aggression, revolution and civil war show what may be accomplished with the aid of a regular source of income, in this case from the customs revenue, which is principally collected under foreign supervision.

Both of these great enterprises have been initiated as emergency measures, and it can not be said that one is more urgently demanded than the other. Without the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service the whole of North China would be periodically decimated by plague. The China Foundation commences to foster education at a time when such help is sorely needed. Without education, China can never take her rightful place in the community of nations. Just at present, on account of the wide-spread political unrest, the proper financing of education through taxation is impossible. The help so timely given by the American Government through the China Foundation may indeed be instrumental in saving many absolutely essential educational enterprises from complete extinction.

E. V. COWDRY

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH, NEW YORK

CHARLES CLEVELAND NUTTING

EARLY in the evening of January 23, Professor C. C. Nutting, of the department of zoology at the State University of Iowa, passed away at his home in Iowa City in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Angina pectoris was given as the cause of death.

Professor Nutting was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, May 25, 1858. He attended Blackburn College, receiving his B.A. degree from that institution in 1880 and his M.A. degree two years later.

In the autumn of 1886 Mr. Nutting joined the University of Iowa staff as professor of zoology and curator of the museum of natural history. Four years later he was made head of the department of zoology which position, together with the curatorship of the museum, he was destined to hold for thirty-six energetic and fruitful years. At the end of the school year of 1925–26 he relinquished his post as head of the zoology department and curator of the museum but retained his teaching duties in which he was actively engaged up to five days before his death.

Between 1881 and 1886, exploration, research and collecting trips to Central America and Florida afforded Nutting an opportunity for indulging his natural history bent as well as occasion for acquiring a variety of observations and experiences which served as material to enliven and enrich his class room work and public lectures as long as he lived. While at the University of Iowa he early devoted his attentions to the building up of a zoological museum in the interest of which he visited the West Indies and various parts of North America for the purpose of collecting specimens. Perhaps his most notable effort of this kind was made in 1893 when he promoted and carried to a successful conclusion a research and collecting trip to the Bahama Islands. The party of twenty-three persons was made up largely of students and staff members of the University of Iowa. He later headed two similar university enterprises, the Barbados-Antigua Expedition in 1918 with a personnel of nineteen and the Fiji-New Zealand Expedition in 1922 made up of six persons.

In the pursuit of his special studies Professor Nutting visited many marine laboratories. Woods Hole, Massachusetts, Plymouth, England, Naples, Italy, La Jolla, California, Honolulu, T. H., and their adjacent seas all claimed his attention at one time or another during his association with the University of Iowa.

The death of Professor Nutting robs science of one of her most active and prolific workers in the field of systematic marine zoology. His particular interest was in the Coelenterata. The list of his published papers is a long one but his monograph on the "American Hydroids," Parts I, II and III, issued as Special Bulletins of the United States National Museum, 1900–1915 and the "Gorgonacea of the Siboga Expedition," Parts III to VIII, 1910–1911, should receive special mention. His researches have thrown considerable light on the morphology, distribution and relationships of these marine forms. That he was actively engaged in such investigations until almost the end is attested by the fact that he had, only a few days ago, read proof of a forthcoming report on Philippine hydroids. Probably his most popular and widely read publications have been his "Narratives" of the Bahama, Barbados-Antigua and Fiji-New Zealand expeditions. These books are written in easy readable style and are exceedingly informational. In his later years several papers of a philosophic nature appeared from his pen.

Professor Nutting was a member of many scientific bodies and frequently attended their meetings and contributed to their publications. He had served as president of the Central Branch of the American Society of Zoologists, the Iowa Academy of Science and the Iowa Chapter of Sigma Xi. Among the university organizations to which he belonged, he took special interest in the Baconian Club; he was one of the founders and a past president of the society. In church work he also took an active and energetic part.

This man truly *lived*. He gave much and he derived great satisfaction from the giving. His pioneer work in museum building and zoological investigation at the University of Iowa has been of inestimable value to the institution, its alumni and friends. As

a teacher and research worker his energy and enthusiasm aroused those qualities in others as the legion of successful men and women who have come under his tutelage will testify.

