Ramsperger had a wide acquaintance with a number of fields of physical and organic chemistry to which he made contributions. He was an investigator of great vigor, sense and insight, with interests in psychology and other sciences, and his loss is a deep personal one to many friends and colleagues.

RICHARD C. TOLMAN

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

WILFRED WELDAY SCOTT

PROFESSOR WILFRED WELDAY SCOTT, who died on May 3 at the age of fifty-six years, received his college education at Ohio Wesleyan University, did his graduate work at that institution, at Cornell University, at Chicago University, and received his doctorate degree from the Colorado School of Mines.

After teaching for more than a decade in his chosen field in this country and abroad, he devoted the next decade of his life to practical research work in the chemical industries. With this rich background of contact with colleges, chemical laboratories and industrial plants, he returned to his major field of interest, college instruction and graduate research, as head of the department of chemistry at the University of Southern California. His was a most unusual experience—broad and varied, yet closely related. His preparation for his life work as a productive scholar and teacher of college students was both general and specialized. It involved both theory and practice; it included both philosophy and science.

College students are quick to discover evidences of productive scholarship in their teachers. They value highly instruction given by a recognized master of his field. In his laboratories, Professor Scott's students were conscious of the presence of a master mind. His understanding of the laws of chemistry and his command of the techniques of chemical analysis inspired his students to gain the knowledge and skills essential to the discovery of new processes that they too might push still farther out the frontiers of human knowledge in the field of applied chemistry.

Evidences of his mature scholarship, covering a period of more than two decades, are found on the shelves of all college libraries where are placed the products of his brain and pen;—each a comprehensive, scientific and scholarly treatment of an important field of human knowledge. The list includes:

Qualitative Chemical Analysis (1910)
Standard Methods of Chemical Analysis, 2 vols. (1917), 4th edition 1925
Technical Methods in Metallurgical Analysis (1923)
Inorganic Quantitative Chemical Analysis (1926)
Chemical Methods of Metallurgical Analysis (1927)
Elements of Qualitative Chemical Analysis (1930)
Essentials of Quantitative Chemical Analysis (1930)
A revision of one of his major works is now in the press (1932)

He was a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, and several other scientific, scholarship, and professional organizations of national scope. Published reports of his scientific researches include the following: Fertilizers; Ferrous Sulphate Method for Determination of Nitrates; Volumetric Determination of Aluminum and Fluorine; Determination of Lead; Determination of Uranium in Carnotite; Catalyzers for Oxydation of Ammonia; Methods of Chemical and Metallurgical Analysis; Inorganic Quantitative Analysis; Qualitative Analysis.

Much as we value the memory of Professor Scott as an eminent scholar, as a nationally known scientific worker and as a master teacher, we who knew him well as a staff member and coworker on university committees value even more highly the fine human characteristics of the man. He was deeply and genuinely interested in the health and welfare of his fellow staff members. This interest was not affected, it was a natural and uncurbed expression of the great soul of the man who walked among us and worked with us. From the memories of many of his fellow workers will never be erased the recollections of his sincere expressions of deep interest in them. The society of scholars which is our university has a richer heritage because he lived, thought, wrought and taught among us.

FRANK C. TOUTON

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

RECENT DEATHS

DR. GRAHAM LUSK, who retired this year from the professorship of physiology in the Cornell University Medical College, New York City, died on July 18, at the age of sixty-six years.

DR. LOUIS WINSLOW AUSTIN, authority on physical measurements, radio transmission, and member of the staff of the Bureau of Standards, has died in Washington at the age of sixty-four years.

REGINALD AUBREY FESSENDEN, physicist and consulting engineer of the Submarine Signal Company, died in Bermuda on July 23. He was sixty-five years old.

DR. VAN HARTROG MANNING, consulting engineer, from 1915 to 1920 director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, died on July 13, at the age of seventy years.

CHARLES WARREN HUNT, hydraulic engineer, secretary emeritus of the American Society of Civil Engineers, died on July 24 at the age of seventy-four years.

DR. HAROLD JACOBY, until his retirement in 1930 professor of astronomy and head of the department of astronomy at Columbia University, has died at the age of sixty-seven years.

