

community can afford to lend its support—both, if you wish, from the most sordid of material self-interest motives. Museums of this kind are the cheapest as well as the most effective way of disseminating certain kinds of basic information. Nor need the museums be of a common size or a common pattern. Each one can be fitted to the particular needs of its own community.

Further, no industry, large or small, can long escape being cited before the bar of public opinion as to some phase of its operations. When that time comes, if we feel we have a just case, we will wish for a public jury that has some understanding of our problems and not one moved wholly by its emotions.

Just now we are obviously in the midst of a revolution many of the roots of which are in the results of applied science. With most of the officially advocated proposals to rectify our situation and with the time elements talked of I am entirely out of sympathy.

To me their proponents seem grossly ignorant of the economic forces inherent in applied science; of the limitations of human beings and their essential conservatism as to the established order of life no matter what they may do occasionally in periods of blind rage.

The waves of our present turmoil will not subside into the new order for years to come. In so far as the storm which created them involves the results of applied science, the oil of a wider understanding of what science can and can not do will accelerate the return to more quiet and prosperous conditions. In this a museum of science and industry can play a powerful rôle. In my judgment, we will get more of real value and results from this than from chasing phantoms of trying to turn the pages of life backward or of seeking plenty through destruction. To me such proposals are the proposals of ignorance and of a philosophy of defeatism which does scant justice to human intelligence.

OBITUARY

LEOPOLDO A. FAUSTINO

THE news of the untimely death on November 8, of Dr. Leopoldo A. Faustino, assistant director of the Bureau of Science in the Philippines and formerly geologist and paleontologist in the division of mines of that bureau, has just reached me, and I hasten to contribute a few words of appreciation of this Filipino scientist. Young Faustino was an assistant in the mining division when I was serving a second term of service as chief of that division in 1920–22. He had some years previously finished his undergraduate work at Ohio State, and realizing his promise, I urged him to go to Stanford University for work toward his doctorate. As Faustino was particularly interested in the corals of the Philippines, he was urged by the late Professor J. P. Smith to spend some time in Washington with Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan, who guided him in this special field. Finally his work on Philippine corals resulted in the doctor's degree at Stanford University.

His publications mark the first signal contributions by any one of his race to the geology of the Far East which have come to my attention. He was one of the foremost in that group of young Filipino leaders of a new order. Dr. Faustino had an unusual appreciation and understanding of the efforts being made by the United States in his native land, and of all the young men I knew over there, he more nearly thought and spoke like an American. He was singularly modest and conservative in his scientific opinions and was greatly liked by his American colleagues.

It is too early to appraise the work of Faustino and his Filipino associates, but we dare say that long after

many of their more publicized compatriots have been forgotten, the influence of these young scientists, representatives of a new order in the Far East, will be felt.

I feel that the young Philippine commonwealth has suffered an untimely loss in the passing of this able young scientist, and I know that I have lost a genuine friend.

WARREN D. SMITH

RECENT DEATHS

DR. SAMUEL AVERY, research professor of chemistry at the University of Nebraska, died on January 25, at the age of seventy-one years. Dr. Avery was chancellor of the university from 1908 to 1927. Previously he had been professor and head of the department of chemistry.

DR. ELWOOD MEAD, since 1924 U. S. Commissioner of Reclamation, died on January 26, at the age of seventy-eight years.

DR. GEORGE GELLHORN, professor of clinical obstetrics at the School of Medicine of Washington University, St. Louis, died on January 25, at the age of sixty-five years.

THE death is announced on January 18, at the age of sixty-one years, of Dr. Hollis Godfrey, consulting engineer, of Duxbury, Mass. From 1906 to 1910 Dr. Godfrey was head of the department of science in the School of Practical Arts in Boston and from 1913 to 1921 president of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.