Fever."

### ABSTRACT.

The subject was a technical one, but it was dealt with in a manner which made it clear and interesting to all, the history and results of the researches made by men of science in Italy, France, India, and England being mentioned. The subject of malaria, the speaker said, was, fortunately for the people of New Zealand, merely of academical interest, though throughout the British Empire malarial fever was second only to tuberculosis in its ravages. It was very prevalent and largely fatal in India, and it was quite impossible to state the number who were attacked by and died of this fever in Africa. In Italy whole