dents. Interest in his students, however, did not cease with the lecture or the laboratory. He was ever ready to listen sympathizingly and indulgently to those students who were in distress, and to all such he gave liberally of his time and purse. This conscientious devotion to duty and unselfish human interest endeared him to the students and alumni. It came as a great shock to all when, after a delightful summer of European travel and the resumption of his academic duties, apparently in his usual good health, he was attacked by a slow fever which confined him to the house after but a few days of activity. The trouble was diagnosed finally as tuberculosis. He received his first warning that he had this insidious disease in his system when he was a student in Germany, but had apparently fully recovered from this earlier attack. It was hoped that a year's leave of absence and careful nursing would restore him to health and the resumption of a part at least of his former activities. Toward the end of January, however, his heart became seriously affected, and he failed rapidly until the end came peacefully on the morning of the sixth of February.

Professor William T. Sedgwick, a lifelong friend and one of the pallbearers at his funeral, paid a fitting tribute to his memory when he said, "His was a unique, lovable and altogether charming personality. Kindness and friendship such as his life exemplified could no further go. He was critical, yet just; fearless yet considerate of others; honest to a fault; a hard worker; and to a degree nowadays unusual, an accomplished and cultivated gentleman."

W. L. JENNINGS
WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

HENRY PICKERING BOWDITCH

THE following memorial note on the life and services of Professor Henry P. Bowditch has been prepared for the American Physiological Society by a committee of its members:

At the death of Henry Pickering Bowditch there passed away a man who had notable influence on the development of medical and biological science in America. He was born in Boston, April 4, 1840, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1861. As a graduate he began the study of chemistry in the Lawrence Scientific School, but left, in November, 1861, to become second lieutenant in the First Massachusetts Cavalry, then starting for the front. After loyal and chivalrous service to his country during the remaining three and a half years of the Civil War, he resumed his studies in Harvard University and received, in 1868, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereupon he went to France and Germany to learn from the masters of his chosen science, physiology, the aims and methods of research. Filled with the spirit of Bernard and Ludwig, he returned to the Harvard Medical School in 1871, and established the first American physiological laboratory for the use of students, a laboratory which soon proved hospitable to investigators in every phase of experimental medicine. For thirty-five years he was an energetic and inspiring teacher, and a leader in investigation. His studies of the peculiar functions of cardiac muscle, the indefatigability of nerves, the knee-jerk and conditions affecting it, the force of ciliary activity, and the growth of children, illustrate the range and originality of his researches. Apparatus invented by him and widely used in physiological laboratories attest his mechanical ingenuity. He was one of the founders of the American Physiological Society and was its second president. The traditions of the society, particularly its character as an association to encourage research, are largely the result of his initiative. His example and his genuine appreciation of new work as it was reported at meetings of the society were a wholesome stimulus to young men beginning physiological investigation.

To the larger interests of medicine he rendered important service by promoting reforms in medical education, notably by advocating and helping to introduce the four years' required course, and later by strongly urging greater freedom of election in medical study. The Harvard Medical School he served as Dean for a decade of important growth, and the development of the school will long con-

tinue in directions which his wisdom foresaw. Among the most valuable of his activities was his repeated defense of animal experimentation against unreasonable legislative restrictions, an activity in which he secured victories likely to preserve freedom of medical research for many years to come.

The honors received by Dr. Bowditch were many. He was a member of numerous learned societies in this country and abroad. He was a doctor of science at the University of Cambridge, and a doctor of laws at Edinburgh, Toronto, Pennsylvania and Harvard. In 1900 he was president of the Triennial Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons.

With sure and sober judgment Dr. Bowditch combined vigor and readiness of action which made him a natural leader. He was a never-failing source of stimulation and encouragement to all progressive movements aimed at professional and civic improvement, and his mind was fertile with ingenious and effective ways to secure the accomplishment of worthy ends. These qualities of leadership were combined with other qualities—keen interest, unfailing courtesy, fairness and good will—that won for him not only the friendship and life-long devotion of the foremost men of medical science in this country and abroad, but also the affection of his students and close associates. From the days of his youth, when he began the struggle for ideals, to his last years of failing strength, he met what life brought him with courage and cheerful humor; and he passed away as much loved for the beauty and strength of his character, as he was admired for his achievements.

S. WEIR MITCHELL,
RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN,
WILLIAM H. HOWELL,
WALTER B. CANNON

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE council met at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, April 18, 1911, at 5 P.M.

Mr. Minot reported the following from the Committee on Policy:

1. To recommend to the council that it look with favor upon the holding of a Pacific Coast meeting in the summer of 1915 and of extending this meeting to the Hawaiian and the Philippine Islands.

2. To recommend to the council that it (the council) recommend to the next general committee that the meeting of 1913–14 be held at Atlanta, Ga., postponing the proposed meeting at Toronto until a later year.

The council adopted the above resolutions.

The secretary of Section I reported nominations of officers for that section as follows:

Vice-president and Chairman—Oscar P. Austin.
Secretary—Seymour C. Loomis.

These nominees were elected.

On motion by Mr. Cattell, the permanent secretary was instructed to inform the officers of the societies usually meeting with the American Economic Association that the American Association would view with pleasure closer relations between this association and these societies and would be glad to have them represented upon our council.

The permanent secretary made announcement as to the preliminary work which has been accomplished so far by the local executive committee for the Washington Meeting.

It was suggested that it would be advisable to instruct the secretaries of the sections, prior to the long vacation, concerning the general interest sessions.

Messrs. Minot and Welch were appointed as a committee of the council to ask President Taft for some official recognition of the coming Washington meeting.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

AT the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences on April 20, the following were elected to membership: Edward Emerson Barnard, astronomer, Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis.; Edward Burr Van Vleck, professor of mathematics, University of Wisconsin; John Fillmore Hayford, director of the College of Engineering, Northwestern University; Edwin Herbert Hall, professor of physics, Harvard University; Julius Oscar Steiglitz, professor of chemistry, University of Chicago; Bertram Borden Boltwood, pro-