every instance, first a survey and then an analysis were made. After due consideration, fortified by conference, judgments were reached. When action came, it was decisive and often courageous. Magnitude with him was a wholly relative matter: he weighed his acts in results to be achieved, rather than in costs to be met. Moderate expenditures were the rule, but large ones, as notably for the erection of the great two hundred inch telescope building at Pasadena, did not daunt him.

Although he was not a technical scientist, Wickliffe Rose became a great force in science. The temper of his mind was essentially scientific and he found no difficulty in dealing with scientists on their own grounds. I believe that he never discerned a problem in an unscientific manner; surely he never entered upon a project which he did not comprehend fully. It may be said of him that he enriched every field in which he worked; this is true of hookworm disease, malaria, yellow fever, and of the aid, small and large, which he gave to physics, chemistry, astronomy and biology.

In an interlude to his constructive activities he rendered valuable service as chairman of the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation. In Belgium, Poland, Serbia and other countries ravished by war the assistance given under his direction to refugees, children and the destitute is gratefully remembered. He was responsible for the creation of the hospital unit at Compiègne where Drs. Carrel and Dakin worked out their method of treating infected wounds which played so beneficent and large a part in the late years of the war and afterwards in civil life.

Dr. Rose was remarkable in his self-effacement. No man, I believe, was ever more successful in this respect. He was moved by the opportunity for human betterment—of health, of knowledge, of personal relations. To those of us privileged to work beside him he was a constant wonder and joy. The ideality of his purpose, the clarity and comprehensiveness of his vision, the lucidity of his exposition, the security of his judgment, his good companionship, his love of a good story (especially a fish story, for he was an enthusiastic fly fisherman)—these are things not to be conveyed in mere words.

SIMON FLEXNER

MEMORIALS

THE annual meeting of the Research Club of the University of Michigan each year honors the work of some leader of science whose birth occurred one hundred years ago or some multiple thereof. The meeting on April 20 was a memorial to Benedictus de Spinoza and Anthony van Leeuwenhoek. The paper on Spinoza was read by Professor DeWitt H. Parker, of the department of philosophy; that on van Leeuwenhoek by Dr. C. V. Weller, head of the pathological laboratories. President Alexander G. Ruthven discussed the importance of research to the university.

THE *Zeitschrift für Tuberkulose* has published a special Robert Koch issue containing his portrait and two facsimile letters, as well as original papers by E. von Romberg and Sauerbruch, each of Munich; Sir Robert Philip, of Edinburgh; Calmette and Léon Bernard, of Paris; Bruno Lange, of Berlin; Bang, of Copenhagen, A. Stanley Griffith, of Cambridge, and others.

THE fourth "Victor Horsley Memorial Lecture" will be delivered this year, and the trustees (who consist of the presidents of the Royal Society, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the British Medical Association, the senior physician to the National Hospital, Queen Square, the senior surgeon to University College Hospital, and Mr. Stanley G. Robinson, the son-in-law of Sir Victor Horsley) have invited Professor E. D. Adrian, of the University of Cambridge, to give the lecture, and he has consented to do so. The lecture will be delivered on July 20 on the subject of "Visceral Sense Organs."

RECENT DEATHS

PROFESSOR JAMES W. TOUMEY, a member of the faculty of the School of Forestry at Yale University since it was established in 1900, formerly dean of the school, died suddenly on May 6, at the age of sixty-eight years.

DR. CHARLES DWIGHT MARSH, formerly physiologist in the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, died in Washington on April 23, at the age of seventy-seven years.

DR. WILFRED W. SCOTT, head of the department of chemistry at the University of Southern California, died suddenly on May 3, at the age of fifty-six years.

DR. T. C. JOHNSON, horticulturist and director of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station, died on March 31, at the age of sixty-two years.

THE death is announced at the age of thirty-three years of Dr. George Janssen, assistant professor of agronomy and assistant agronomist at the Experiment Station at the University of Arkansas.

