

engaged in a study of the bacteriology of influenza he was stricken and died with pneumonia in a few days.

Captain Mathers was a fine, lofty-minded, lovable young man, of rare enthusiasm for work, and a remarkable efficiency. He had committed himself to research and his early death is a great loss to medicine.

LUDVIG HEKTOEN

ARTEMAS MARTIN

DR. ARTEMAS MARTIN, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, died on November 7, 1918, after an illness of two weeks, in the eight-fourth year of his life. He was born on a farm in Steuben County, New York, on August 3, 1835. Four winters in the schools of Venango County, Pennsylvania, comprised all his schooling. Wood-chopping, oil-well drilling and farming—with four winters as a district teacher—made up his work until the age of fifty. The little leisure afforded by such work was devoted to the study of mathematics.

Early in life he began contributing problems and solutions to various magazines. In 1877, while engaged in market gardening for a livelihood, he began the editing and publishing of the *Mathematical Visitor* and in 1882 he followed this up with the *Mathematical Magazine*. Not only did he do the editing and publishing of these magazines, but for financial reasons was compelled to do the type setting also. That he did this well is evidenced by the character of the mathematical typography of his journals.

Aside from articles in his own magazines, he contributed a large number of papers to various mathematical journals here and abroad. His writings dealt chiefly with properties of triangles, logarithms, properties of numbers, diophantine analysis, probability and elliptic integrals. He was an authority on early mathematical text-books and collaborated with Dr. Greenwood in the "Notes on the History of American Text-Books on Arithmetic."

Dr. Martin's mathematical abilities received

wide recognition. In 1877, Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M., Rutgers honored him with a Ph.D., in 1882, and in 1885 Hillsdale made him an LL.D. Numerous learned societies, both here and abroad, honored him with membership.

In 1885, Dr. Martin was appointed librarian of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, where his wide knowledge of mathematics made him of great service. In 1898 he was made computer in the Division of Tides, which place he held until his death.

Personally, he was a man of very prepossessing appearance. Of simple tastes and exhibiting few of the limitations of the pioneer period through which he passed the first fifty years of his life, he exemplified most of its robust virtues. Fond of home life and children he denied himself marriage that he might care for his parents and sisters. Traveling scarcely at all, he was well known to American mathematicians of the previous generation who found him an agreeable and companionable man.

Dr. Martin's memory is to be fittingly perpetuated in the Artemas Martin Library of the American University at Washington, D. C. This library, consisting principally of mathematical works, and given by Dr. Martin to the American University shortly before his death, was considered one of the finest private collections in America. At the same university there is also to be an Artemas Martin Lectureship in mathematics and physics, endowed by Dr. Martin.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE BEQUESTS OF MRS. SAGE

THE will of Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage, disposes of an estate estimated at \$50,000,000, of which more than \$40,000,000 is to be distributed among charitable, educational and religious institutions. It is said that since the death of her husband, Mrs. Sage had given between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 to various institutions and charities, using part of the principal, as well as the income, of the Sage estate in these benefactions.

The estate is divided into fifty-two equal parts for convenience in distributing the residue among the various charities named in the instrument. Each of these parts is valued at approximately \$800,000.

The will contains the following clause relating to these legacies: "It is my desire that each religious, educational and charitable corporation, which may receive a share of my residuary estate shall use the whole or part of such legacy received by it for some purpose which will commemorate the name of my husband, but I simply express this as a desire and do not impose it as a condition on my gift." Certain sums given by Mrs. Sage in her lifetime to institutions and organizations are to be deducted from the amounts to be distributed from the residue, which is to be divided as follows:

Russell Sage Foundation, \$5,600,000; Troy Female Seminary, Woman's Hospital in the state of New York, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of America (woman's executive committee), Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, New York City Mission and Tract Society, American Bible Society, Children's Aid Society, Charity Organization Society, \$1,600,000; Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers, \$800,000; Metropolitan Museum of Art and The American Museum of Natural History, \$1,600,000 each; New York Botanical Garden, New York Zoological Society, New York Public Library, Troy Polytechnic Institute, Union College, Schenectady, \$800,000 each; Syracuse University, \$1,600,000; Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., New York University, Yale University, Amherst College, Williams College, Dartmouth College, Princeton University, Barnard College, Bryn Mawr College, Vassar College, Smith College, Wellesley College, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York, State Charities Aid Association and Hampton Institute, \$800,000 each.

The will then gives the following specific legacies to public institutions:

Troy Female Seminary, \$50,000; Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New York, \$125,000; Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, \$50,000; Board of

Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America (Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions), \$25,000; Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, \$25,000; New York City Mission and Tract Society (Woman's Board), \$20,000; New York Female Auxiliary Bible Society, \$10,000; Children's Aid Society of the City of New York, \$10,000; Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, \$20,000; First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, \$10,000; First Presbyterian Church at Sag Harbor, \$10,000; Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children of the City of New York, \$25,000; New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, \$25,000; Home for the Friendless, \$100,000; New York Exchange for Women's Work, \$25,000; Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, \$25,000; Ladies' Christian Union of the City of New York, \$100,000; Working Women's Protective Union, \$10,000; Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, \$25,000; Salvation Army, \$25,000; Park College, \$100,000; Idaho Industrial Institute, \$200,000; Old Ladies' Home at Syracuse, \$25,000; Northfield Schools (Northfield Seminary and Mount Hermon Boys' School), \$100,000; Middlebury College, \$100,000; Rutgers College, \$100,000; Y. M. C. A. of the City of New York, \$100,000; Y. W. C. A. of the City of New York, \$100,000; Mount Sinai Hospital, \$100,000; Syracuse University, \$100,000; Hampton Institute, \$100,000.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION

THE following statement has been adopted unanimously by the Inter-Allied Conference on the future of International Organization in Science, which met at Burlington House under the auspices of the Royal Society on October 9. It is intended to serve as a preamble to a number of resolutions, dealing with the withdrawal of the Allied nations from existing international associations and the formation of new ones to take their place. The confirmation of the academies represented at the Conference is required before the text of the resolutions can be made public:

When more than four years ago the outbreak of war divided Europe into hostile camps, men of science were still able to hope that the conclusion of peace would join at once the broken threads; and that the present enemies might then once more be able to meet in friendly conference, uniting their efforts to advance the interests of science. For ever since the revival of learning in the Middle Ages, the