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-

cane. Fortunately the building housing the laboratory, herbarium and lodgings was not destroyed.

Dr. Thomas Barbour, director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, has recently been elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester.

THE ORGANIC CHEMISTRY SYMPOSIUM OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

THE sixth National Organic Chemistry Symposium of the American Chemical Society will meet at Rochester, N. Y., on December 30 and 31 and on January 1. The program of papers and speakers is as follows:

Monday Morning

9:30—Address of Welcome, Samuel W. Clausen, *chairman,* The Rochester Section.

9:45—Response—"Ten Years of Organic Symposia," Roger Adams, president, American Chemical Society.

10:00—"Recent Advances in Our Knowledge of the Carotenoids," Marston T. Bogert.

11:00—"The Synthesis of Phenanthrene Derivatives Related to Natural Products," Louis F. Fieser.

Monday Afternoon

2:00—"The Hormones Challenging the Organic Chemist," Vincent du Vigneaud.

3:00—"Some Recent Advances in the Alkaloid Field," Lyndon F. Small.

4:00—"Acyclic Sugar Structures," M. L. Wolfrom.

Monday Evening

8:00—"Problems in Anemia," George H. Whipple, dean of the Rochester Medical School.

Tuesday Morning

9:00—"Syntheses and Chemical Properties of Orthoesters," Arthur J. Hill.

10:00—"Polysulfones from Sulfur Dioxide and Olefins," Carl S. Marvel.

11:00—"The Chemistry of the Ethylene Bond," Morris S. Kharasch.

Tuesday Afternoon

2:00—"Many-Membered Rings," Wallace H. Carothers.

3:00—"The Reactions of Hydrogen with Organic Nitrogen Compounds," Homer Adkins.

4:00—"Organic Derivatives of Boron," John R. Johnson.

Tuesday Evening

8:00—"The Heats of Hydrogenation of Unsaturated Compounds," James B. Conant and G. B. Kistiakowsky.

Wednesday Morning

9:00—"Relative Reactivities of Organo-Metallic Compounds," Henry Gilman.

10:00—"The Chemistry and Tautomerism of Some Indene Derivatives," C. Frederick Koelsch.

11:00—"New Evidence for the Low Temperature History of Petroleum," Benjamin T. Brooks.

The Rochester Section of the American Chemical Society is acting as host for the symposium. Members of the general committee are Erle M. Billings, V. J. Chambers and W. W. Hartman. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Seneca.

REPORT OF THE SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

CREATION of a permanent science advisory board and the development of a national program to make the most effective use of the great scientific services of the nation, were recommended by the Science Advisory Board in a report submitted to President Roosevelt on December 2 by its chairman, Dr. Karl T. Compton.

The proposed permanent agency would be composed of a small group of leading scientific men and engineers who would serve without compensation under the sponsorship of the National Academy of Sciences. The present advisory board, created by President Roosevelt in 1933, has ended its work with the expiration of an extended appointment on December 1.

In outlining the place of science in government, the report says: "There is no need for the government to embark upon comprehensive programs in pure science, invention or industrial development. There are, however, numerous scientific services of such wide scope and universal utility that no agency except the government is competent to handle them adequately. There are other scientific services which are essentially supplementary to non-scientific governmental activities. There are also fields of scientific or technical development which hold evident promise of benefitting the public, but which are not proper or practical fields for private initiative. In these three categories and in this order of importance lie the proper scientific activities of the government."

In the first category are public health, weather forecasting, topographic mapping, development of scientific and technical standards, mineral surveys and statistics, safety codes, patents, soil science, improvement of crops and live stock, national scientific museums and engineering work relating to flood control, water works and aids to navigation. In the second category are scientific aids to national defense and development of standards for the purchase of supplies for government bureaus. The third includes such activities as those of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The report directed attention to duplication of effort in existing scientific bureaus of the government