

he was appointed librarian of the new Bermuda Biological Station for Research. There he reorganized and in large part catalogued the books, journals and pamphlets already on hand, as well as about 600 newly acquired volumes, and some 20 journals and serial publications obtained by gift or purchase. He also superintended repairs to many old volumes that had suffered injury, and he devised ingenious means of protecting books from mould and the ravages of insects, which are such a serious menace to libraries in warm countries.

His most important service at the Bermuda Station consisted in planning and supervising the conversion of an unused power house, near the main building, into a well-lighted, commodious and fireproof library building and in equipping this and transferring to it the publications from the crowded quarters in the main building. On March 30 last the new library was formally opened by His Excellency, the Governor of Bermuda, in the presence of a distinguished company of scientists, officers and trustees of the station and other invited guests, and on that occasion tribute was paid to Mr. Cutter by the director of the station, Dr. J. F. G. Wheeler, the senior trustee in Bermuda, Honorable F. Goodwin Gosling and by Mr. Paul Vanderbilt, librarian of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, a former pupil and associate of Mr. Cutter, who called him "one of the greatest librarians of the United States." Mr. Cutter was present and took part in the formal opening of the library, and it is a source of gratification to his many friends that he lived to see the consummation of his plans for the new library and to receive the tributes which were paid to him on that occasion.

EDWIN G. CONKLIN

MEMORIALS

THE trustees of Columbia University have voted to name the Astronomical Observatory the Rutherford Observatory, in honor and in memory of Lewis M. Rutherford, who was the first astronomer to introduce photographic methods of precision in the field of astronomy.

A TABLET in memory of Dr. William H. Welch was unveiled on June 5 at the Happy Hills Convalescent Home for Children near Bellevue, Md. Dr. Welch was one of the founders of the home and its first and only president.

THE state of New York, Schenectady County and Union College joined on May 29 in a memorial celebration for Dr. Franklin B. Hough, "Father of American Forestry," in simple ceremonies in the college building, where he first worked with "botanical and mineralogical specimens," for which he gave up the

practice of medicine to crusade for the conservation of natural resources in New York and in the nation. An oil portrait of Dr. Hough, who died in 1885, was presented to Union College by J. P. Apperson, chairman of Governor Herbert H. Lehman's committee for celebrating New York's fifty years of conservation in Schenectady County. Dr. Willis R. Whitney, of the General Electric Company, and a trustee of Union College, was chairman of the exercises. Lithgow Osborne, state conservation commissioner; Mr. Apperson and Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, president of Union College and a member of Governor Lehman's general celebration committee, spoke.

MARIE CURIE AVENUE, New York City, which parallels the East River from Sixty-third to Eightieth Street, was officially dedicated on June 9 by Mayor F. H. La Guardia at the close of ceremonies attended by representatives of the Polish and French Consulates. More than 3,000 persons were present. The occasion marked the thirty-seventh anniversary of the discovery of radium.

A BANQUET in support of a British memorial to Madame Curie was held recently in London. The purpose was to raise \$250,000 for the endowment and extension of the Marie Curie Hospital of London. Sir Neville Chamberlain, who took the chair, said that he had been asked to do so because of his long association with the ministry of health. Sir William Bragg was the principal speaker.

RECENT DEATHS

ADAM M. MILLER, dean of the Long Island College of Medicine, died suddenly at his home in Mountain Lakes, N. J., on May 28, 1935. He had been dean for fifteen years and professor of anatomy since 1914. During his tenure of administrative office he played a most important part in the reorganization of the college as it merged from the Medical College of the Long Island College Hospital into its present status. He was born in Homewood, Pa., on April 2, 1879. He graduated from Princeton, A.B., 1901, M.A., 1902, and remained there as a graduate fellow in biology under Edwin G. Conklin until 1903. He then joined the staff of George S. Huntington at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, where he continued his studies in embryology. It was there that he, in collaboration with Frederick R. Bailey, published the "Text-Book on Embryology." From 1903 to 1912 he was instructor in the department of histology and embryology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and from 1912 to 1914 was assistant professor of anatomy. He went to Brooklyn in 1914 as professor of anatomy at the Long Island College Hospital.

