the trustees may think fit. The fund has proved exceedingly useful in cases which do not come within the ordinary scope of the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund and in cases in which there is urgent need for help.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. L. L. VAN SLYKE, chemist at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva and professor of dairy chemistry at Cornell University, died on October 1. He was seventy-two years old.

DR. WILLIS A. SLATER, director of the Fritz engineering laboratory at Lehigh University and formerly engineer physicist at the U. S. Bureau of Standards, died on October 6 at the age of fifty-three.

DR. GEORGE THOMSON ELLIOT, emeritus professor of dermatology at Cornell University Medical College, died on September 14. Dr. Elliot was seventy-six years of age.

MR. ALFRED J. HENRY, senior meteorologist in the U. S. Weather Bureau and editor of the *Monthly Weather Review,* died on October 5, aged seventy-three years.

DR. JAMES W. GIDLEY, assistant curator of fossil mammals at the U. S. National Museum, died on September 26. He was sixty-five years of age.

DR. J. MADISON TAYLOR, professor of physical therapeutics and dietetics at Temple University, died on October 3 at the age of seventy-seven years.

PROFESSOR JOSIAH W. VOTEY, dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Vermont, died on September 16, at the age of seventy-one years.

MR. ANDREW J. WILEY, well-known consulting engineer, died on October 7. He was sixty-nine years of age.

SIR WILLIAM JOHN RITCHIE SIMPSON, director of tropical hygiene at the Ross Institute, Putney, editor of the *Journal of Tropical Medicine,* and emeritus professor of hygiene and public health at King's College of the University of London, died on September 20, at the age of seventy-six years.

DR. PERCY GROOM, professor of the technology of woods and fibers at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, died suddenly on September 16. Dr. Groom was sixty-six years of age.

COLONEL THE HONORABLE MILO G. TALBOT, who was awarded a Royal Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1909 and who was known for his surveys of the northwest frontier of India and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, died on September 3 at the age of seventy-six years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE METALLURGICAL ADVISORY BOARD

THE fifth annual open meeting of the metallurgical advisory board to the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the U. S. Bureau of Mines will be held on Friday, October 16, on the campus of the institute, in Pittsburgh. The progress made on research problems undertaken jointly by the Carnegie Institute and the U. S. Bureau of Mines will be discussed during the morning and afternoon sessions by investigators from the two laboratories.

Mr. Charles F. Abbott, executive director of the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., will be the principal speaker at the evening session, which will follow an informal dinner at the Hotel Schenley. Mr. Abbott's subject will be "Market Research in the Steel Industry." Dr. Thomas S. Baker, president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology and organizer of the advisory board, will preside at the evening session.

The morning meeting will be devoted to reports and discussions on iron-manganese-carbon alloys and chrome-nickel alloys. Reports on research work will be given by Dr. Francis M. Walters, Jr., director of the Bureau of Metallurgical Research of the Carnegie Institute; Dr. V. N. Krivobok, metallurgist of the same bureau, and Maxwell Gensamer and Cyril Wells, assistants. Dr. C. H. Herty, Jr., physical chemist, and M. B. Royer, assistant metallurgist, of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, will deliver a report on the solubility of carbon in iron-manganese-silicon alloys. Dr. G. R. Fitterer, associate metallurgist of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, will report on the electrolytic method for the determination of inclusions in steel. Other reports will be delivered by the same investigators.

The physical chemistry of steel-making will be reported on and discussed at the afternoon session. The three outstanding contributions from this work are the development of a new manganese-silicon deoxidizer, which has been shown to be much superior to ferro-manganese ferro-silicon in combination in producing clean steel at a low cost; the development of a method for quantitatively determining non-metallic inclusions in plain-carbon steels; and the determination of the factors which affect the oxidation of steel in the open-hearth furnace. These reports will be made by Dr. Herty and members of the staff of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. The several reports will be interspersed with discussions by metallurgists from the industry.