In recognition of his distinguished service to science, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, conferred upon Professor Nutting an honorary LL.D. degree in 1926.

Professor Nutting is survived by his widow, Eloise Willis, whom he married in 1897; a daughter, Miss Elizabeth H. Nutting, member of the faculty at Boston University; and two sons, the Reverend Willis D. Nutting, Evergreen, Colorado, and Charles B. Nutting, a student at the University of Iowa. A brother and four sisters also survive.

DAYTON STONER

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE RICHMOND MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

THE seventy-third meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in Richmond, Va., from April 11 to 16.

All divisions except the cellulose, colloid, fertilizer, leather and gelatin, and sugar divisions will hold separate meetings. Papers which would normally be assigned to these divisions of an industrial nature will be placed on the program of the Industrial Division, while any scientific papers normally going to these divisions will be assigned to the organic, physical and inorganic, or other appropriate programs.

On Tuesday afternoon three general divisional meetings, and possibly a fourth, will be held. The division of industrial and engineering chemistry, the division of physical and inorganic chemistry and the division of organic chemistry jointly with the division of biological chemistry will present general programs of interest to all members. Other divisional meetings will come on Wednesday and Thursday as usual.

The division of agricultural and food chemistry, in addition to its regular program, on Wednesday afternoon will hold a symposium jointly with the division of biological chemistry, on the "Chemistry of Plant Life as it affects Food," with C. A. Browne as chairman.

The division of biological chemistry, in addition to its regular program, will meet jointly Tuesday afternoon with the division of organic chemistry and on Wednesday afternoon with the division of agricultural and food chemistry, as announced under these divisions.

The division of dye chemistry is planning an extensive program with special reference to the fact that Richmond is in the southern textile center. Topics of interest to textile manufacturers will, therefore, be included in the program. Other features will be a discussion of "What is Invention in the Field of Organic Chemistry?"—a consideration of the present system of dye patents, several papers on certain phases of dye manufacture, as well as the usual contributions on subjects of theoretical and laboratory interest.

The division of industrial and engineering chemistry will hold a symposium on "Lime," with J. R. Withrow as chairman. Many prominent authorities in the field of production and utilization of lime have already agreed to take part in this symposium.

The division of organic chemistry will hold five half-day sessions, including a general session on Tuesday afternoon in conjunction with the division of biological chemistry, and one jointly with the division of chemical education in a symposium on "The Teaching of Organic Chemistry."

The division of physical and inorganic chemistry is arranging an interesting program. There will be a special illustrated lecture upon the subject of "High Power Metallography and the Ultra-Violet Microscopy," by F. F. Lucas, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

The division of water sewage and sanitation plans a discussion of the preservation of water mains and the prevention of troubles caused by the corrosion of pipes. This will be opened with a paper presented by John R. Baylis on the treatment of public water supplies to render them non-corrosive.

The history of chemistry section has already had promises of papers by Avery A. Ashdown, R. N. Brackett, Tenney L. Davis, F. P. Dunnington, William Foster and Edgar F. Smith, and anticipates an especially interesting session.

The division of chemical education will join with the division of organic chemistry in a symposium on "The Teaching of Organic Chemistry" and will meet one half-day with the history of chemistry section. At one session the question of cooperation of local sections with teachers of chemistry will be discussed, at which the chairmen and secretaries of local sections are especially invited to be present.

The secretaries of the divisions and sections which will hold meetings are as follows:

Agricultural and food chemistry, C. S. Brinton, Food Inspection Laboratory, U. S. Appraisers Stores, Philadelphia.

Biological chemistry, Paul E. Howe, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

Chemical education, Ross A. Baker, Bowne Hall, Syracuse University.

Dye chemistry, H. T. Herrick, Color Laboratory, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry.

Gas and fuel chemistry, O. O. Malleis, 5557 Woodmont St., Pittsburgh.

Industrial and engineering chemistry, E. M. Billings, 343 State St., Rochester, N. Y.