be held, and probably at the Engineering Societies Building (29 West 39th St.) and at Cornell Medical College (28th St. and Avenue A). Arrangements are in progress by which those who register may be subject to just as little inconvenience as possible, especially with reference to the validation of reduced-rate railway certificates and other features of registration. These arrangements will be announced later from the Washington office of Dr. Burton E. Livingston, permanent secretary of the association, in the Smithsonian Institution Building.

The local arrangements for meeting places and equipment and for the general sessions, receptions, etc., are, as usual, in the hands of the local committees for the meeting, with a local executive committee consisting of the following members, as thus far appointed:

Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Association.

Michael I. Pupin, honorary chairman of the local committee.

George Braxton Pegram, general chairman of the local committees.

J. McKeen Cattell, chairman of the executive committee of the American Association and editor of SCIENCE.

Sam F. Trelease, secretary of the local committees.

Communications regarding arrangements for the meeting should be addressed to Dr. Sam F. Trelease, secretary, American Association office, American Museum of Natural History, West 77th St., New York City, and a copy of each communication should be simultaneously sent also to Dr. Burton E. Livingston, permanent secretary, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

The chief purpose of the newly elected president is to make the coming eighty-fifth meeting of real scientific significance in the advancement of science in this country, as is done, year by year, in the splendidly organized meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Accordingly, invitations are being sent to the leading scientific representatives of New York, Princeton and New Haven, to serve as members of local advisory committees for the several sections of the Association and their associated societies. Names of the members of these advisory committees will be published in the near future. It is hoped that they will lend their influence and scientific prestige to the meeting and aid in making the New York programs much more valuable than usual.

The president is also suggesting to the vice-presidents for the sections that they choose for their addresses subjects of current popular interest, and that they prepare their manuscripts, with summaries, well in advance, so that these may be released to the press in distant cities on the respective days when the addresses are delivered.

It fortunately happens that many of the most distinguished men of American science are going to be in New York during this Science Week, so the principal general addresses will be very important. The plan of extending an invitation abroad to at least one great public lecturer is also under consideration. Another very important feature of the coming meeting will be the symposia on topics of present interest, some of which may be suggested by the president of the association. It is, moreover, eminently desirable that the section officers and the officers of the associated societies join forces in avoiding conflicts of program so as to successfully amplify each other.

Later issues of SCIENCE will contain further announcements of preparations for this really notable event in American scientific history.

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN,
President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

WALTER LE CONTE STEVENS

WALTER LE CONTE STEVENS was born in Gordon County, Georgia, on June 17, 1847.

His early education was obtained from tutors in his father's home and from local private schools near Walthourville. He entered the University School at Athens in 1862 and studied there for two years. During this time, though only sixteen years of age, he taught Latin and Greek in addition to his regular work as a student.

In 1864 he entered the Confederate army and was stationed with the field artillery at Fort McAllister, Georgia. He was transferred to the Signal Corps and served as a telegraph operator until stricken by malaria. He spent most of his time while a soldier as an invalid.

He entered the University of South Carolina in 1866, just as that institution was changing from a college to a university, and received the degree of A.B. in 1868. His graduating essay was on "Physics and Metaphysics," showing, in spite of almost exclusively classical training, a leaning toward scientific subjects. This leaning was, no doubt, fostered by his early association with his father, who was a country physician, and with his uncles, the famous Le Conte brothers.

After graduation he clerked for a short time in a drug store in Columbia and he tutored and taught

in local schools for about two years. It was during this time that his first paper, "Mutes and Liquids," appeared in *The Virginia Educational Journal.*

He was elected professor of chemistry and modern languages in Oglethorpe College and he spent the year of 1870–71 at the University of Virginia studying chemistry. After Oglethorpe College was closed in 1873 he taught science in the high schools of Savannah, Georgia, until 1876. In 1876–77 he again attended the University of Virginia, this time studying mathematics.

Feeling that his chances for further development were small in the south he went to New York in 1878 and taught as a special lecturer for five years, attending night classes at Cooper Union. He spent much of his spare time in research on binocular perspective during this period. Several papers on this and related subjects appeared at about this time. Largely as a result of this work, the University of Georgia granted him an honorary Ph.D. in 1882.

He was elected professor of physics (and of course many other things as well) in the Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn in 1882, which position he held until 1890. During this professorship he published a number of articles on sound. On resigning this position Dr. Stevens spent about two years in Europe, studying in Strassburg, Berlin and Zurich, returning to America in 1892 to accept a professorship of physics at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

In 1892 he was elected secretary of Section B of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and in 1894 he became vice-president of this section.

He came to Washington and Lee University in 1898 as McCormick professor of physics, which position he held until his retirement as emeritus professor in 1922.

His training and experience were broad and his interests were many. Music was his chief delight and he accumulated a most unusual library of graphophone records. He wrote many essays on cultural as well as scientific subjects, and his condensed reviews of operatic librettos were of the greatest interest and use to his friends.

His death in Lexington, Virginia, on December 28, 1927, removed one of the few remaining scientists of the old school. He was an accurate thinker and a powerful teacher, and his personality showed a most pleasing blend of classical polish and scientific precision. He never allowed himself to specialize, but remained broad in tastes and interests. He felt that all the fields of physics were his own.

His long life of hard work and valuable accomplishment was ended quietly and peacefully in his home in Lexington, and his interest in current happenings and affairs continued practically to the end.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Virginia Lee Letcher Stevens, of Lexington, Virginia, and by his brother, J. Percy Stevens, of Atlanta, Georgia.

BENJAMIN ALLEN WOOTEN

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE PROFESSORS SIR WILLIAM M. BAYLISS AND ERNEST H. STARLING

A COMMITTEE has been formed to raise funds wherewith to commemorate the work of the late Professors Sir William M. Bayliss and Ernest H. Starling. This committee has issued the following memorandum:

The opinion has been frequently and widely expressed that some fitting memorial should be made to record the great services rendered, both to the science of physiology and to its applications in the practical problems of medicine, by the labors of Bayliss and Starling, who were intimately connected for so many fruitful years. That they contributed greatly to the progress of physiology is too well recognized to need emphasis. The patient zeal of the one, the fire and enthusiasm of the other and the eagerness of both on all occasions to place their knowledge and experience at the disposal of other workers from any part of the world, have led to a universal appreciation of their services. The number of individuals in all countries who have profited directly from their help or indirectly by their influence is very great, and their writings stand as monuments to their industry and learning.

A committee, the constitution of which is given below, has been formed to issue an appeal for funds wherewith to commemorate the connection with physiology of these great partners in a manner of which they themselves would have approved: a material memorial or an annual lecture would have seemed a smaller thing to them than the provision of means whereby young workers of suitable training and ability might be attracted into their chosen subject. The committee, therefore, is of opinion that the most fitting memorial would be the creation at University College of a Bayliss and Starling studentship, open to any graduate in science of any university, or any graduate or undergraduate in medicine of suitable standing, to enable him to spend a year or more in such training in physiology and biochemistry as would fit him for research. A small part of the funds collected might be employed in the erection of a simple memorial tablet in the entrance hall of the Institute of Physiology.

Subscriptions may be sent to Professor Lovatt Evans at the Institute of Physiology, University College, Gower Street, London.

Members of the Committee: Professor J. Barcroft, Cambridge; Samuel Bayliss, Wolverhampton; Sir J. Rose Bradford, president of the Royal College of Physicians; Professor W. B. Cannon, Harvard Medical School; Professor E. P. Cathcart, Glasgow; Dr.