funds available, the division was able to develop a comprehensive and far-reaching constructive research program.

While Mr. Hoover was Secretary of Commerce, radio broadcasting was begun. He took great interest in the scientific development of radio and realized the future possibilities of broadcasting. He presided over four national radio conferences and took a lively interest in the proceedings of the International Radio-Telegraph Conference held in Washington in 1927.

In 1925 Mr. Hoover negotiated the transfer of the seismological investigations from the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture to the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Department of Commerce. A direct attack is being made by the survey on the problem of obtaining complete information about all earthquakes occurring in the United States or regions under its jurisdiction, and special investigations are being conducted to discover fundamental facts which may be made available to engineers and builders in connection with building for earthquake resistance. The Coast and Geodetic Survey undertook a survey of the Mississippi River area from Cairo to New Orleans, thus making available basic data touching fundamental problems of flood control.

Mr. Hoover has shown his special interest in promoting scientific care of child health and protection by his organization in 1922 of the American Child Health Association, of which he was the first president, and by the organization of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

But a catalogue of the scientific undertakings encouraged and materially supported by Secretary and, later, President Hoover would be a long one—much too long a one to print here.

As Secretary of Commerce and President, Mr. Hoover's relation to scientific work has been that of encourager, supporter and administrator, necessarily not that of laboratory or field man. As such supporter and administrator of science he has made much and great scientific work possible; and for this he should have the gratitude of scientific men.

What President Hoover said of Dr. W. H. Welch in his impressive address at the celebration, in April, 1930, of Dr. Welch's eightieth birthday may well be said of Mr. Hoover:

> Our age is marked by two tendencies, the democratic and the scientific. In Dr. Welch and his work we find an expression of the best in both tendencies. He not only represents the spirit of pure science but constantly sees and seizes the opportunities to direct its results into the service of humankind.

OBITUARY

MEMORIALS

THE centenary of the birth of James Clerk Maxwell is to be celebrated in the University of Cambridge on October 1 and 2, following on the Faraday celebration and the centenary meeting of the British Association in London. Addresses are to be given at Cambridge by Professors Einstein, Langevin, Larmor, Planck, Sir James Jeans and Sir J. J. Thomson.

As its contribution to the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the discovery of electromagnetic induction by Michael Faraday in England and Joseph Henry in America, two lectures have been given at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Faraday was the subject of the first lecture, which was given on February 13 by Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute, and Dr. W. F. Magie, Henry professor of physics, emeritus, of Princeton, lectured on February 18 on the life of Joseph Henry. Both lectures were open to the public.

THE Hunterian Society of London commemorated the two hundred and third anniversary of the birth of John Hunter by a banquet at the May Fair Hotel on February 19.

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Health of New York City the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Dr. Charles Krumwiede, an assistant director in the Bureau of Laboratories, has passed to the great beyond at the early age of fifty-one years, and

WHEREAS, Since his connection with the laboratory in 1909, Dr. Krumwiede was an invaluable, resourceful and most painstaking worker, and

WHEREAS, His studies on the types of tubercle bacilli, on bacilli of the typhoid-colon group, on psittacosis and on many other important bacteriological problems added lustre to the work of the Bureau of Laboratories, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Health record on its minutes its very great appreciation of the work of this distinguished scientist and its great sorrow at the passing of so talented an investigator and able administrator, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family with an expression of the board's deep sympathy in its irreparable loss.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. VERANUS A. MOORE, from 1908 to 1929 director of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University, died on February 11, at the age of seventy-two years.

HANDEL T. MARTIN, assistant curator of the University of Kansas Museum of Paleontology, died in Lawrence on January 15. He was sixty-eight years old.

JOHN H. LIGGETT, assistant professor of psychol-

ogy in the University of California at Los Angeles, died on February 10 following an operation.

SIR ANDREW BALFOUR, director of the London School of Tropical Medicine, died on January 29, at the age of fifty-seven years.

PROFESSOR ARCHIBALD LEITCH, director of the research department of the Cancer Hospital, Fulham, London, died on January 2, at the age of fifty-two years.

DR. M. W. BEIJERINCK, the Dutch bacteriologist, known for his many valuable contributions to microbiology, died at his country home at Gorssel, Holland, on January 1, at the age of seventy-nine years.

PROFESSOR GEORGE WEISS, formerly dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Strasbourg, died on January 24. A correspondent states that "Professor Weiss was an important figure in the decade following the armistice, since he was entrusted with the deanship and the organization of the French Medical Faculty at Strasbourg."

FEDERIGO GUARDUCCI, until his retirement professor of theoretical geodesy in the University of Bologna, died on February 7, at the age of eighty years.

DR. C. Y. WANG, professor of pathology in the University of Hongkong, died on December 16 after an illness of some months at the age of forty-two years. Dr. Wang was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

MUSEUM SPECIMENS

AN exhibition has been held in London of museum specimens specially prepared for rural areas. According to the account in the London *Times*, the display was arranged by the Museums Association (aided by a grant from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust) to synchronize with the annual meeting of the Association of Directors and Secretaries for Education. Sample exhibits arranged for circulation to schools were lent by various American institutions, as well as by a number of museums in England.

The Liverpool collection, of which a nucleus began to be formed for circulation to 64 schools in 1884, is an example of pioneer work. During the years in which the exhibits have grown their sphere has also been extended, so that some 136 schools (not all within the city boundaries) are now drawing on the collection. Some of the cases have seen hard service, and the newer models among the cases are lighter and better arranged; thus pictures and tools representing the men of the Early Stone Age appear manageably together, and the plumage of birds is sent round in a light tube for special study.

A different method is used by the Bagshaw Museum and Art Gallery, administered by the Batley Corporation; this institution uses light folding boxes, each containing 20 specimens, to illustrate some single branch of knowledge. Each specimen is in a small transparent circular container, designed to be handed round to the children of the class with an appropriate label. This scheme has been applied during the past nine years to the service of 17 elementary schools, and has extended the range of subjects rapidly on a grant of only £20 a year.

The portable exhibits of the Tolson Memorial Museum have been designed to provide knowledge of general subjects through local examples, which are very varied, in the field of geology and the natural sciences, as well as in past rural industries and ancient monuments. Special maps have been made for circulation by the museum to illustrate the local geographical distribution of natural and historical features, and a scheme is coming into operation whereby the main branches of study can be radiated outside the county borough through eight rural centers to a more numerous range of villages.

A still more ambitious scheme of circulation is that provided within the past 12 months by the Leicester Museum and Art Gallery, which adds to its series of small traveling cases of antiquities and local natural history a series of framed water-colors, prints and drawings, which are equally available for circulation to rural communities, not necessarily schools.

Most of the other museums represented in the exhibition follow one of the general plans mentioned above. But the large-scale dissections of botanical and zoological specimens sent out for the past 15 years by the Dorman Memorial Museum, Middlesbrough, and the essay scheme on local natural history with which the Perthshire Museums accompany a circulation scheme, now 30 years old, are said to deserve commendation. The City of Salford shows some large tableau cases, and the Reading Public Museum has a display illustrating through some 46 specimens (all of which go into a small dispatch case) the natural, industrial and scenic resources of Canada.

The American contributions largely duplicated some of the British displays, but the automatic motion-picture projectors from the American Museum of Natural History and the miniature human figures