President Ernest D. Burton, baptist theologian, president of University of Chicago.

President Henry Churchill King, congregationalist, Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio.

Dr. Robert E. Brown, congregationalist, First Congregational Church, Waterbury, Connecticut.

Bishop Francis John McConnell, methodist, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Peter Ainslie, disciple, Christian Temple, Baltimore, Maryland.

SCIENTISTS

Charles D. Walcott, retiring president of the National Academy of Sciences, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and head of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History.

Edwin Grant Conklin, head of the department of zoology, Princeton University.

James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University.

John Merle Coulter, head of the department of botany, University of Chicago.

Michael I. Pupin, head of the department of electromechanics, Columbia University.

William James Mayo, Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, Rochester, Minnesota.

George David Birkhoff, head of the department of mathematics, Harvard University.

Arthur A. Noyes, director of the Gates Chemical Laboratory, California Institute of Technology.

William Wallace Campbell, director of Lick Observatory and president-elect of the University of California.

John J. Carty, vice-president in charge of research, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Robert A. Millikan, director of Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics.

William Henry Welch, director of the School of Hygiene and Public Health, The Johns Hopkins University.

John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Gano Dunn, chairman of the National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

MEN OF AFFAIRS

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

James John Davis, Secretary of Labor.

David F. Houston, ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois.

John Sharp Williams, ex-United States Senator, Mississippi.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, commander United States Naval Forces in European waters during the World War.

Harry Bates Thayer, president, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive committee, Southern Pacific Railway.

Frank Vanderlip, ex-president of the National City Bank of New York.

Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF PROFESSOR JOHN TROWBRIDGE

THE following minute on the life and services of Professor Trowbridge was placed upon the records of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at the meeting of April 10, 1923:

John Trowbridge was born in Boston on August 5, 1843, the son of John Howe Trowbridge and Adeline Trowbridge. At the age of eighteen, after attending the Boston Latin School, he entered the Lawrence Scientific School by special arrangement, without any previous scientific training whatsoever. In spite of this disadvantage and the further handicap of a serious financial burden, he graduated with the degree of S.B., *summa cum laude*, in 1865. This brilliant success at Harvard doubtless decided the choice of his profession. Decision must have been difficult, since his interest at that time lay fully as much in the direction of art and literature (which remained delightful avocations) as in the direction of science.

From 1866 to 1869 he was a tutor in physics in Harvard College, and during the following year served as assistant professor of physics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He returned in 1870 to Harvard, where he remained, at first (for ten years) as assistant professor, and afterwards as full professor, until the date of his resignation in 1910—a continuous service of forty years. He received the degree of S.D. in 1873, in 1888 was appointed Rumford professor, and on his resignation became Rumford professor *emeritus*. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society, and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, serving as president of the latter body for seven years. He served also as a member of the International Committee on Electrical Units.

On the twentieth of June, 1877, he married Mrs. Gray (the widow of Thomas W. Gray), of Boston, whose young daughter (now Mrs. Edmund M. Parker) helped her to brighten his life. Mrs.

Trowbridge died in 1907 and his own death occurred in his eightieth year, on the eighteenth of February, 1923.

The earlier part of the long period during which Professor Trowbridge was a member of the teaching staff of Harvard College was characterized by the development of laboratory methods in teaching, and by the recognition of research as one of the fundamental activities of the department of physics. Keenly alive to the lack of adequate facilities for the advancement of his chosen field along these lines at Harvard, Trowbridge projected a great physical laboratory and found the means to construct it. When the laboratory was begun, models for such a building were altogether lacking in this country. Nevertheless, so excellent was its design that it still affords adequate facilities for teaching and research; it forms a lasting monument to the genius of the man who planned it.

For thirty years Professor Trowbridge presided as director over the destinies of the Jefferson Laboratory, devoting part of his time to teaching and a larger part to experimental investigation. Problems connected with spectrum analysis and with the conduction of electricity through gases attracted his attention; and his contributions to scientific literature on these subjects were considerable. It was during the progress of these researches that he realized the importance of a constant source of high potential; accordingly he caused the great storage battery to be constructed, which, unique in its time, is still in constant use, and which has proved of the highest value in the study of X-rays.

To the characteristics of foresight and imagination, Trowbridge added the rare gift of stimulating intellectual activity in others. This stimulus was felt by many classes of persons and produced useful results in varied fields. Under his guidance, many men who have won distinction in science took up problems in research for the first time; among them should be mentioned the late Professor B. O. Peirce and the late Professor W. C. Sabine.

Professor Trowbridge's personality was manifested not only in the intellectual activity which he exhibited, inspired and fostered, but also in unselfish and constant devotion to the needs of his students and colleagues. Both traits of his character contributed toward the sentiment of respect and affection with which his memory will ever be cherished by those who came under his influence.

THEODORE LYMAN
THEODORE W. RICHARDS
GEORGE W. PIERCE
Committee

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

MEMORIAL TO CHARLES R. VAN HISE

IN memory of the late Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, former president of the University of Wisconsin, a large quartzite rock in Ableman will be dedicated as "The Van Hise Rock" on June 3 with appropriate ceremonies and a tablet marker will be placed upon the rock. The rock is of great interest to geologists and it is considered especially fitting that this rock should be dedicated to President Van Hise, because as a geologist he frequently took his students to the rock and used it in explaining geological theories.

Judge E. Ray Stevens, Madison, president of the State Historical Society, will preside at the dedication. Others who will assist in the ceremonies are Professor C. K. Leith, chairman of the university department of geology; John S. Donald, head of the Friends of Our Native Landscape; W. O. Hotchkiss, state geologist; Joseph Schafer, superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical Society; and Dean Harry L. Russell, of the College of Agriculture.

Part of the inscription on the tablet marker is as follows:

This rock is pictured in geology text-books as a type illustrating important principles of structural geology and has been a point of special interest to many investigators in geology visiting this region. President Charles R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, was one of the first and foremost of these.

PROTECTION FOR THE RESULTS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH[1]

FRENCH law protects effectively the rights of authors of literary works, musical composers, painters and sculptors, but this is not true of scientists and inventors. The act of 1844, to be sure, provides for the granting of patents on inventions, but in reality only inventions strictly industrial in their nature come within the scope of this law. No pharmaceutic products or remedies of any kind may be patented. This state of affairs has recently given rise to sharp criticism. It has been emphasized that it is unjust that biologic discoveries and inventions which are of the greatest practical value in agriculture, in veterinary science and in human

[1] *The Journal of the American Medical Association.*