DR. BENJAMIN S. WARREN, from 1922 to 1934 medical director of the U. S. Public Health Service, died on May 20, at the age of sixty-three years.

JOSEPH THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, marine zoologist and

biologist of the London Hospital Medical College, has died at the age of seventy-six years.

PROFESSOR GAETANO FICHERA, who was the director of the Milan Institute for Cancer Research, died on May 21. He was fifty-five years of age.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE MEDICAL CURRICULUM IN GREAT BRITAIN

THERE was published on May 17 the report of the conference of representatives, nominated by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London, the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Society of Apothecaries of London, on the medical curriculum.

The members of the conference were: Lord Dawson of Penn (chairman), Professor Sir E. Farquhar Buzzard (chairman of the Executive Committee), Professor G. E. Gask (vice-chairman of the Executive Committee), Professor Sir Walter Langdon Brown, Dr. A. E. Clark-Kennedy, Sir Raymond H. P. Crawford, Professor Winifred Cullis, Professor H. R. Dean, Professor C. A. Lovatt Evans, E. L. Pearce Gould, Dr. A. M. H. Gray, Professor W. W. Jameson, T. Bramley Layton, Dr. M. H. MacKeith, Professor Sir Ewen Maclean, W. H. Ogilvie, Sir Holburt Waring and Professor W. Wright, with G. W. Rossetti as secretary.

The following are among the recommendations of the conference:

That the minimum length of the medical curriculum be not extended beyond the present period of five years.

Medical studies proper—*i.e.*, anatomy and physiology—should not be begun before the age of 18.

In view of the very considerable difficulties experienced by schools in teaching candidates for the requirements of the different syllabuses of the several examinations for 1st M.B. or basic sciences, the syllabuses in chemistry, physics and biology in the examinations for 1st M.B. or basic sciences of the different licensing bodies should be brought more into line one with another.

To ensure, during the period subsequent to passing matriculation, the continuance at schools of the general education of intending medical students, the licensing bodies should consider the possibility of allowing and encouraging exemption from the 1st M.B. examination by means of a higher school certificate examination conducted by any recognized examining body, in which, in addition to the three principal scientific subjects, a subsidiary non-scientific subject be taken.

During the first two years (six terms) of medical studies the work of the student should be arranged by a board of teachers representing anatomy, physiology, chemistry, biochemistry, pharmacology and pathology.

During the first four terms of medical studies the stu-

dent should continue the study of chemistry, carry out work in the dissecting room and department of anatomy, and, in the second term, begin the study of elementary physiology and biochemistry.

During the fifth and sixth terms of medical studies, while continuing the study of anatomy and physiology, the student should be introduced to the principles of general pathology, immunology and bacteriology by a pathologist.

The teaching of organic, physical and colloidal chemistry should be determined by conference between the teachers of physiology, biochemistry and chemistry, due weight being given to the opinions of the teachers of physiology on the special needs of students of medicine.

The teacher of anatomy should be given access to hospital material for teaching applied anatomy, with or without the assistance of a clinician attached to his department.

During the second year of medical studies the teacher of physiology, being provided, if necessary, for this purpose with a clinical assistant, should give demonstrations in applied physiology and familiarize the student with the use of the stethoscope, the ophthalmoscope, the laryngoscope and the otoscope.

During the second year of medical studies the teaching of pharmacology, which shall include toxicology, should be arranged in close cooperation with the teachers of physiology.

During the second year of medical studies the student should attend a short course of lectures in elementary medical psychology.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT TO THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

At the meeting of the council of the American Chemical Society in New York City, on April 24, Professor Roger Adams gave the following summary of the work of the society to the one hundred and sixty-six councilors present at the meeting.

Since the beginning of 1934, the American Chemical Society has operated under a new plan of membership fees. In brief, individuals joining the society pay \$9 for the privilege of membership and for the *News Edition*. A fixed additional sum is charged for each of the journals and members may select on this basis one or more of those desired. This procedure was introduced to accommodate those men who must consider their expenses carefully, and those who for one reason or another do not require all the society's pub-