

New Brunswick, N. J. He was forty-two years of age. Henry Starr, born in Middletown, Pa., on September 13, 1893, received the B.S. degree in 1917 at Gettysburg College, and a Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Pennsylvania in 1922. His thesis concerned the hydrogen ion concentration of the saliva and emotional reactions. From 1917 to 1924 he taught at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, first as instructor in chemistry and toxicology and then as instructor in physiological chemistry. In 1924 he shifted to the psychology department, being promoted to an assistant professorship in 1927. Dr. Starr was called to Rutgers University in 1928 to be professor of psychology and to head the new department. The Psychological and Mental Hygiene Clinic was established by him in 1929 to serve the university, the community and the state. Dr. Starr served as its director from that time until his death. As a clinical psychologist Dr. Starr was outstanding; he contributed a great deal of his time and energy to the work of the Association of Consulting Psychologists, of which he was the president at the time of his death. He was also a member of the American Psychological Association, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of University Professors, the Society of Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa and other professional and fraternal societies.

S. S.

#### WILLIAM CLARDY AUSTIN

WILLIAM CLARDY AUSTIN, professor of physiological chemistry and head of the department of physiological chemistry at Loyola University Medical School, Chicago, Illinois, passed away at his residence in Glen Ellyn on November 20. W. C. Austin was born in Coronaca, S. C., on January 5, 1895. He received his undergraduate training at the South Carolina Presbyterian College. During 1916-21 he instructed in chemistry in the Medical College of South Carolina and during some of the summers of this period he studied for the higher degree in biochemistry at the University of Chicago. In 1922, that institution invited him to carry out studies on yeast lipins as the Fleischmann fellow. He received his Ph.D. in physiological chemistry at Chicago in 1923 and immediately thereafter took charge of the department of physiological chemistry at Loyola University. In 1927-28, Dr. Austin was granted leave of absence as a National Research Council fellow with Dr. C. S. Hudson in the Bureau of Standards. During that year he prepared a new ketose heptose, d-glucuheptulose, through the action  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$  on d- $\alpha$ -glucoheptose. He continued his interest in carbohydrate chemistry to the last. His joint publication with Dr. Fred L. Humoller on the prepara-

tion of l-allose and l-altrose is recognized as a very important contribution to carbohydrate chemistry because it was the first time that the last two of the predicted sixteen aldose hexoses had been obtained in pure form and their structural relations to l-arabinose and l-ribose established. Dr. Austin was an active member of the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine and of the Chaos Club.

F. C. KOCH

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

#### RECENT DEATHS

DR. JAMES HENRY BREASTED, director of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, died on December 2 at the age of seventy years.

EDWIN WILBUR RICE, honorary chairman of the board of the General Electric Company and formerly president of the company, died on November 25, at the age of seventy-three years.

DR. EDWARD STARR JUDD, chief of the surgical staff of the Mayo Clinic, president of the American Medical Association in 1931, died on November 30 at the age of fifty-seven years.

DR. GEORGE E. BROWN, head of the section of vascular diseases at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., and associate professor of medicine, died on November 28, at the age of fifty years.

DR. KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD, president of the Rhode Island State College from 1903 to 1906, the Massachusetts State College from 1906 to 1924 and of Michigan State College from 1924 to 1928, since 1929 counselor on rural work for the International Missionary Council, died on November 25, at the age of sixty-seven years.

DR. ALBERT BLEDSOE DINWIDDIE, since 1918 president of Tulane University, died on November 21, at the age of sixty-four years. Dr. Dinwiddie went to Tulane University in 1906 as assistant professor of applied mathematics and astronomy, becoming associate professor in 1908 and full professor in 1910. Before becoming president he was dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and director of the summer school.

DR. W. P. NORTHRUP, professor of pediatrics at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York University, from 1896 to 1919, when he became professor emeritus, died on November 11, at the age of eighty-five years.

