wit and humor averted many a threatened clash and won many victories.

He had the faculty of applying his fertile mind intensely and worked rapidly. When a period of work was over he was able to dismiss it entirely from his mind. He was an ardent baseball fan and, in fact, was interested in sports of all kinds. His kindly interest in their welfare endeared him to his associates. A keen student of human nature, he was a prince of good fellows. He loved a good story, and always told a better one. He was a patron of literary and musical events of his community.

He owned the third automobile in Washington and always claimed to have met with the first accident, in which he encountered the first "hit-and-run" driver, who, however, drove a team of horses and not an automobile. His experience at Purdue University led him into several embarrassing situations because of his tendency to vary from accepted traditions. During that period, for instance, charges were preferred against him for donning a uniform and playing baseball with the boys and also for riding a bicycle while wearing knee breeches.

His activities were not, by any means, limited to his duties as chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture. Before and after his resignation from that department he published a series of books, which alone were sufficient for a man's life work. He was elected president of the American Chemical Society in 1893 when it numbered some four hundred members. He remained president for two years, when largely because of his activities the membership of the society had increased to over a thousand. During this period he presided at the World's Chemical Congress which met at the Chicago Exposition in 1893.

After his resignation from the Department of Agriculture in 1912, he wrote a chapter for each issue of *Good Housekeeping* and conducted a correspondence bureau for that magazine until January 1 of the present year. During the first seven years after his resignation from the department he also lectured in Chautauqua circles. Then, because of failing eyesight and defective hearing, he gave up regular lecturing.

In 1921 the cataracts which were forming in his eyes reached the stage which required operation. For a time he was unable to read; always after that he read with difficulty. His hearing had become impaired. These limitations lessened his diversions but increased the constancy and earnestness of his work. He continued to publish books, to write his regular chapter for *Good Housekeeping* and to conduct an extensive correspondence bureau. He continued to participate in public hearings relating to a wide range of popular interests. Within a month before his death he participated in two public hearings relating to the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act.

To the public Dr. Wiley was best known as the "father of the pure food law." Those who knew more intimately the position he achieved in the field of science, both at home and abroad, the breadth of his vision, the courage of his character and the scope of his interest in all questions relating to the public welfare recognized in him a leader among leaders—a man whose death on the thirtieth of June was an international loss.

W. D. BIGELOW

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE SIXTEENTH INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

REPRESENTATIVES of the principal geological groups in the United States have selected a committee on organization for the next meeting of the International Geological Congress which will be held in the United States in 1932. The officers of the committee so far chosen are: Honorary president, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States; chairman of the committee, Professor Waldemar Lindgren, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; general treasurer, Professor Edward B. Mathews, the Johns Hopkins University; general secretary, W. C. Mendenhall, U. S. Geological Survey; assistant secretaries, H. G. Ferguson and M. I. Goldman, U. S. Geological Survey. The members of the committee are as follows.

L. K. Armstrong, Spokane, Washington; Dr. H. Foster Bain, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; Professor A. M. Bateman, Yale University; Dr. C. P. Berkey, Columbia University; Dr. Eliot Blackwelder, Stanford University; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, American Geographical Society; H. A. Buehler, State Geological Survey, Missouri; Professor R. A. Daly, Harvard University; Dr. A. L. Day, Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution; E. DeGolyer, New York City; C. A. Fisher, Denver, Colorado; H. G. Ferguson, U. S. Geological Survey; M. I. Goldman, U. S. Geological Survey; President W. O. Hotchkiss, Michigan College of Mining and Technology; Arthur Keith, National Research Council; Dr. H. B. Kummel, State Geological Survey, New Jersey; Professor H. Landes, University of Washington; Professor A. C. Lawson, University of California; Dr. C. K. Leith, University of Wisconsin; Professor Waldemar Lindgren, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Professor E. B. Mathews, the Johns Hopkins University; W. C. Mendenhall, U. S. Geological Survey; Professor R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., Philadelphia; Dr. Sidney Powers, Amerada Petroleum Corporation, Oklahoma; W. E. Pratt, Humble Oil and Refining Com-

pany; Dr. George Otis Smith, U. S. Geological Survey; Scott Turner, U. S. Bureau of Mines; W. E. Wrather, Dallas, Texas; David White, U. S. Geological Survey.

