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.

DR. CAROLINE E. FURNESS, professor of astronomy at Vassar College and director of the observatory, died on February 9. She was sixty-six years old.

DR. W. J. TAYLOR, chief of staff of attending surgeons at the Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Mental Diseases, died on January 22, in his seventy-fourth year.

DR. GEORGE ALBERT MENGE, associate professor of chemistry at Lafayette College, died suddenly on February 3. Dr. Menge was born at Buffalo, New York, on December 18, 1874. He graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1903, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1906. He was instructor at Yale from 1903 to 1907. He was technical assistant in the U. S. Hygienic Laboratories from 1909 to 1914, during which time he was also professor of chemistry at Georgetown University. From 1914 to 1917 he was research chemist in the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He engaged in consulting service for food industries from 1917 to 1924, becoming a member of the faculty at Lafayette College in 1924. There he had charge of the work in general chemistry and also of the course in industrial chemistry. Dr. Menge published in the chemical, biological and pharmaceutical journals many papers.

DR. CHARLES WARREN HOOPER, director of research medicine and chief of the biologic laboratories of the Winthrop Chemical Company, died in Albany, N. Y., on January 27. He was born in Great Bend, Kansas, in 1890, graduated with the degree of A.B. from the University of Kansas in 1911, and of M.D. from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1914. Shortly after his graduation he was appointed assistant professor of research medicine of the Hooper Foundation, and from 1918 to 1921 served as pathologic physiologist in the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service. Thereafter he became director of research medicine and chief of the biologic laboratories of H. A. Metz Laboratories, which was later absorbed by the Winthrop Chemical Company. Dr. Hooper was the author of works on the function of the liver in relation to anemia, local anesthetics, hypnotics, arsenicals and vitamins.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

AT the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science on January 31, as part of the annual conferences and exhibits, the new Remington Memorial Laboratories were dedicated. The installation and equipment of these laboratories was made possible by the generosity of Josiah K. Lilly and Eli Lilly, Indianapolis pharmaceutical manufacturers, who are both graduates of the Philadelphia College.

At the evening program which followed the dedication, Dr. William Bosworth Castle, associate professor of medicine at Harvard University, received from the Philadelphia College the Procter Award in recognition of his notable contributions to the therapeutics and treatment of pernicious anemia. Dr. Castle addressed the meeting on recent developments in this field.

The significant features of the new Pharmacopoeia were outlined by Dr. E. Fullerton Cook, chairman of the United States Pharmacopoeia Committee of Revision, and those of the new National Formulary by Dr. Adley B. Nichols, secretary of the N. F. Committee of Revision. At the afternoon meeting, before the dedication of the new laboratories, the chemical features, the biological features, the pharmacognosy and the pharmacy of the new United States Pharmacopoeia were discussed by faculty members.

In addition to the exhibition of the new laboratories in operation, there were exhibits at the college showing various types of medicines and methods of preparing them. The model pharmacy which has been used a number of years at the Philadelphia College as a demonstration laboratory has been completely rearranged and was thrown open for the first time. The resulting rearrangement has created two model pharmacies. One illustrates the arrangement and equipment of a pharmacy devoted exclusively to the compounding of prescriptions and other professional services of pharmacy. In the other model pharmacy, the professional services of pharmacy are emphasized, but provision is made for the sale of other classes of merchandise customarily sold in drug stores.

THE RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR HERBERT E. GREGORY

DR. HERBERT E. GREGORY, Silliman professor of geology at Yale University and director of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum at Honolulu, will retire from active teaching at the end of the present academic year. He will be succeeded by Dr. Peter H. Buck, who has been for the past two years Bishop Museum professor of anthropology at Yale, and who is known for his scientific investigations in the Polynesian Islands. Dr. Buck has been appointed director of the museum and professor of anthropology at Yale.

The Bishop Museum and Yale University are affiliated for the purpose of broadening the scientific re-