open to all traffic, many interesting relations are revealed that are not directly recognized as those of pure physics. By way of suggestion, the following from Pasteur may be of interest:

> Science it is true is of no nationality . . . yet it is the highest personification of nationality. Science has no nationality because knowledge is the patrimony of all humanity—the torch that gives light to the world. Science should be the highest personification of nationality, because of all the nations that one will always be foremost that shall be first to progress by the labors of thought and intelligence.

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ARTHUR ARTON HAMERSCHLAG

ARTHUR ARTON HAMERSCHLAG, born in Nebraska, was a native of the West, educated in the East, honored for his work by university degrees and society fellowships. He was perhaps most widely known for his advancement of trade and technical educational methods, culminating in the presidency of the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh for a period of twenty years.

With the advent of the world war he gave his technical services to his country as advisory assistant to the Secretary of War. At its close he returned to technical engineering investigations as president of the Research Corporation of New York, a service closed by death on July 20, 1927, at the age of fifty-eight years.

Thus ended a life characterized by breadth of vision, tempered by scientific honesty, keen insight, careful judgment, deep concentration, the results of an analytical mind and ripe scholarship.

He made scientific studies of commercial problems which have added to industrial progress, and his advice was sought in many fields. His life was a busy one and many of his studies required a large outlay of time and patience to unravel. Yet, with all his duties and urgent demands on time, he was never too busy to give counsel and advice to young men. This phase of his activities is known to those directly affected, but not to the outside scientific and industrial world, where his technical attainments were so well recognized.

These young men were encouraged to do their best work, to seek advancement on merit. Their problems were discussed from all angles and solution reached, just as in his work for industrial companies. They reported to him at regular intervals on their work and progress. The advice was given in personal interviews and even more by correspondence, usually by return mail. The number of these men would run probably into the hundreds during his lifetime.

The results are shown in the high positions in the industrial world now held by these protégés of Dr. Hamerschlag. They serve as executives, superintendents, etc., in some of the largest industries. They owe to a very large extent their progress and acknowledge their success as due to this influence.

He appeared to take a special delight and pleasure in these reports and in the advancement of these men. He delighted in sketching their upward rise in business, though seldom giving the name of the man.

Scientific and technical attainments survive and become part of knowledge and science, but the personal influence of a great and helpful man becomes part of life and character. Character building is as important, if not more so, than scientific growth, but when both are combined, that man becomes notable.

In a world beset with complexities, worry, toil, the lightening of the load by encouragement and helpful advice to the discouraged is a real humanitarian service.

Dr. Hamerschlag was a great engineer and educator; he was also a most valuable adviser and spur to greater endeavor to many young men who will miss his help, but who have become better and more successful men by his life, and who are very glad to pay this tribute to his memory.

G. P. GRIMSLEY

BALTIMORE, MD.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

CENTENARIES OF 1927

IN the London *Times*, as quoted in *Nature*, Professor H. J. Spooner directs attention to some of the notable centenaries which occur this year. Among the names of men of science which he mentions are those of Newton, Laplace, Fresnel, Volta and Lister. The bi-centenary of the death of Newton will be celebrated at Grantham in March, while the centenary of the death of Volta is being recognized by the holding of an electrical exhibition at Como. The custom of commemorating such events should find general acceptance, for, as Fairbairn once remarked, "the smallest honor we can do the great benefactors of mankind is occasionally to bring them to our recollection." To the names mentioned others are added by *Nature*, which says: "Next in interest to mathematicians and astronomers, after Newton and Laplace, comes that of Robert Woodhouse (1773–1827), successively Lucasian professor and Plumian professor, to whom belongs the credit of introducing the calculus at Cambridge and who found earnest disciples in Babbage,