As an inventor, Major Squier won fame in discovering the method of communicating messages over wires by modulating inaudible frequencies—the so-called "wired wireless." He also invented the "quick-aid" kit for Army and Red Cross first-aid work. He greatly developed radio and telegraph service in the U. S. Signal Corps.

General Squier was notable for his swiftness of judgment and earnestness of purpose. His wiry erect bearing and purposeful demeanor marked him at once as a military officer. He was punctual and precise in all engagements, while cheerfully putting late arrivals at their ease. He used to say that one of the many gifts of radio to the world was the radio announcer's habit of broadcast punctuality. General Squier was a hard worker and faced every task with cheerfulness and courage. He was never married, but he was a family friend in numerous homes. With the aid of his sister, Mrs. Mary Squier Parker, who survives him, he built a "country club for country people" at his birthplace, Dryden, where he succeeded in giving summer country associations to many of his friends and fellow townspeople. After his retirement from the army in 1924, he frequently spent his winters in Florida and the other seasons in Washington and Dryden. Wherever he went, General Squier brought brightness and enjoyed popularity. His staff was enthusiastic in its praise and esteem for him.

Numerous honors were bestowed on General Squier both in this country and abroad. Only an abbreviated list can be given here. He was Commander of the French Legion of Honor, a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George in Great Britain, a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy and a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. General Squier held membership in the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society and was a fellow of Johns Hopkins University. He also received an honorary degree from Dartmouth College. General Squier was a life member and fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He received from the Franklin Institute, the John Scott Medal in 1896, the Elliott Cresson Medal in 1912, and the Franklin Medal in 1919. A number of electrical papers were communicated to the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* as well as to the *Proceedings* of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers by General Squier.

General Squier served on various international commissions relating to military and radio affairs.

He was given a military funeral and laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia.

A. E. KENNELLY

## RECENT DEATHS

DR. EDWARD WILLIAM NELSON, chief of the Federal Bureau of Biological Survey from 1916 to 1927, died on May 19. He was seventy-nine years old.

DR. ULYSSES GRANT HOUCK, for thirty-eight years associated with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and since 1928 its associate chief, died on April 25 at the age of sixty-eight years.

THE death is announced of Dr. Andrew M. Soule, until last year president of the Georgia State College of Agriculture. In 1904 he became dean of the college of agriculture and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and held that position until 1907, when he went to Georgia State College of Agriculture.

CECIL HOBART PEABODY, since 1920 professor emeritus of naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died on May 4 at the age of seventy-nine years.

DR. GEORGE PAUL LAROQUE, professor of surgery at the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, died suddenly on May 16. He was fifty-five years old.

DR. LOUIS DE LOTBINIERE HARWOOD, professor of gynecology and dean of the faculty of medicine of the University of Montreal, died suddenly on May 15.

DR. ROBERT CHODAT, since 1889 professor of botany at the University of Geneva, director of the Botanical Institute, has died at the age of sixty-nine years.

# SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

## THE ABERDEEN MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

THE annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Aberdeen from September 5 to 12, under the presidency of Sir James H. Jeans.

The first visit of the British Association to Aberdeen took place in 1859, when H. R. H. the Prince Consort was president and delivered an inaugural address. The association again met in Aberdeen in 1885, under the presidency of Sir Lyon Playfair.

The inaugural general meeting will take place on the evening of September 5, when Sir James H. Jeans will deliver his presidential address on "The New World-Picture of Modern Physics." Sir James Jeans was appointed by the general committee on March 2 as president of the association for the current year, in

succession to Sir William Hardy, who died on January 23.

The presidents of the sections, with the titles of their addresses, are as follows:

Section A (Mathematical and Physical Sciences): Professor H. M. MacDonald, "Theories of Light."

Section B (Chemistry): Professor T. M. Lowry, "Physical Methods in Chemistry."

Section C (Geology): Professor W. T. Gordon, "Plant Life and the Philosophy of Geology."

Section D (Zoology): Dr. E. S. Russell, "The Study of Behavior."

Section E (Geography): Professor A. G. Ogilvie, "Cooperative Research in Geography and an African Example."

Section F (Economic Science and Statistics): Professor H. M. Hallsworth, "The Future of Rail Transport."

Section G (Engineering): Professor F. G. Baily, "Sources of Cheap Electric Power."

Section H (Anthropology): Captain T. A. Joyce, "The Origin and Use of Yerba Maté."

Section I (Physiology): Professor H. E. Roaf, "Normal and Abnormal Color Vision."

Section J (Psychology): Dr. Shepherd Dawson, "Psychology and Social Problems."

Section K (Botany): Professor A. W. Borthwick.

Section L (Educational Science): Mr. H. T. Tizard.

Section M (Agriculture): Professor J. A. S. Watson, "Scientific Progress and Economic Planning in Relation to Rural Industry and Country Life."

An evening discourse, being a Memorial Lecture for the late president, Sir William Hardy, will deal with the preservation of meat, fish and fruit, and will be delivered on September 7. A second evening discourse will be delivered by Professor W. L. Bragg, on September 10, on "The Exploration of the Mineral World by X-rays." It is hoped that it will be possible to arrange an evening symposium on the general relation between Science and the Community on September 11. The title and speakers will be announced later.

A civic reception will be held by the Corporation of Aberdeen in the Art Gallery Buildings on the evening of September 6.

An extensive program of excursions and visits has been arranged for September 8.

It is anticipated that a garden party will be given by the University of Aberdeen on the afternoon of Tuesday, September 11.

Preceding the meetings an excursion of a fortnight's duration is planned. This is being organized as a "Reunion Internationale pour l'étude du Précambrien et des vieilles chaînes." Membership is by invitation and particulars can be obtained from the Local Secretary, Dr. W. J. McCallien, University of Glasgow. This excursion starts at Glasgow on August 18 and terminates at Edinburgh on September 2. On September 3 and 4 the Geological Society of Edinburgh are celebrating their centenary, under the presidency of Sir J. S. Flett. Details of the meeting may be obtained from the secretary, J. A. Watson, Edinburgh Geological Society, Synod Hall, Edinburgh.

At the close of the meeting, a series of excursions from Huntly as center is being arranged to last from September 12 to 16. The Huntly complex will be studied and visits paid to Elgin, the Portsoy-Banff district and Gamrie. Those interested should communicate with Dr. A. Bremner, 13 Belgrave Terrace, Aberdeen.

## THE NATIONAL FISHERIES PLANNING COUNCIL

*The Fisheries Survey Bulletin* reports that at a meeting called by Commissioner Frank T. Bell, of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, on April 23 at St. Louis, at which representatives of the fish and game departments from every section of the country were present, "The National Planning Council of Commercial and Game Fish Commissioners" was formed. The council will coordinate the work in fisheries administration of the various states and the Federal Bureau of Fisheries, thus avoiding much of the duplication of effort which has been prevalent in the past.

In considering plans to perfect a workable program for the country as a whole the states were grouped into five zones as follows: Western Zone—Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Montana, Utah, Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico; Midwest Zone—North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma; Southern Zone—Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland; North Central Zone—Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and West Virginia, and North Atlantic Zone—Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

A chairman was selected for each zone and representatives of the various states in each zone are to meet to discuss their problems at least once in three months with their chairman, or more often if the occasion arises. The Commissioner of the Federal Bureau will then meet with the various zone chairmen at least twice a year.

The *Bulletin* points out that under this system, it is possible for the states having like problems in the fisheries field to coordinate closely their plans and at the same time maintain a harmonious, cooperative program with the Federal Bureau of Fisheries. It