

traders, the missionaries to the Esquimaux and the Alaskan Signal Service of the United States Army; instructions were broadcast from the more powerful American radio stations."

MEMORIALS

A STATUE of Benjamin Franklin, believed to have been executed from life by the French sculptor, François Marie Suzanne, was presented to the Franklin Institute by A. Atwater Kent, president of the Benjamin Franklin Memorial, on July 16. The statue was discovered about fifteen years ago in an obscure shop in New York.

FUNDS are being solicited to establish a memorial in honor of the late Dr. Charles Spencer Williamson, professor of medicine at the University of Illinois College of Medicine. It is hoped to accumulate a fund of \$500 for a suitable portrait of Dr. Williamson, to be hung in the library of the university, and a sum between \$5,000 and \$10,000 to establish a lectureship in internal medicine.

A MEMORIAL bronze plaque, in memory of Luther Marion Defoe, has been hung under his picture in the Engineering Library of the University of Missouri. This plaque, about 12 by 18 inches, was placed there by the members of the faculty of the College of Engineering. It bears the following inscription: "In memory of Luther Marion Defoe, A.B., 1860-1933. Professor of mechanics, University of Missouri, 1892-1933. Inspiring Teacher—Wise Counsellor—Just Judge."

A MONUMENT to John Lamont, the Scottish astronomer, who died in 1879, was unveiled at Inverary, his birthplace, on September 10, during the meeting at Aberdeen of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Professor Lamont is known for his pioneer work in terrestrial magnetism. He was for many years director of the Royal Observatory at Munich.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. KARL FREDERIC KELLERMAN, associate chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry at the U. S. Depart-

ment of Agriculture, died on August 30, at the age of fifty-four years.

HARRY CREIGHTON PEPPER, chemical engineer and founder of the School of Chemical Engineering at Purdue University, died from heart failure on July 17. Professor Pepper had been at Purdue since 1911, building up the School of Chemical Engineering to its present prominence. He also developed a number of research projects in chemical and industrial processes, building materials, etc.

DR. GEORGE C. BRANDENBURG, head of the department of education at Purdue University and director of its summer school, died on September 3. He was fifty-five years old. He is known for his work on child development and personality.

DR. MAURICE FISHBERG, specialist in tubercular disease, chief physician of Montefiore Hospital and Bedford Sanitarium, known for his work on the physical anthropology of the Jew, died suddenly on August 20. He was sixty-two years old.

DR. WILLIAM CAMPBELL POSEY, ophthalmologist, president of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, died suddenly on September 6. He was sixty-eight years old.

CHARLES FREDERIC AUGUST SCHAEFFER, entomologist and for twenty-nine years until his retirement last March associate curator of coleoptera at the Brooklyn Museum, died on August 30. He was seventy-four years old.

WELLESLEY CURRAN CLINTON, professor of electrical engineering at University College, London, died on August 18 at the age of sixty-three years.

THE death is announced of Dr. William Mitchinson Hicks, emeritus professor of physics and first vice-chancellor of Sheffield University, at the age of eighty-three years.

PROFESSOR CARL OLAF JENSEN, director of the Danish Agricultural and Veterinary School, died on September 3, at the age of seventy years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

COOPERATION AMONG LONDON MEDICAL SCHOOLS

PLANS are announced, according to an article in the London *Times*, for the closer cooperation for educational purposes of three medical schools in London in order to extend facilities for their students. Similarly, the London Voluntary Hospitals Committee and the Hospitals and Medical Services Committee of the London County Council have agreed upon plans for a greater degree of cooperation, one result of which

is the linking up of twelve undergraduate teaching hospitals with a number of municipal hospitals.

The public importance of the decision of the governing bodies of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School and Guy's Hospital Medical School to establish a closer cooperation for the advancement of medical education is emphasized in a statement issued by the deans of the college and schools concerned. They write:

The medical schools of London have grown rapidly during the past century and a half. They originated in a system of apprenticeship, under which the students became attached to individual members of the staffs of the various hospitals. Later this system was terminated and organized schools were established. Early in the present century these schools became constituent colleges of the University of London.