Nature reports the deaths of Professor W. R. Dron, Dixon professor of mining in the University of Glasgow; of Dr. Alfred Hay, sometime professor of electro-technology, Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, and afterwards at the Indian Institute

of Science, Bangalore; of Professor G. M. Robertson, professor of psychiatry in the University of Edinburgh; of Eustace Short, of the firm of Short Brothers, a pioneer in the design and construction of aeroplanes, and of Professor A. L. Urquhart, professor of pathology at the University of Cairo.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE YORK MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be held this year at York from August 31 to September 7. The president is Sir J. Alfred Ewing and he will deliver an inaugural address on the subject of "An Engineer's Outlook."

The London Times calls attention to the circumstance that the British Association had its beginning at York. It is recalled in the preliminary program for this year's meeting that when David Brewster in 1831 made the first concrete proposal for the foundation of a "British Association of Men of Science" he addressed it to John Phillips, the secretary of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, on the grounds that York was centrally situated for a general meeting such as was contemplated and that the society already established there was flourishing and well managed. In the premises of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, accordingly, the association was brought to birth on September 26, 1831, and continued its meetings on the following days.

The subjects of papers read depended largely upon the chance of individual men of science attending the meeting coming prepared with something to say, but the classification is not without interest. Six of the communications were on geology and mineralogy, five on magnetism and electricity, four on optics, three on light and lighting, while three were physiological, two meteorological, two chemical and one astronomical. Since 1831 the association has met at York in 1844, 1881 and 1906, and it returns to the city this year for the first meeting after the celebration of a century of existence.

The arrangements made for the 1932 meeting, according to the *Times,* include the presidential address in the Section of Mathematical and Physical Sciences by Professor O. A. Rankine on "Physics in Prospecting for Minerals"; there will be discussions on the control of humidity in industrial processes, the quantitative relation of physical stimuli and sensory events, super conductivity and short-wave reception by frame aerials. Dr. W. H. Mills will preside over the Chemistry Section and give an address on "Some Aspects of Stereo-chemistry." In the Geology Section the presidential address by Professor P. G. H. Boswell will be on "The Contacts of Geology: The Ice Age and Man." The president of the Section of Zoology will be Lord Rothschild. Professor H. J. Fleurs will give a presidential address in the Geography Section on "The Geographical Study of Society and World Problems." There will be papers in the Section of Economic Science and Statistics on the location of industries, the effects of the world depression on the banking systems of Central Europe, and the economic position of Japan. The address of the section president, Professor R. B. Forrester, will be on "Britain's Access to Overseas Markets."

Professor Miles Walker is to preside over the Engineering Section, and give an address on "The Call of the Engineer to Manage the World." In the Anthropology Section the presidential address by Dr. D. Randall MacIver will deal with "The Place of Archeology as a Science." Other sectional presidential addresses will be as follows: Psychology—Professor Beatrice Edgell on "Current Constructive Theories on Physiology." Botany—Professor J. H. Priestley on "The Growing Tree." Educational Science—Mr. W. M. Heller on "The Advancement of Science in Schools." Agriculture—Professor R. G. White on "Sheep Farming; a Distinctive Feature of British Agriculture." Sessions of the Physiology Section will not be held at York, as the fourteenth International Physiological Congress is being held at the same time at Rome.

Two evening discourses have been arranged. Sir Arthur W. Hill will speak on "Plant Products of the Empire in Relation to Human Needs," and Mr. C. C. Paterson will deal with "Uses of the Photo-Electric Cell." There will also be a public lecture by Mr. H. E. Wimperis on "Speed in Flight." The Lord Mayor and the Sheriff of York will hold an evening reception on September 1.

WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER OF SIGMA XI

THE fifty-ninth chapter of Sigma Xi has been installed at Western Reserve University. The chapter will assume the functions of the Science Colloquium, an informal scientific club which has been active in the university for many years.

Owing to illness, Dr. L. B. Wilson, national president, was unable to be present and the ceremonies were conducted by Professor Leon J. Cole, of the University of Wisconsin, and Professor Edward Ellery, na-