

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

This World War probably will cost hundreds of thousands, and it may cost millions of our men. It will require many billions of our treasure. This will put a heavy burden upon succeeding generations. The dreadful costs of the war we must bear. Should we not therefore gain everything possible from the experiences of the war? The vast savings due to more scientific production and distribution, if continued after the war, will in large measure, indeed, they may completely, carry not only the interest load imposed upon us, but even furnish a certain amount each year toward the liquidation of the principal. Without being able to demonstrate it, I believe it probable, that if, following the war, wise governmental regulation is continued for essential commodities as well as the utilities, the savings of the people may be sufficient to meet the money cost of the war. Nothing can compensate for the losses in men.

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SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

AMOS PEASLEE BROWN

RESOLUTIONS were passed at the last meeting of the faculty of the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania on the death of Professor Amos P. Brown as follows:

WHEREAS: In the death of Amos Peaslee Brown, for many years the professor of mineralogy and geology in the Towne Scientific School, the university has lost an honored and able scholar and original investigator; the faculty of the Towne Scientific School wishes to record its sense of the loss to this faculty and to the university, and to express also its sympathy to Professor Brown's family.

Amos Peaslee Brown was born in Germantown, December 3, 1864. He graduated from the Towne Scientific School in 1886, with the degree

of Bachelor of Science; he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1893. He subsequently became by advancement through various grades professor of mineralogy and geology in the University of Pennsylvania, holding this position until his retirement in the winter of 1916-17.

Dr. Brown was a man who by his fine personal character and high aims, and by his lovable disposition won warm and enduring friendships. His work while well known among scientific men did not attract publicity; he did not wish that it should, he was rather of the scholarly type which quietly, studiously and accurately pursues his chosen field. By reason of his philosophic and analytic mind, Dr. Brown was able to make specific application of his knowledge to the problems of other fields of science besides his more immediate one of the geological sciences.

His work carried him into the laboratory and field alike. He was the first geologist to visit and report on the geological formations of considerable general geological importance. He was at intervals connected with the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania. His papers cover a wide reach of general and specific scientific character.

Among the most notable recent investigations in America was the work done by Professor Brown in the field of crystallography; specifically the investigations in the classes of crystals found in the hemoglobins of the entire range of the vertebrate animals. In the course of this investigation Dr. Brown prepared, examined and calculated the functions of thousands of intricate and minute crystals, deducing from them conclusions highly important alike to organic and inorganic science. This work, carried out in collaboration with Professor Reichert, of this university, is one of the greatest contributions to exact science ever made in this country and is a lasting adornment to the fame of the University of Pennsylvania.

This faculty, therefore, in the realization of the loss to the entire university in the untimely death of their late colleague, passes this resolution of its appreciation of the man and of the loss to the University of Pennsylvania.

WORK OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS¹

IN March, 1917, the committee arranged, in conjunction with the National Research Coun-

¹ From the annual report of the executive committee of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.