tional Forests in the western states. He took his master's degree at the Yale Forest School in 1902 and followed this with study abroad. On his return, President Eliot selected him to head the new Harvard Forest School. His unceasing devotion, his thorough knowledge and his quiet courage and persistence have given us the Harvard Forest at Petersham, Mass.—a managed forest, nearly self-supporting and rich in opportunity for students of conservation and nature.

His death was a great and sudden shock. He was seemingly in the prime of life the day before. He was a pioneer in his field at a time when scientific forestry was distinctly a novelty in this country, yet he never claimed too much. His enthusiasm was not boisterous, nor his courage aggressive, yet he possessed a quiet persistence and depth and sincerity of feeling that won many to faith in his work.

"Dick" Fisher was liked by all who knew him and loved by those privileged to closer intimacy. His interests were many; he was fully aware of the poetic and romantic side of forestry, and his knowledge of scientific matters was rivaled in no small measure by his interest in wild life, especially birds. Yet he was so unassuming that close acquaintance was essential to proper appreciation of the great breadth of his knowledge. He was probably the greatest silviculturist of the present era.

Whatever he did he did well. There were no halfway measures in his make-up. Despite his numerous activities and interests, he would meet each new situation in the same quiet, perceptive, fair-minded and occasionally half-humorous fashion. Many will grieve over his passing; particularly those of us who were so fortunate as to have studied under him and who, deeply touched by his quiet sincerity and enthusiasm, will always carry with us the memory of a great teacher and a most gallant gentleman.

H. H. TRYON

THE BLACK ROCK FOREST

RECENT DEATHS

WILLIAM HULTZ WALKER, director and specialist in patents of the Dewey and Almy Chemical Company at Cambridge, Massachusetts, non-resident professor of chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was killed in an automobile accident on July 9. He was sixty-five years old.

DR. WILBUR MORRIS STEIN, electrical engineer, who from 1887 to 1909 held professorships successively in the Ohio University, the Armour Institute of Technology and Swarthmore College, died on July 4, at the age of seventy-one years.

DR. GREGARIO M. GUITERAS, until his retirement in 1927 surgeon in the Public Health Service, known for his work on yellow fever, died on July 5, at the age of seventy-one years.

JOHN E. STOCKER, associate professor of mathematics at Lehigh University, died on July 5, at the age of sixty years.

DR. ARTHUR PRINCE CHATTOCK, emeritus professor of physics at the University of Bristol, known for his work on the movement of gaseous ions and the measurement of small pressure differences, died on July 1 at the age of seventy-three years.

M. G. FOSTER, son of Sir Michael Foster and author of numerous papers on balneology and climatology, died on June 16, at the age of sixty-nine years.

THE REV. GIUSEPPE GIANFRANCESCHI, S.J., director of the radio station and of the ultra short-wave apparatus at the Vatican, formerly director of the Gregorian Academy of Sciences, and since 1921 president of the Pontificia Accademia delle Scienze, died on July 9, at the age of fifty-nine years.

MEMORIALS

A PORTRAIT of the late Professor David S. Kellicott, first director of the Lake Erie Laboratory of the Ohio State University, was presented to the laboratory at its opening session. The memorial was arranged for by his daughter, Miss Gertrude Kellicott, prior to her death in July, 1932.

ACCORDING to the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, in memory of the late Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, a hall will be built on the site of the cottage where he was born beside Lake Inawashiro in northeastern Japan. The committee aims to collect 100,000 yen to erect the hall and to repair the old house where his parents and brothers and sisters lived. In the hall will be kept various articles he had used, some sent back from America. Marquis Okuma and Dr. Shinjyo, president of the Kyoto Imperial University, are members of the committee.

THE Post Office Department at Colon, Panama, has announced that a new three-cent stamp in honor of General Goethals will be issued on August 15, the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Panama Canal to commercial traffic. Three million copies will be printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington to replace the current United States three-cent stamp. The design for the new stamp has been approved by Colonel George R. Goethals, son of the builder of the canal.

