found time to be the president of the first golf club organized at the university. Later in life driving an automobile was his favorite pastime, and he often chuckled at a comment on his arrest for speeding on his eightieth birthday. He was married in 1873 to Clara Shaw Gaston, whose death only a few weeks ago was a heavy blow to him. His son, Dr. E. B. Forbes, of State College, Pennsylvania, has already achieved distinction in science. Three daughters also survive, Mrs. B. R. Herring, of Chicago; Mrs. F. W. Scott, of Boston, and Miss Winifred Forbes, of Berkeley, California.

HENRY B. WARD

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE UNIVERSITY FILM FOUNDATION OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

THERE has been established at Cambridge a University Film Foundation, by the aid of a gift made last fall by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The foundation is able to make completely both silent and talking films in their plant. A sound-proof studio has been installed, and in connection with it a complete sound-on-film recording equipment, loaned to them by the R. C. A. Photophone. The studio could serve as a center for radio broadcasting, since the acoustic treatment it has received fits it for this purpose.

In addition, the foundation is installing a disc-recording machine which will be employed for transferring the sound-on-film to discs, so that the films will be available with both methods. This machine can be used for making phonograph records and records for broadcasting.

A well-equipped laboratory has been built for developing and printing the films, both standard-width and 16-millimeter size. Mr. Rockefeller's gift has also enabled the provision of more adequate working quarters, editorial rooms and offices for the staff.

During the past six months the foundation has nearly doubled its staff, which now numbers more than twenty persons. In addition to a personnel with college background, specially trained for production and editorial work, the foundation has specialists, such as a sound-engineer, projectionists and a laboratory man.

With this staff and equipment the foundation stands in a position where it can apply modern inventions and technical processes to educational methods. Already, with its previous limited facilities, the foundation has made a large number of educational films in a number of fields. By last September, after one year of existence, the foundation had released twenty reels of films in the fields of geography, biology, anthropology and the fine arts.

The foundation is about to start making a photographic record of eminent professors and personalities connected with the university. This is in line with their work on the Harvard Film, a general descriptive film of the university which they completed last year. That film was, however, silent, and the new films will be talking films. It is planned not only to record the professors' speaking, but also to show them illustrating their experiments and making demonstrations of scientific materials. A talking film on Massachusetts history, with Professor Albert Bushnell Hart depicting the development of the commonwealth, is now all but completed.

THE U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

A BILL for the reorganization of the U. S. Public Health Service has passed both houses of Congress and now goes to the President. Another bill has just been passed by the Senate, but has not yet been passed by the House, providing for the creation of a National Institute of Health, which would greatly expand the facilities for health work by the U. S. Public Health Service. A system of fellowships and provision for accepting donations for special work, such as research work on cancer, is a part of this National Health Institute plan.

Science Service reports that the Jones bill provides for putting the federal health service on a basis which will make it one of the best public health services in the world. There will be more regularly commissioned public health officers and a better chance for a young man in the service to look for promotion. A number of those now under the civil service would be given commissions. The bill aims to put all the public health work of the government departments under one coordinated management as well as to increase the number and kind of commissioned public health officers. Among the provisions of the bill are:

1. That whenever some branch of the government wishes to carry on a public health activity, the Secretary of the Treasury shall detail officers and employees from the Public Health Service to cooperate and direct the work.

2. Whenever special health problems should be studied and certain research or educational institutions have facilities for this study, the Surgeon-General may detail health officials and scientists from his staff to take up their quarters in such laboratories and work there.

3. Great expansion of the Hygienic Laboratory in the District of Columbia.

4. Great increases in personnel under certain conditions. A total of fifty-five officers to be appointed by the President—medical, dental, sanitary engineers, pharmacist officers—and shall be credited with service in the Public Health Service and active commissioned service in the Army and the Navy. All officers and employees other than the commissioned officers in the service shall be appointed under the civil service.

The new bill would put the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service on a par financially with the Surgeon-General of the Army, increasing his pay to $9,700.

CHEMISTRY AT THE SUMMER QUARTER OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

THE department of chemistry of The Ohio State University will offer a greatly enlarged opportunity for both graduate and undergraduate study during the summer quarter for 1930. The first term of the quarter will extend from June 16 to July 23, and the second from July 24 to August 29. A student may register for either term or for the entire quarter. All courses will be presented which are required of undergraduate students majoring in chemistry. Research work and most of the courses prerequisite to advanced degrees will be presented in the fields of analytical, inorganic, organic and physical chemistry.

The following members of the faculty will be in residence: Professors C. E. Boord (organic), W. E. Henderson (inorganic), H. L. Johnston (general and physical), Edward Mack (physical) and H. V. Moyer (analytical). In addition to these members of the regular staff, Professor Thomas Martin Lowry, professor of physical chemistry, University of Cambridge, England, and Professor Richard Allen Morton, University of Liverpool, will be visiting professors in the department.

Dr. Lowry's work in the fields of dynamic isomerism, valence and optical rotation is well known. He will offer a course on optical rotatory power (July 1 to July 23), and one on the physical basis (mainly spectroscopic) of chemical theory (second term). During the second term, Dr. Morton will also present a course on photo-chemistry, in which he will outline some of the newer advances in this field and at the same time he will discuss the recent work of E. C. C. Baly, of the University of Liverpool, which has resulted in the fabrication of certain sugars photosynthetically. In addition, Dr. Morton will present a series of lectures in certain advanced fields of organic chemistry.

Of interest to all graduate students will be courses in chemistry on "Conduction of Electricity through Gases" and "The Application of Thermodynamics to Chemical Phenomena," by Professor H. A. Wilson, of the Rice Institute, and on "Molecular Spectra," by Professor W. W. Watson, of Yale University.

All inquiries and communications with reference to the program should be sent to William Lloyd Evans, chairman of the department of chemistry, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

ENGINEERING PAGEANT

DR. GEORGE PIERCE BAKER, of the department of drama of Yale University, wrote a pageant which was presented in the auditorium of Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken on the afternoon of April 5, as the main feature of the first day's celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. It was in this auditorium that the organization meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was held on April 7, 1880.

This pageant of the progress of engineering was divided into three parts, entitled "The Beginnings," the "Age of Steam" and the "Age of Electricity." Momentary darkness was followed by motion pictures showing great open stretches of land and sky, and then the natural elements—wind, water, lightning, steam from craters. Neanderthal man, seeing the great forces, is awed. Need creates desire. Curiosity stirs imagination. These give rise to simple invention by which man slightly controls a force in nature. Here is shown the making of the first tools. At the end appears "Control," a child, who uses the words of Carlyle: "Man is a tool-using animal, weak in himself and of small stature, feeblest of bipeds! Without tools he is nothing, with tools he is all." The figure of "Control" develops from a child to a powerful man.

The second part, the Age of Steam, showed the emergence of the mechanical engineer, and centers about Watt and his invention and improvement of the steam engine. The third part introduced the Age of Electricity. This section center around Faraday and Edison. Next come the great inventions since 1880, showing the stages from the earliest to the most modern automobiles, the modest house and to-day's skyscraper, the steam engine of 1880 and the most recent locomotives, the turbine and the great steamships, wireless telegraphy, the airplane, the new engineer as an organizer of labor and distribution, radio and television. Then "Control," full statured, sums up the significance of the inventions, saying, "I am the engineer. All of nature's forces have been made my constant servants in attendance. I control, I convert. I do not create," with the final statement, the motif of the whole celebration, "What is not yet, may be."