The committee on organization has appointed the following officers and members as an executive committee: Professor Waldemar Lindgren, Professor Edward B. Mathews, W. C. Mendenhall, Dr. H. Foster Bain, Dr. C. P. Berkey, E. DeGolyer and David White.

The general sessions of the congress will be held early in June, 1932, in Washington, D. C., the precise date to be announced later. They will be preceded late in May, and followed in June and early in July, by a series of excursions.

The conditions of membership in the congress are here outlined: "No professional title is required to register. Nevertheless, the excursions organized before and after the sessions will be more especially reserved for the members of the congress who are geologists, geographers and mining engineers and for other persons who devote themselves to the study or practice of some branch of geology."

Following the admirable practice of recent congresses, each of which has prepared a special volume on the world reserves of some mineral resource that is particularly well represented in the country in which the congress is held, the organization committee of the sixteenth congress is planning the preparation and publication of a monograph on the petroleum resources of the world. It is expected that selected papers on the geology of petroleum will have conspicuous places on the program of the sessions. The following topics of current interest to geologists are also proposed for consideration by those who plan to attend the congress:

1. Estimates of geologic time by method.
2. Batholiths and related intrusives.
3. Origin of lead and zinc deposits like those of the Mississippi Valley and Silesia.
4. Zonal relations of metalliferous deposits.
5. Evidence of cycles in sedimentations, including valves.
6. Major divisions of the Paleozoic system.
7. Boundaries of the Tertiary system and its major divisions.
8. Adaptation of extinct animals and plants to their environment as indicated by fossils.
9. Physiographic processes in arid regions and their resulting forms and products.
10. Fossil man.

Offers of papers or comments on these topics or suggestions as to other desirable topics are invited and should be submitted to the general secretary as soon as possible.

Excursions are planned for members of the congress to various points of interest in the United States. Inquiries or proposals relating to the work of the sessions or to the future activities of the committee should be addressed to the organization committee through the general secretary, Sixteenth International Geological Congress, Washington, D. C. Circulars to be issued later will present additional details and will record progress in the development of plans for the congress.

HARVARD FOREST FUND

THE oldest forest experiment station in the country, the Harvard Forest at Petersham, Massachusetts, will now be able to carry on its forestry study with greater facility, according to an announcement made recently by the director, Professor Richard T. Fisher, instructor in the Bussey Institution of Harvard University, who said that the endowment of $200,000 for research work has now been completed.

Charles Lathrop Pack, of Lakewood, N. J., noted financier and one of the fathers of the forest conservation movement, started the endowment, which is known as the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Trust, with a gift of $100,000. It was stipulated in the donation that a similar amount should be obtained from other donors.

Of two gifts by Mr. Pack during the past two years, one was to Yale University, a tract of forest land located near Keene, N. H., adjacent to the forest land already owned by Yale University; the other, a gift of $200,000 to the University of Michigan to establish a foundation for the promotion of practical forestry management.

Mr. Pack is president of the American Tree Association of Washington, D. C. More than any other individual, he has succeeded in putting the importance of reforestation before the public in a way which has made it known to thousands. Through his efforts millions of American tree seeds have been sent to Europe to help in reforesting devastated areas.

The Harvard Forest, which is connected with the Bussey Institution, offers boundless facilities for the studies of forest entomology, forest management and silviculture. Among other accomplishments it has shown how new timber can be grown profitably on land which has once been cut over.

Harvard University first acquired land in Petersham in 1907 when a gift of about 2,000 acres of valuable timberland, about five miles from Athol on the Athol-Petersham road, was made possible through the generosity of John S. Ames, of Boston. Several neighboring tracts were later added.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE AT DUKE UNIVERSITY

WE learn from the Baltimore *Sun* of the opening of the Woman's College of Duke University, one of the new divisions of the institution, on September 24.