ACCORDING to *Nature* the Soviet postal authorities have issued a series of new postage stamps to commemorate the centenary this year of the birth of Mendeléeff. The new issues are of five, ten, fifteen and twenty kopek denominations. The five and the twenty kopek denominations bear a design of the Mendeléeff

monument against a background of his table of the periodic system of elements; the ten and fifteen kopek denominations bear a portrait of Mendeléeff, also against a background of the table of the periodic system of elements. All the stamps bear the commemoration date 1834–1934.

The British Medical Journal states that the issue of the *Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift* for June 9 is a Festschrift in honor of the centenary of the foundation of the University of Berne, and contains portraits of the most distinguished professors of the medical faculty during the last hundred years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY

THE General Board of the National Physical Laboratory held its annual inspection of the laboratory on June 26, when about 2,500 guests were received by Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, chairman of the board, and Sir Joseph Petavel, the director.

According to an account given in the London *Times*, the new acoustics laboratory was open for inspection for the first time. Here unrivaled facilities are offered for the study of sound, which owing to modern conditions of life is becoming an increasingly important problem. It was pointed out that not only is noise increasing at the source, but modern buildings are becoming more and more pervious to it. The steel frame of a big modern building provides a continuous structure through which sound can be easily transmitted, while the walls are so thin that they readily admit sound. At the same time the heavy hangings and furniture of Victorian days, which used to deaden sounds, are not in favor to-day.

These and other problems are being studied at the National Physical Laboratory. A room in which no two walls are parallel and in which the ceiling is at an inclination to the floor provides that sound in it is uniformly distributed, thus ensuring ideal conditions for experiment. The room is carried on cork pads and encased by two sets of walls, so that extraneous sounds are not admitted. In these conditions a sound made in the room reverberates for a long time. But if two steel doors in a wall are opened so as to expose an absorbent material, *e.g.*, asbestos, the sound does not reverberate for so long. In this way it is possible to arrange wall materials in the order of their sound-absorbing powers.

Another experiment in the same building shows how a double window, if properly spaced, will deaden such irritating noises as the clanking of a dust-bin, but the astonishing result has emerged that if the sheets of glass are not properly spaced the effect may be to increase the sound, as compared with the sound transmitted by a single sheet.

The Radio Department showed an instrument devised at the laboratory to give warning on board ship at the approach of other ships in fog. Although this is actuated by wireless signals, its operation does not prevent ordinary wireless telegraphy, even on the same wave-length. The indicator consists of a glass disk marked "fore and aft," "port and starboard." Wireless signals from a neighboring ship (which may be as short as 1-100 sec. in duration) cause a luminous line to flash out on the disk in the direction of that ship. If the neighboring ship is approaching the observing ship, the length of the line increases. If the ships are heading for a collision, the direction of the line remains fixed. The instrument immediately indicates any change in the direction of the approaching ship by a change in the direction of the indicating line.

Another instrument developed in the Radio Department indicates automatically, by the lighting of a red or green lamp, the instant a ship deviates from a set course. Known methods of remote control can be incorporated to ensure that the deviation from the course is automatically corrected. This invention should be of great utility in flying as well as at sea.

THE LEVERHULME FELLOWSHIPS

AWARDS of Leverhulme Research Fellowships in 1934, and grants to research workers, are announced by the Advisory Committee, and are given in the London *Times* as follows. The number of applications for awards this year was approximately the same as in 1933. The Advisory Committee has recommended and the trustees have approved twelve nominations to fellowships, tenable for varying periods up to two years. Three fellowships awarded last year have been extended for a further period of one year.

On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee the trustees have also approved the award of nine grants to research workers to assist the completion of their programs. These grants are held under the same general conditions as the fellowships.

The names of the fellows and the subjects of the researches in so far as they concern the sciences are as follows:

E. Ashley Cooper, D.Sc., lecturer in chemistry, University of Birmingham, "The Activity of Enzymes of Bacteria."

E. E. Evans-Pritchard, Ph.D., assistant professor of sociology, University of Cairo, Egypt, "A Detailed