

interest the latest developments in his subject, thanks to the devoted care of Miss Josephine Pattison, at whose home his last years were spent. One of the noble living he has now joined the great society of the noble dead. "Wisdom raineth down skill and knowledge of understanding, and exalteth to honor

them that hold her fast." None could have been held in higher honor by those who knew his qualities, and so we leave him.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS,
Chairman of Senate Memorial Committee
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDIZATION

A COOPERATIVE agreement between the American Standards Association and the U. S. Bureau of Standards, which will encourage national standardization activities in all industries, was ratified on July 9 by Dr. George K. Burgess, director of the bureau, and by the board of directors of the American Standards Association at the first meeting of the board.

The invitation extended to the American Standards Association to join with the national standardizing bodies of fourteen European countries in the International Standards Association, which has its headquarters at Baden, Switzerland, was considered. It was decided, however, that this matter should be held over for consideration at the next meeting of the board, to permit further study of the methods by which the American Standards Association could cooperate with the foreign bodies.

It was also decided to launch an extensive national campaign to finance industrial standardization activities on a basis merited by the tremendous savings which these activities are securing for American industry. A finance committee, consisting of Bancroft Gherardi, *chairman*, Quincy Bent and Howard Coonley, was appointed to head this effort.

The meeting was the first held by the board since its appointment, which followed the recent reorganization of the association. Its members are: W. J. Serrill, president of the American Standards Association, who is also chairman; Cloyd M. Chapman, vice-president of the American Standards Association; C. E. Skinner, past-president of the American Standards Association; Quincy Bent, vice-president of the Bethlehem Steel Company; Dr. George K. Burgess, director of the Bureau of Standards; C. L. Collens, president of the Reliance Electric and Engineering Company; Howard Coonley, president of the Walworth Company; L. A. Downs, president of the Illinois Central Railroad; Bancroft Gherardi, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; F. E. Moskovics, president of the Improved Products Corporation; M. S. Sloan, president of the New York Edison and affiliated companies; R. J. Sullivan, vice-president of the Travelers Insurance Company.

Under the terms of the agreement with the Bureau of Standards, the primary effort of the bureau will be

to serve those industrial groups which have no satisfactory standardization facilities of their own. It plans to help these groups to formulate temporary standards designed to meet immediate requirements. The American Standards Association will work primarily with those bodies having standardization facilities and will bring together such groups for the formulation of "American Standards," which represent a true national consensus of approval. Where feasible, temporary standards prepared with the aid of the Bureau of Standards will also be brought before the American Standards Association for advancement to the rank of "American Standards."

The American Standards Association is a national federation of forty government, technical and trade associations and includes the U. S. Department of Commerce, of which the Bureau of Standards is a division, in its membership.

RETIRING ALLOWANCES OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

THOSE 162 officers of professorial rank in Harvard University whose pensions from the Carnegie Foundation were recently reduced and twenty-four other officers of similar rank who are entitled to university pensions are offered the chance to benefit by a new plan voted by the Harvard Corporation for annuities on retirement.

The vote of the corporation is in line with the Harvard pension system already in operation, but it contains the added feature of provision for the widow of a professor at a rate equal to half the annuity paid to him during his lifetime. The plan is optional. The date for instituting the plan is September 1, 1929.

On May 1, 1929, the Carnegie Foundation announced a reduction in the amount of the annuities to be paid in the future by the Carnegie Foundation. For those becoming 65 years old in 1932 and thereafter, a maximum annuity of \$1,000 was allowed at the age of seventy. Subsequently the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York voted to increase by the amount of \$500 the annuity to all pensionables who reach the age of sixty-five in 1931 or thereafter; the annuity provided was to be for the life of the annuitant only, unless the annuitant preferred to receive a correspondingly smaller annuity during his lifetime with provision for his widow should she survive him.