CHARLES WILLISON JOHNSON, for the past nineteen years curator of insects at the Boston Museum of Natural History, died on July 19, in his sixty-ninth year.

DR. DANIEL FOLKMAR, anthropologist, until his retirement last year a special agent for the Immigration Commission and the Census Bureau, died on July 21 at the age of seventy-one years.

IT is announced that Ralph Hoffmann, ornithologist and director of the Natural History Museum, Santa Barbara, California, died by accident in July while on an exploring trip in the southwest. He was sixty-two years old.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

REDUCTIONS IN THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCIENTIFIC WORK UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A SURVEY made by *Science Service* of the figures in congressional appropriation bills just published shows that during the fiscal year 1931–32 just ended, about $75,800,000 was available in the various departments for scientific and research work. For the coming year this amount has been reduced by the economy program to about $66,300,000, a cut of approximately 12.5 per cent.

Among the departments doing scientific work that suffer the most are the Geological Survey in the Department of the Interior whose funds are reduced 30.6 per cent., the National Bureau of Standards with a cut of 25.7 per cent., the Bureau of Fisheries with a cut of 32 per cent. and the Coast and Geodetic Survey with a cut of 22 per cent.

In addition to these cuts, money available for scientific research is further depleted by the special economy legislation providing for a pay reduction of 8.3 per cent. which money can not be used by the departments where the saving is made but is paid back into the treasury. During the fiscal year 1932–1933 no employee can take a vacation unless he takes it without pay. Future leave is reduced to 15 days.

Some individual programs of research are even more seriously affected than the average reduction would indicate. Cuts on specific items at the National Bureau of Standards, for example, vary from 12 and 16 per cent. on some to as much as 50 per cent. on others.

The following figures include portions of congressional appropriations for scientific and research work only. The classification in some cases is somewhat arbitrary, but the figures are comparable for the two fiscal years. In cases where the work of a bureau is largely scientific, administrative expenses are also included. Work of scientific character, though not strictly research, as for example the work of the Weather Bureau, is included in this tabulation. Scientific research done by the War Department is not included because figures are not yet available. Neither are there included funds for research that may become available under the emergency relief bill passed in the closing hours of the congressional session.

Bureau	Year 1932–3	Reduction from 1931–2	Per cent.
Geological Survey	$ 2,181,000	$ 960,740	30.6
Bureau of Mines	1,554,325	271,910	14.9
Coast and Geodetic	2,399,813	676,120	21.9
Bureau of Standards	2,137,280	737,290	25.6
Bureau of Fisheries	1,976,020	929,520	32.0
Public Health Service	5,341,413	113,369	2.08
Bureau of Labor Statistics	450,000	130,480	22.4
Children's Bureau	375,500	20,000	5.0
Women's Bureau	160,000	19,900	11.0
Smithsonian Institution	1,019,109	71,095	6.5
Aeronautics, Commerce	8,553,500	1,808,800	17.5
Navy (Hydrographic Office and Naval Observatory)	3,093,100	62,880	1.9
Forest Service	1,511,470	96,830	6.0
Bureau of Animal Industry	8,938,732	643,103	6.7
Dairy Industry	717,448	79,542	9.9
Plant Industry	4,930,874	908,364	15.5
Experiment Stations	4,668,294	88,116	1.8
Weather Bureau	4,164,038	333,682	7.4
Bureau of Entomology	2,471,700	392,040	13.7
Bureau Chemistry and Soils	1,825,080	122,121	6.2
Biological Survey	1,756,177	472,993	21.2
Agricultural Economics	4,995,491	441,845	8.1
Home Economics	233,365	13,335	5.4
Agricultural Engineering	518,690	65,150	11.1
Soil Erosion	289,160	40,840	12.3
Livestock	41,325	2,175	5.0
Total	$66,302,904	$9,502,240	

CONGRESS OF PREHISTORIC SCIENCES

FURTHER details are given in the London *Times* of the arrangements for holding in London at the beginning of August the first International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences. Sir Charles Peers, president of the Society of Antiquaries and chief inspector of ancient monuments under H.M. Office of Works, is president of the congress for this session, and the formal proceedings in London will