

He laid the foundation of the National Park Service, defining and establishing the policies under which its areas shall be developed and conserved unimpaired for future generations. There will never come an end to the good that he has done.

A plaque is being placed on the south rim, near Yavapai Point, of Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona, and another may be placed along the north rim. Sites are being chosen for plaques in Yosemite, Yellowstone and Zion National Parks and officials hope that unveiling ceremonies may also be held in these parks on July 4.

Plaques will be placed during the summer at Logan Pass in Crater Lake National Park in Oregon; Grand Teton in Wyoming; Rocky Mountain and Mesa Verde in Colorado; Lassen and Sequoia in California, and Mount McKinley in Alaska.

The plaques will be placed in the national parks by the Park Service. The Stephen T. Mather Appreciation is prepared to provide plaques for all the twenty-two parks and to provide and place one in each of the thirty-four national monuments included in the National Park System.

Placement of a plaque near Chinook Pass at the highest elevation of the Mather Memorial Highway, which crosses the Cascade Range east of Rainier National Park, is awaiting choice of a site, and arrangements are being made to put another in Mather Grove on Redwood Highway between Miranda and Dyer-ville, California.

Friends of Mr. Mather are to plant a grove of trees on the campus of the University of California, of which he was a graduate, and for this memorial also, at the request of officials of the university, a plaque will be provided.

#### MEMORIAL TO THOMAS ALVA EDISON

A DESIGN for an Edison Memorial Museum and eternal light at Menlo Park has been approved by the Edison Parkway Commission of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and was presented by its chairman, Joseph F. Deegan, to the Edison Pioneers at their annual dinner on February 11 in New York City.

According to the plan, the building, designed by Colonel Hugh A. Kelly and Mr. John B. Peterkin, would cost \$850,000. It would be circular in shape, measuring 180 feet across, and would be surmounted by a shaft reaching to a height of 175 feet. This would be surmounted by a translucent globe with the hemispheres indicated upon its surface and lighted internally and externally.

Not only would the building serve as a memorial and tribute to Mr. Edison, but as a museum to preserve for posterity objects associated with his life and works.

The plans show four entrances to the building. They lead into a rotunda which would be centered by an Edison statue. Murals depicting dramatic scenes from the inventor's life would cover the surrounding circular walls. In style the building would be a modern adaptation of the Greek, simple and dignified, but with an expression of rising strength in the shaft supporting the illuminated globe. The exterior would be of marble and limestone.

#### MEMORIALS

FORMER students in chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University, including non-graduates, have organized the Chemistry Alumni of the Johns Hopkins University with Dr. Henry N. Holmes, of Oberlin College, as president and Dr. Lyman C. Newell, of Boston University, as secretary. Two meetings are held each year, ordinarily at the time of the meetings of the American Chemical Society. At the last meeting it was voted to establish "The Remsen Memorial Collection," and a committee consisting of Dr. Lyman C. Newell, *chairman*; Dr. John C. Olsen, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, and Dr. E. Emmet Reid, of the Johns Hopkins University, was appointed to take charge of the matter. The committee at present is anxious to obtain early portraits of Dr. Remsen, autograph letters on scientific subjects and inscribed copies of the first, or an early, edition of his books, particularly books in a foreign language. Colleagues, associates, students and friends of Dr. Remsen who have memorabilia of this kind are requested to write the chairman of the committee, Dr. L. C. Newell, 688 Boylston St., Boston, Massachusetts.

THE Medical Society of the District of Columbia held exercises on January 13, in memory of Dr. George Martin Kober, a former president of the society and for many years dean of the Georgetown University School of Medicine. Dr. Kober died on April 24, 1931. Addresses were made by Dr. Henry C. Macatee for the medical society; Rev. W. Coleman Nevils, S.J., for Georgetown University; Mrs. Ernest R. Grant, for the Washington Tuberculosis Association; Surgeon General Robert U. Patterson, for the medical corps, U. S. Army; Mr. George S. Wilson, for the board of public welfare of the District; Dr. Aleš Hrdlička, for the Anthropological Society of Washington. Dr. Arthur C. Christie, president of the society, was chairman of the meeting, which was open to the public.

