

the officials of the National Geographic Society with a great deal of pleasure the proceedings which have led to the formal organization of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History and I shall assure them that in my judgment the institute is built on a broad foundation and that its future should be a

bright one. Also that its work will undoubtedly result in a vast stimulation of geographical and historical research in the western hemisphere and that the results of such activities should redound to the benefit of the citizens of each of the countries which is adhering to the institute.

OBITUARY

ARTHUR McQUISTON MILLER MEMORIAL SERVICES

ARTHUR McQUISTON MILLER, for thirty-five years professor of geology and archeology in the University of Kentucky, author of "The Geology of Kentucky" and other works, fellow of the Geological Society of America since 1897, died in Florida on October 28, 1929, of heart failure. The members of the society are invited to join in a meeting to be held in his memory on Memorial Day, Friday, May 30, at Lexington, on the lawn of his home, Maxwelton, adjoining the grove which he gave to the university. The chief speaker on the occasion will be Professor Collier Cobb, of the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Marion M. Miller, brother of Professor Miller, extends the hospitality of Maxwelton to all members of the society who can arrange to be present on the occasion. There are ample accommodations in this fine old mansion for a large group of scientific men and their families.

A committee of the leading citizens of Lexington, representative of the civic bodies of which Professor Miller was an active member, will have charge of the memorial and dedicatory exercises. Judge Samuel M. Wilson, Security Trust Building, is chairman, and to him tributes may be sent by members of the society who wish to pay their respects in this manner to Professor Miller's memory. Those who plan to attend should notify Dr. Marion M. Miller, Maxwelton, Lexington, Kentucky.

It is hoped by Dr. Miller that his guests will come prepared to spend the week-end in the Bluegrass country. A trip will be taken on Saturday to the Kentucky River Gorge, the great Dix River Dam, and to old Shakertown near the dam, where a banquet will be held in the Shakertown Inn. A memorial volume containing the addresses and tributes will be published during the summer and will be sent to members of the society.

MEMORIALS

THE Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station has issued *Bulletin* 312 as a memorial to Dr. Thomas B. Osborne, who died in January, 1929. Dr. Osborne joined the station staff in 1886 at the invitation of Professor Samuel W. Johnson, director, and professor

of agricultural chemistry in Yale University. Two years later he began his studies of the vegetable proteins that were to continue uninterrupted for forty years in the same laboratory. More than two hundred and fifty papers bear his name. The bulletin, entitled "Thomas B. Osborne: A Memorial," opens with an appreciation by Dr. E. H. Jenkins, director emeritus of the station. Dr. Osborne's work is described at length in an article, reprinted from *SCIENCE*, by Dr. H. B. Vickery, who succeeded Dr. Osborne as head of the station biochemistry laboratory, and Professor Lafayette B. Mendel, of Yale, who for many years collaborated with Dr. Osborne in nutrition experiments. This is followed by six of Dr. Osborne's papers, biographical notices and a complete bibliography of his work.

OFFICIAL notice has been received from the United States Geographic Board that the south arm of Port Snettisham, in southeastern Alaska, near latitude 57° 59', longitude 133° 44', has been named Gilbert Bay; and that the lake about 5 miles long lying to the eastward of that bay and about 10 miles inland from Stephens Passage has been named Gilbert Lake, in honor of the late Dr. Charles H. Gilbert, the ichthyologist, who was connected with the Bureau of Fisheries for many years. *The Fisheries Service Bulletin* writes: "It is fitting that tribute is thus paid to the memory of one who attained world-wide distinction in the field of ichthyology; and whose untiring investigations concerning the salmon fisheries, especially those of Alaska, contributed largely to the knowledge of these important fishes, both from a scientific point of view and from the standpoint of practical conservation."

RECENT DEATHS

DR. JOSEPH L. MARKLEY, professor emeritus of mathematics at the University of Michigan, died on April 20 in his seventy-first year.

