nality and his correspondence gave much evidence of literary power, he wrote very little for publication. His most important written work appeared first in *Bird Lore* and, later, in pamphlet form under the title "Impressions of Tropical Bird Voices." It was a charming and valuable contribution to a little known subject. He was much interested in bird songs but had no fanciful ideas about them and especially condemned attempts to relate them with human music except by mere notation. His powers of mimicry were most unusual and he was greatly in demand at gatherings of all kinds, not only for his imitations of birds and other animals, but for various "stunts" for which his sense of humor and his natural histrionic talent qualified him to a remarkable degree. These things contributed to his popularity and when combined with the pure gold of his character and the achievements of his profession served to mark him as a very outstanding man.

In 1925, he was made a lecturer in ornithology at Cornell and, although he took this responsibility seriously, it has been said that he accomplished more by example than by precept. His influence was felt among the citizenry of Ithaca in many other ways, as a Rotarian, as a master of Boy Scouts, as a friend and guide for all young people, with the result that he is mourned not only by the university but by the entire community.

During the few weeks since his death, there have been those who have not hesitated to pronounce him the greatest painter of birds that ever lived. There is much to justify such a large place for him, and time is not likely to modify it greatly. Certain it is that he marks an era for American ornithologists and that in him skill with the palette and pencil was combined with qualities of mind and character to produce a very rare result.

WILFRED H. OSGOOD
FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,
CHICAGO

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

GIFTS TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

AT the October meeting of the board of trustees of Columbia University gifts were announced totaling $210,000, including the following:

Mrs. Walter B. James, $25,000 to be added to the Walter Belknap James research fellowship fund established by bequest from Dr. James. Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, $20,000 for research in education. Borden Co., $18,000 to establish the Borden research fund in food chemistry. Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, $14,429.93 to be added to the special tuberculosis fund in the Medical School. J. William Clark, $10,000 for the School of Dental and Oral Surgery building fund; Walker Gordon Laboratories Co., $5,000 for research in food chemistry and nutrition; National Lead Co., Eagle Picher Lead Co., St. Joseph Lead Co., United Metals Selling Co., American Smelting and Refining Co., and U. S. Smelting and Refining Co., $4,842.75 for research work in the department of physiology; Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, $4,500 for research in applied psychology; William J. Gies fellowship fund committee, $3,518 to be added to the fellowship fund; Fritzsche Brothers, $3,000 to provide the stipend for the Fritzsche fellowship in the department of chemistry; Hartley Corporation, $2,600 for the Marcellus Hartley laboratory; Copper and Brass Research Association, $2,500 for research in the department of physiology; William Fellowes Morgan, '80, '84S, $2,500 for the Medical School; Mines '17, $2,500 for an Engineering School student loan fund; P & S, '12, $2,472.77 for the benefit of the Medical School; Robert H. Montgomery, S. W. Adler, $1,500 for purposes to be specified by the dean of the Medical School; anonymous, $1,500 for work in public health; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., $750 for a fellowship in industrial chemistry; J. Russell Smith, $500 for a special fund for economic geology; Lehn & Fink, $400 for a research fellowship in organic chemistry; Miss Mary Wheelwright, $350 for research in anthropology; Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons, $350 for research in anthropology; Gano Dunn, '91 Mines, $350 for the Gano Dunn scholarship in applied science; $300 for research in the field of Indian music; Harvard University, $250 to be added to the William J. Gies Fellowship Fund; Bunker Hill and Sullivan Milling and Concentrating Company, $157.25 for research in the department of physiology; D. H. Burrell & Co., $100 for research in the department of anthropology.

RESEARCH IN MINING AND METALLURGY AT THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

FIFTEEN different research studies in mining and metallurgy are being carried on this year at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Mines and two advisory boards of mining engineers, metallurgists, steel operators and chemists. Thirteen of the problems are being investigated by college graduates appointed as research fellows, one by a research engineer, and another by an analyst.

This year's work, it is announced, is a continuation of the program that has been in effect for several years. Each research fellow is making his studies under the direction of a "senior investigator" representing the Bureau of Mines and a member of the faculty of the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Four of the fellowships are financed this year by the institute. Other organizations contributing to the expenses and the fellowship funds are the American

Gas Association, New York Edison Company, Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, and 26 companies representing the metallurgical industries. The latter group is financing six of the investigations.

