Chemical Company, the Grasselli Chemical Company, and from the National Aniline Company. All of these have been found to work satisfactorily as a counterstain with the hæmatoxylin. They all seem to be more concentrated, however, than the Grübler product and have a tendency to overstain, especially if used in alcoholic solution. In aqueous solution, although they give a slightly browner color than Grübler's Orange G, they have proved very satisfactory. Any tendency to overstain can be counteracted by using weaker solutions. The results are not yet complete but are very encouraging so far as they go.

PYRONIN

Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a good American source of pyronin, which is now considerably used in the Pappenheim stain and as a counterstain in the Gram technic. Only two samples have so far been tested under the direction of the committee, one from Providence Chemical Company and the other from the National Aniline Company. The former proves satisfactory, the latter less so. Other concerns list this stain, but their products have not yet been tested. More work on this stain is now in progress.

S. I. KORNHAUSER
F. W. MALLORY
F. G. NOVY
L. W. SHARP
H. J. CONN
Chairman
Committee on Standardization of Stains,
National Research Council
GENEVA, N. Y.

GEORGE BRUCE HALSTED

GEORGE BRUCE HALSTED, son of Oliver Spencer and Adela (Meeker) Halsted, was born at Newark, N. J., November 25, 1853. He received the degrees of A.B. (1875) and A.M. at Princeton, and Ph.D. (1879) at Johns Hopkins.

For a few years he was instructor in post-graduate mathematics at Princeton, then (1884-1903) professor of mathematics in the University of Texas. Here he rendered with marked success his most important services as a teacher of mathematics. After leaving this institution he was professor of mathematics at St. John's College, Md. (1903), and at Kenyon College, Ohio (1903-6), and finally at Colorado State Teachers' College (1906-12), when he retired from teaching and devoted himself to practical work in electrical engineering. Six or seven years later his health began to fail and in 1921 it broke down completely, so that he could not do any work. He spent his last few months in hospitals and sanitariums, and finally passed away, March 16, 1922, at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York.

After retiring from teaching, Dr. Halsted continued his labors in the field of mathematics so far as his occupation permitted, nor did he abandon them, even after his failing health had become serious, until further work was physically impossible.

At Johns Hopkins he studied under Sylvester, for whom he had the greatest admiration and from whom he seems to have imbibed the view that, whatever else mathematics may be, it is poetry. To this fact may possibly be due his inclination to employ poetic diction in discussing mathematical subjects.

Dr. Halsted was preeminently a geometrician, though he wrote some articles on higher mathematics. He was an ardent devotee of non-Euclidean geometry. Some of his utterances justify the opinion that he believed, not only that space is a genus comprising more than one species, but that our space is actually non-Euclidean and (with Riemann) that, though boundless, space may be finite. He wrote several works on geometry (including mensuration) one of which was translated and republished in France. He wrote many articles for periodicals, most of them on non-Euclidean geometry. He also contributed articles to the *Century Dictionary* and the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. He translated a good many works, written in different modern languages and two written in Latin—Bolyai (the well-known *Appendix*) and Saccheri (*Euclides Vindicatus*). He seemed to attach more importance to his having translated these two works and Lobatschewsky's non-Euclidean geometry than to anything else he ever did. When he was compelled to cease from work of any kind he

was preparing a translation of Saccheri's *Logica Demonstrativa* from a copy which he believed to be the only one extant.

He married Margaret Swearingen, who, with three sons, survives him.

ARTHUR M. HUMPHREYS
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE FOULERTON PROFESSORSHIP AND STUDENTSHIPS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY[1]

THE Council of the Royal Society gives notice that it has created the Foulerton research professorship, and that the appointment of a professor will be made on the advice of a committee of fellows called "The Foulerton Research Fund Managing Committee." The stipend will be £1,400 a year, and the duty of the holder of the professorship will be to conduct, in a place approved by the committee, such original researches in medicine or the contributory sciences, on lines approved by the committee, as shall be calculated to promote the discovery of the causes of disease and the relief of human suffering. The appointment will be in the first place for five years, but may be renewed for further periods of not more than five years at a time. The normal retiring age will be 60, but a professor may be continued in exceptional cases for a further specified period. Arrangements are being made for superannuation under the federated superannuation system for universities, and the professor will be required to devote the whole of his time to research. The holder of a paid academic or other scientific appointment may, however, be nominated, provided the committee is satisfied that the duties of such other appointment occupy only a subsidiary portion of the applicant's time and that its retention would not interfere with the discharge of the duties of the professorship as essentially a whole-time research appointment. In such case the committee would recommend a reduction of the stipend, of such amount, however, as shall not reduce the total annual income of the professor from his paid appointment and from the fund below £1,400. The appointment will only be made if candidates of sufficient distinction present themselves. The Royal Society also gives notice that it is prepared to appoint one or more Foulerton research students. The duties of a Foulerton research student will be to conduct researches in medicine or the contributory sciences under the supervision and control of the committee, to whom the student will be required to report from time to time on the progress of his work. The studentship will be for three years, but may be renewed from year to year until it has been held for a maximum period of six years from the first award. In recommending a person for appointment as student, the committee will have in view the expressed wish of the donor that awards should be made especially to young workers. The stipend is £700 a year, and a studentship will normally be regarded as a whole-time appointment, but in exceptional cases the holder may be allowed to retain a paid teaching post; in that case the committee may recommend the payment of such stipend as it may think fit. A candidate may be called upon to show that he or she is and that his or her father and paternal grandfather are, or were at the date of the respective deaths, of British nationality. Applications for the professorship or studentship, for both of which members of either sex will be eligible, must reach the Royal Society not later than October 31 next.

[1] From the *British Medical Journal*.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

IN THE FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY

Joseph T. Singewald, Jr., Ph.D., associate professor, to be professor of economic geology.

IN THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Frederick W. Lee, Ph.D., associate, to be associate professor of electrical engineering.

J. Trueman Thompson, B.S. in Eng., associate, to be associate professor of civil engineering.

IN THE FACULTY OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

William W. Ford, M.D., associate professor, to be professor of bacteriology.

Carroll G. Bull, M.D., associate professor, to be professor of immunology.