The laboratories of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and of the Carnegie Institute of Technology will be open for inspection on the morning of October 17. Members of the staffs will be present for informal discussions on the work which is being done.

THE INSTITUTE OF PAPER CHEMISTRY

THE new building to house the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Lawrence College, was dedicated on September 23. We learn from *The New York Times* that an announcement was made of a gift of $100,000 to the institute by Mr. J. C. Kimberly, president of the Kimberly Clark Company, in memory of his father, Mr. J. A. Kimberly, who was among the first students to enter the doors of Main Hall at Lawrence College when it was built, more than seventy-six years ago. The elder Mr. Kimberly was for half a century a pioneer in the pulp and paper industry.

In the words of Mr. Ernst Mahler, president of the institute and a vice-president of the Kimberly Clark Company, "the gift will be used to erect, contiguous to the present building, a library and laboratory to house the splendid collection of books we possess and to make provision for its growth, and to provide additional laboratory space, already shown desirable."

Other gifts of $15,000, to be made available for additional fellowships and scholarships for institute students during the next three years, were also announced.

President Herbert Hoover sent a letter of commendation to Mr. Mahler on the organization of the institute. The program at the dedication began with a procession of the faculty of Lawrence College, with which the institute is affiliated, and included the presentation by Mr. Mahler of the keys of the institute to the president of Lawrence College, Dr. Henry M. Wriston, who paid tribute to the "enthusiastic and energetic labors of the members of the board of trustees."

Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of *The New York Times,* in the dedicatory address congratulated Lawrence College, a liberal arts institution, on its having an affiliated graduate school to be devoted completely to the interests of research in the pulp and paper industry.

The ceremony brought a number of the leaders of the pulp and paper industry to Lawrence and the institute. Guests at a luncheon held in connection with the dedication included Mr. M. A. Krimmel, chief chemist of the Hammermill Paper Company and president of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry; Colonel Benjamin E. Franklin, president of the Writing Paper Manufacturers' Association and vice-president of the Strathmore Paper Company of Massachusetts, and S. L. Willson, president of the American Pulp and Paper Association. In their addresses they praised the institute as a means of supplying a much-needed technical training for newcomers in the industry and lauded the men who have pioneered in its founding.

The school is patterned after the Darmstadt school in Germany and is the only one of its kind in the United States. Several large grants were given when it was organized, and twenty-six students from universities throughout the country entered classes in 1930, under a faculty of nine. Complete paper-making processes are studied.

The purpose of the institute is threefold—to train talented college graduates in pulp and paper chemistry, to establish a comprehensive research library and information service for use of the paper industries and institute, and to coordinate research in the interest of the whole industry.

Opened first with Dr. Otto Kress as technical director, the institute has begun its new session with twenty-seven students, graduates of twenty-two colleges and universities and residents of sixteen states.

It operates on a budget equal to the income from more than $1,000,000 endowment.

About $250,000 is invested in the plant and apparatus, the institute having in its new building the finest arrangement of optical instruments, the most exact constant-humidity and constant-temperature rooms to be found, it is said, in educational institutions in America. More than 225 mills and corporations throughout the United States have contributed instruments, materials and apparatus for use in its construction and operation.

THE FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM OF THE KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THE Kentucky Geological Survey has just brought to completion its five-year program of detailed mapping of the areal and structural geology of the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky. This portion of the state—one of the choice agricultural areas of the entire country, is equivalent to the Ordovician exposure of northern-central Kentucky. In this region new base maps have been prepared at the scale of one inch to the mile, utilizing topographical surveys wherever possible for each of the counties involved. On these new county maps the areal and structural geology has been executed and with the completion of the map of Scott County, which is now shortly to be issued, new inch-to-the-mile areal and structural maps have become available for all parts of the Ordovician exposure in the northern-central part of the state. The following county maps have been prepared and have been issued separately: Boone, Kenton, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Pendleton, Bracken,