Assignments of problems to the research fellows have been made as follows:

Equilibrium between manganese, iron and sulphur, by Hershall V. Beasley, University of Tennessee.

Synthesis, testing and application of warning agents for manufactured gas, by Harry A. Brown, Lehigh University.

Formation and identification of inclusions, by John M. Byrns, Case School of Applied Science.

Coal ash fusibility as related to clinker formation, by Clarence L. Corban, Rose Polytechnic Institute.

Methods of determining inclusions, by John F. Eckel, University of Kansas.

Distribution of iron oxide between slag and metal, by Hyman Freeman, Georgia School of Technology.

Base exchange in relation to decay and peat formation, by Raymond C. Johnson, Monmouth College.

Safety, costs and efficiency of distribution of electric power in coal mining, by Donald C. Jones, research engineer.

Physical chemistry of steel making, by Frank Morris, analyst.

Relation between composition and oxidizability of coal, by Harold M. Morris, Cornell College.

Viscosity of open-hearth slag, by Frank G. Norris, Purdue University.

Composition of oils and heavy tar from distillation of coal at low temperature, by Robert N. Pollock, University of Washington.

Determination of relative ignitibility of low temperature coke compared with coal, by Donald L. Reed, University of Washington.

Study of cause and control of abnormality in case carburized steel, by Alfred W. Sikes, University of Illinois.

Physical chemistry of steel making (field studies), by R. W. Stewart, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

FOSSILS OF BAFFIN LAND

MR. SHARAT K. ROY, assistant curator of invertebrate paleontology of the Field Museum and geologist of the Rawson-MacMillan Arctic Expedition, has recently submitted to the director of the museum a report regarding the fossils collected by the expedition during the past season. The area covered included the Labrador Coast and the southern end of Baffin Land. The only fossils found in Labrador were a few drift fossils that had evidently been carried down by ice from the Hudson Strait region and Baffin Land. With the exception of one solitary area north of the Strait of Belle Isle, no sedimentary deposit was found on the entire coast of Labrador. The single area referred to has been fully worked by the Canadian Geological Survey. The only important collecting ground observed was in Frobisher Bay, Baffin Land. This bay, situated on the southeast side of Baffin Land, extends in a general northwesterly direction for about one hundred and fifty miles. The upper part of the bay has many rocky capes, numerous islands and shoals and is divided into two arms. A group of larger islands, containing Chase and Gabriel Islands, occupy the middle of the bay. The southeast coast of the bay (Kingaite side) is composed of high, rugged, barren, igneous hills indented by numerous fiords and partially covered by Grinnell Glacier, which discharges by way of several tongues into the bay. The general dip of the beds was found to be S. 70° E. and N. 70° W. The coast has all the marks common in a glaciated region, such as lakes, cirques, hanging valleys and deep fiords. In the valleys between the hills, lakes formed by the damming of streams by moraines, eskers and kames are not uncommon. The physiography of the southwest coast is essentially the same, except that the hills are not so high and there is no existing glacier. The northeast coast of the bay is also a barren, rugged land, but does not show the work of ice as conspicuously as the other coast. Another contrasting feature of the northeast coast is that the hills are massive and seldom show any bedding planes.

Both coasts of the bay were examined as thoroughly as time permitted and collections of fossils were made at eleven different points. The fossils found on either coast of the bay were all drift fossils of Trenton and Utica stage and were doubtless brought to the coast from the interior of Baffin Land. No sedimentary deposit in place, either fossiliferous or non-fossiliferous, was observed anywhere except at Silliman's Fossil Mountain, where the largest and best collection of fossils *in situ* was made. This mountain is in 63° 43′ N. Latitude and 69° .02′ W. Longitude. It stands at the head of the bay, about 300 feet from high tide and 2½ miles south of the Jordan River. It is a hill of limestone which lies unconformably on the hills of Meta Incognita. It is about three fourths mile long and 320 feet high (by aneroid) and runs in a general northwest and southeast direction.

All the fossils found here were of Middle Ordovician age (Trenton and Utica stage). They included the classes Brachiopoda, Lamellibranchia, Gastropoda, Cephalopoda, Trilobita and other Arthropoda, Echinodermata, Coelenterata and Porifera—the Cephalopoda being the most abundant. About 500 specimens were collected.

The only previous collecting known to have been carried on here was by two parties, one led by Captain C. F. Hall in 1862 and the other including Messrs. Carpenter, Porter, Shaw, White and Goodridge, of the