IN the presence of a distinguished gathering of American and French officials and airmen a monument was dedicated on January 30 to the memory of Wilbur Wright at the field of Pontlong, five miles

from Pau, where Mr. Wright set up the first flying school in the world nearly a quarter century ago. The monument, executed by a Pau sculptor named Gabard, is in the form of a tall shaft with a bronze plaque. It was given by Mr. Frederick Prince, a New York banker, one of whose sons, an aviator, was killed during the war.

IN commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Laplace (in 1827) a memorial monument will be erected in the town of Beaumont, his birthplace. Dedication will take place in the summer of 1932.

#### RECENT DEATHS

JOHN WESLEY YOUNG, Cheney professor of mathematics at Dartmouth College since 1911, has died at the age of fifty-two years.

PROFESSOR HAROLD BABBITT SMITH, retired, for thirty-five years head of the department of electrical engineering at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, a former president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, died on February 9, at the age of sixty-one years.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "William P. Headden, for a long time chemist of the Agriculture Experimental Station at Fort Collins, Colorado, died at his home at Fort Collins on February 5. He was professor of chemistry at the Colorado State Agricultural College since 1894, but later gave his entire time to the experimental station work and as such prepared many papers on investigations of soils, on plants, notably on the development of sugar in sugar beets, the formation of nitrates and their influence, etc. These led to many other papers. Dr. Headden was born in 1850 and therefore was nearly eighty-two years old. His work was of a very high character."

GILBERT ALBION BRAGG, general manager of The Koppers Research Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, died on February 2, at the age of forty years. He was a research chemical engineer who gained recognition as an authority on hydrometallurgy and later as a specialist in gas purification. Mr. Bragg held

one of the first industrial fellowships at the University of Kansas, called the Robert Kennedy Duncan Fellowship No. 2, prior to the transfer of the Industrial Fellowship System to the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh.

THE death is announced in his eightieth year of Geheimrath Dr. Max Von Frey, professor of physiology at the University of Würzburg. Dr. Von Frey was especially known for his studies of sensation and the peripheral sensory forms. His last visit to the United States was in 1929 when he lectured in Minnesota and attended the International Congress of Physiology in Boston.

PROFESSOR EDUARD KAUFMANN, formerly ordinarius in pathology at the University of Göttingen, has died, at the age of seventy-two years.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "General Gustave Auguste Ferrié died in Paris on February 16, 1932, following an operation for appendicitis. General Ferrié held a very important position in the field of science, having been for many years member of the Institute of the Academy of Sciences of France, Commander of the Legion of Honor, correspondent of the Bureau of Longitudes, and Inspector General of the Military Telegraphic Service of France. He was president of the International Radio Congress held in Washington, D. C., in 1927. He was one of the delegates from France to recent conventions of the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union, and was chairman of the Committee on World Longitude Determinations. He perfected plans for the cooperation of many countries in the determination of longitudes around the world in 1928 for the purpose of testing the Wegener Hypothesis, and, at the time of his death, he was engaged on plans for a repetition of this work during the year 1933. He was born on November 19, 1868. In addition to being an eminent scientist, General Ferrié was a man of charming personality who had many scientific friends throughout the world. His death is a loss to science and to every one who had the pleasure of knowing and working with him."

### SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

#### THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

MORE than 1,000 men of science from all parts of the country will assemble in New Orleans from March 28 to April 1 for the eighty-third meeting of the American Chemical Society.

In several hundred papers and addresses to be presented from the laboratories of the nation's industries and universities, achievement in chemistry, which has gone on uninterrupted during the economic reces-

sion, will be reported, according to an announcement by the president of the society, Dr. L. V. Redman, vice-president and director of research of the Bakelite Corporation, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Speakers in a symposium on "Chemical Engineering Processes in the Oil Industry" under the chairmanship of Dr. R. T. Haslam, vice-president of the Standard Oil Development Company, will be Dr. Merrell R. Fenske, Pennsylvania State College; Al-