The range of medical education has now become so wide and the subjects included in the training of a doctor so complex that the problems of the teachers are becoming more and more difficult. It is to meet this difficulty that the cooperation between the three schools mentioned has come about. The first steps must necessarily be slow. An executive council has been formed, consisting of the dean and four other members of the teaching staff of each school. Meetings, at which subjects of educational importance will be discussed, will be held throughout the year. The decisions reached will be referred to each school for consideration and such action as may be agreed upon. In order that the cooperation may be as close as possible the dean of each school will be invited to attend the council meetings of the other two schools when subjects of general interest are being reviewed.

A further step has been taken. Certain courses of study are being organized for which it is difficult to cater in an individual school, but which can be arranged without difficulty when the students of more than one school will benefit. Further, the students of each school will be permitted, under an arranged scheme, to avail themselves of the clinical facilities of the other schools.

In order to allow the scheme to develop gradually, in some instances the arrangements for an interchange of clinical teaching will be restricted for an initial period to St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas'. When, after some preliminary experience, the organization has become stabilized, similar facilities will be extended to students of Guy's.

It is hoped that cooperation on these lines will be of great value to the cause of medical education, and it is felt that the wider outlook thus made possible for the students must be of real benefit to them.

Conferences have recently taken place between representatives of the London Voluntary Hospitals Committee and the London Regional Committee of the British Hospitals Association with a view to the establishment, if possible, of a strong central committee to deal with the affairs of the London voluntary hospitals.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH OF THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

RECENTLY the Bureau of Fisheries and the University of Maryland inaugurated a program of cooperative research to develop the fisheries of the Chesapeake Bay region. The following is quoted from this cooperative working agreement endorsed by Frank T. Bell, Commissioner, U. S. Bureau of

Fisheries, and Dr. R. A. Pearson, president of the University of Maryland:

Recognizing the need for scientific investigations of the fisheries and the various commercial products of the fisheries of the Chesapeake Bay area, it is hereby agreed that the University of Maryland and the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, in the interests of the fishery industries of this region, to promote the general welfare of the consumer, and to contribute to the economic wealth of the Nation, will conduct, under the general supervision of the president of the University of Maryland and the Commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, such cooperative scientific research as may seem mutually advisable in accompanying the above purposes. It is expected that these studies will include chemical, nutritional, general technological and biological investigations of the fishery products of the area above-named. The initial study will be devoted to the products of the crab industry of this region.

Unless otherwise arranged in the case of one or two special projects, the general program of research will be under the joint direction of Dr. R. V. Truitt, biologist of the University of Maryland, and John Ruel Manning, chief technologist of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. Certain phases of the actual experimental or research work will be carried out both in the bureau's laboratories in Washington, D. C., and in the laboratories of the University of Maryland, College Park, Md., and will be conducted, as far as possible, with the personnel now available.

In signing this agreement, the Commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries and the president of the University of Maryland believe that these cooperative investigations will promote the development of the fishery resources of the Chesapeake Bay area and will be of general economic benefit. We believe that the cost of these investigations will be much less by this cooperative arrangement than they would be if either organization undertook them alone and we believe that, by pooling and coordinating the administrative and technical training of our respective research staffs, better results can be obtained. In developing this program of cooperative effort, we trust that it will point the way to similar cooperative work between public institutions of this character.

There are already under way two research projects in this general program of cooperative research. The first of these is a study of the vitamin content and other nutritional properties of crab meat. The other project is an investigation of methods for canning crab meat.

CONSOLIDATION OF NATIONAL FORESTS IN ARIZONA

THE Kaibab and the Tusayan National Forests in northern Arizona are consolidated into one forest by an executive order signed by President Roosevelt on August 4, transferring most of the lands of the Tusayan to the Kaibab.