DR. JOHN LEONARD ECKEL, professor of neurology and psychiatry at the University of Buffalo, has died at the age of fifty-five years.

DR. BOLLING HALL CRENSHAW, professor of mathematics at Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, died on November 25 at the age of sixty-eight years.

DR. MAX HENIUS, president of the Wahl-Henius

Chemical Laboratory and Brewing Institute of Chicago, died on November 15, at the age of seventy-six years. Dr. Henius is known for his work on fermentation problems and for improvements in the processes of brewing and bread-making.

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### THE FISHERY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SEVENTEEN members of the Fishery Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of E. B. McGovern, met in the Department of Commerce Building, Washington, for its second meeting on October 21 and 22.

The Secretary of Commerce, Daniel C. Roper, the Assistant Secretary, Ernest G. Draper, the Secretary's Assistant, Chester H. McCall, and the Commissioner of Fisheries, Frank T. Bell, addressed the various sessions of the meeting on problems facing the fishing industry. The seven subcommittees of the general committee presented detailed reports and recommendations for improving the fishing industry in the various spheres of interest under their individual consideration.

During the four general sessions of the committee the subjects of protection of game and migratory fish were dwelt upon at length. The pending Puget Sound-Fraser River salmon treaty was discussed at length, and the importance and necessity of carrying on biological and scientific work by the Bureau of Fisheries as a foundation for conservation and development of the fisheries was stressed. The committee also considered nutrition, food standards and quality of products in the fishing industry, the problems of marketing and distribution and the importance of legislative measures now pending before Congress.

The committee strongly recommended the passage of the Robinson-Patman bill and the Bland bill and House Joint Resolution 248, in the belief that the Federal Government should render aid to the fishing industry in a measure comparable to the aid given to the agricultural industry.

Various members of the Bureau of Fisheries cooperated with the committee by presenting factual data and entering the discussions on policies, including Charles E. Jackson, deputy commissioner, R. H. Fiedler, chief of the Division of Fishery Industries, and Elmer Higgins, chief of the Division of Scientific Inquiry. Mr. Keating, of the State Department, and Mr. Renner, of the National Resources Committee, were also invited to address the committee on the subject of international fishery treaties.

The next meeting of the committee will be held in January, 1936.

### NOTES FROM THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY AT HARVARD COLLEGE

DR. THOMAS BARBOUR, director of the University Museum at Harvard College, has recently returned from a second journey through South Africa, visiting wildlife reserves and national parks. The results of the journey have just been embodied in a report entitled, "Notes on South African Wild Life Conservation Parks and Reserves," published as Special Publication of the American Committee for International Wild Life Protection, No. 7.

Dr. Marston Bates has been given leave of absence by the governing board of the Museum of Comparative Zoology to join the entomological staff of the Rockefeller Foundation and to work upon the Anopheles of Albania.

Dr. Frank M. Carpenter is on his way east to resume his work at the Museum of Comparative Zoology after having successfully explored several fossil beds of the Middle West, securing several thousand fossil insects, including the remains of an apparently new form which had a spread of wings of about two and a half feet.

The curator of the department of mollusks, William J. Clench, accompanied by John H. Huntington and Henry D. Russell, has returned from an extended journey to Cat Island, in the Bahamas, which is perhaps the least known island in the Archipelago, certainly the largest of the islands never thoroughly explored zoologically.

Dr. T. E. White and L. I. Price, research assistants in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, have returned from a prolonged investigation of certain Permian deposits in Texas and secured among other finds the almost complete dorsal armor of a large Phytosaur.

Henry Stetson continued his study of the geology of the drowned valleys along the continental shelf of the east coast of the United States. Fossils have been recovered from the lower slopes of these valleys which throws much light on their geological history. His report in this connection is well advanced for publication.

The very extensive Botanical Garden, maintained by Harvard University, at Soledad, Cuba, suffered heavy damage to its plantings during the recent hurri-