DR. JOSEPH M. PATTON died on April 17 at the age of seventy-eight years. Dr. Patton had been a professor of clinical medicine at the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois and professor of internal medicine at the Chicago Polyclinic.

PROFESSOR C. KELLER, of the University of Zurich,

known for his work on the fauna of Somaliland and the Red Sea, has died at the age of eighty-two years.

It is reported that I. M. Michaelovsky, professor of physiology in the Mid-Asiatic University at Tashkent, has died from suicide or murder.

Nature reports the death of Sir William M'Cor-

mick, chairman of the University Grants Committee and of the Advisory Council on Scientific and Industrial Research, on March 22, aged seventy years; and of Sir Edward Brabrook, a past president of the Royal Anthropological Institute, on March 20, aged ninety years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

A CHEMISTRY HOUSE IN LONDON

ACCORDING to the London *Times* the project to assemble all the chief chemical, metallurgical and mining societies in one new building at Westminster was outlined on March 27 by Professor J. F. Thorpe in his presidential address to the British Chemical Society at its annual meeting in Burlington House. He also put forward suggestions for securing ultimately a joint membership of the Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry.

It is proposed that the central building for scientific and technical institutions shall be erected and equipped at a cost of £350,000, in Victoria Street, with the object of securing the close association between the scientific societies of the industries which has already been achieved in America and is in process of realization in France. The building will have a large common lecture hall and a library of about 70,000 volumes. It is intended also to provide club facilities.

In his address, as reported in the *Times*, Professor Thorpe spoke of the development in science and industry resulting from the application of lessons learned during the war. He said the spirit of cooperation or rationalization was causing many groups dealing with related subjects to join together in their own and in the national interests. It was certain that the next 20 years would witness a struggle for supremacy in scientific effort and in the industrial application of science throughout the world which would be even more intense than was the struggle between the contending nations during the war. It must be recognized that the separation into isolated units of the organization dealing with the scientific and technical development of the three basic industries was not in accordance with the existing state of scientific knowledge, and that the nation and empire could not utilize to the full the forces inherent in them unless some scheme could be devised by which close cooperation between these groups could be effected.

The need was urgent, because other nations, notably the French, were actively engaged in coordinating their chemical activities, and the Americans already had their Chemists' Club in New York. Unless, therefore, something was done, and that quickly, they would be handicapped in the struggle. It seemed

that at last they were in a fair way to realize the Chemistry House of their needs at a cost which was about half what would be necessary if chemists were forced to act alone. They must look to the industries concerned to provide the greater proportion of what was required. When the general appeal was issued it would contain a list of definite promises amounting to £130,000, including some munificent personal donations, such as £10,000 from Mr. Robert Mond, £1,000 from Mr. Emile Mond and £1,000 from Sir Robert Hadfield. A petition had been sent to the chancellor of the exchequer asking for a Treasury contribution. The answer, however, was "*non possumus*," although sympathy was expressed with the object in view.

Professor Thorpe then discussed proposals for the first steps towards a union of the Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry. He said it would probably require twelve months' work on the part of the joint committee to elaborate all the necessary details and explore every avenue leading in the desired direction.

A SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE WESTINGHOUSE RESEARCH LABORATORIES

THE first meeting of the recently created Scientific Advisory Board of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories was held in East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on April 16. The aim of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in establishing this board is to bring before their specialists recent scientific research.

The members of the board are: Dr. P. W. Bridgman, head of the department of physics at Harvard University; Dr. G. B. Waterhouse, head of the department of metallurgy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chairman of the ferrous advisory committee of the U. S. Bureau of Standards; Dr. C. E. Mendenhall, head of the department of physics at the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Stephen Timoshenko, head of the school of advanced mechanics at the University of Michigan, who formerly worked for four years at the Westinghouse Laboratories, and Dr. Edward Mack, Jr., professor of physical chemistry in the Ohio State University.