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### THE LIBRARY AND LABORATORY OF THE LATE SAMUEL COX HOOKER

PRESIDENT ROBERT H. RUFF, of Central College, Fayette, Missouri, announces that through the assistance of Wm. R. Warner and Company, of New York and St. Louis, Central College has just acquired the entire scientific library of the late Samuel C. Hooker, Ph.D.

Dr. Hooker's children, Mrs. Douglas Treat Davidson, Mrs. Sidney W. Davidson and Samuel Cox Hooker, Jr., have presented to Central College their father's private research laboratory, which was located with the library at his residence, 82 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, New York, including the supplies and equipment and their father's study. The library, laboratory and study are now being packed under the direction of Dr. Neil E. Gordon for removal to Central College, where the library will be installed and the laboratory reconstructed on the campus of the college in order to duplicate so far as possible the original arrangements.

President Ruff writes:

Dr. Hooker's death on October 12, 1935, removed from the ranks of American chemists one of its most remarkable figures. He was a former director and one of the chief technicians of the American Sugar Refining Company and was largely responsible for the development of the beet sugar industry in the United States. He organized the technical operation of all the company's beet sugar factories west of the Mississippi River and retired in 1916 at the age of fifty-six to devote himself to research in organic chemistry and the enjoyment of one of his principal recreations, the collection of scientific books. He continued his research and the building up of his scientific library until the time of his death. His library is recognized as one of the most complete and comprehensive scientific libraries in the world. It was catalogued after Dr. Hooker's death under the supervision of William W. Shirley, of the Pratt Institute Free Library of Brooklyn. It consists largely of scientific journals and includes many sets of obscure periodicals. In addition to chemistry other fields represented are sugar technology, pharmacology, metallurgy, dyes, physics and botany. The periodicals consist of over 18,000 volumes in addition to over 2,400 books and pamphlets.

Among other extraordinary items is a complete set of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London from the commencement in 1665. This is the oldest scientific periodical in the world which is still being published. The earlier volumes include the bookplate of Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning jenny.

The library includes many volumes which were at one time owned by the late Sir William Crookes. Early American titles include the *American Journal of Science* from 1818 and the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* from 1826. Dr. Hooker assembled the library from many sources both in this country and abroad and the periodicals are written not only in English but in many foreign languages, including Italian, Swedish, Dutch, Polish, French, German, Danish, Magyar and Japanese.

In his boyhood Dr. Hooker was interested in photography, and his library includes some of the earliest volumes on that subject, dating as far back as 1855 and a treatise on color photography published in 1878.

Dr. Gordon, who is now professor of chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University, will assume his duties as chairman of the chemistry department at Central College at the beginning of the next college year. The acquisition of Dr. Hooker's scientific library and laboratory will afford Central College the opportunity of developing scientific work of the first order.

### FIELD CONFERENCE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK GEOLOGISTS

A LARGE and representative group took part in the field conference of Pennsylvania and New York Geologists held in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania from May 22 to 24, 1936. The registrants, 99 in number, came from thirty-three institutions and organizations in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Washington, D. C.

The conference assembled in Scranton, spending the first afternoon in visiting the Marvine Breaker, the Grassy Island Mine and the Baltimore Fire Stripping of the Hudson Coal Company and the Archbald Pot-hole. Remarkably fine fossil plants were seen at Grassy Island and numerous fossil stumps at Baltimore Fire Stripping. Mr. R. Y. Williams, of Pottsville, gave a brief history of the anthracite industry at the evening meeting in Wilkes-Barre.

Saturday was spent in a traverse of the different anthracite fields to show the structures, stripping operations, "bootleg" coal mines, the extent of the workings and the problems involved in obtaining the coal. The St. Nicholas Breaker of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company was visited on this day.

Saturday night a moving picture entitled "Stolen Coal," dealing with the "bootleg" coal industry, was shown by the Stevens Coal Company, and one entitled "Buried Sunshine" on the mining and preparation of coal by the Pennsylvania and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Sunday the party studied the Mauch Chunk-Pottsville contact south of Tamaqua and then proceeded to Lansford for a trip underground in the Coaldale Colliery of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company. The

Summit Hill fire barrier and stripping was the last coal property visited, after which the party went to the carnotite locality in the Pottsville conglomerate near Mauch Chunk, at which point they disbanded.

The trip was planned and conducted by the staff of the department of geology, Lehigh University, with the hearty assistance and cooperation of various coal companies.

LAWRENCE WHITCOMB,  
*Secretary*

### IN HONOR OF PROFESSOR CARLSON

ON June 1 a portrait bust of Dr. Anton J. Carlson, prepared by Mrs. Alice Littig Siems, was presented to the University of Chicago by students, colleagues and friends of Dr. Carlson. The unveiling and presentation speech was made by Dr. A. B. Luckhardt, who paid the following tribute to his colleague:

It is unfortunate, perhaps, that I, who probably know Professor Anton Julius Carlson better than any one in this audience, should have been called upon to present to the University of Chicago, through its vice-president, this portrait bust about to be unveiled. I think I know enough of medical history, with its lore and legends, to thoroughly realize that many of the past worthies have been glorified much beyond their merited deserts. I do not propose to make the same mistake by a deluge of encomiums and reflection on a *great man* and *one* with a marvelous career. Even if he were here with us, I should say the same of him. He would not want it otherwise from me.

Many years ago, Anton Julius Carlson came from Sweden as a lad of fourteen—a non-descript immigrant. America gave him an opportunity for a fruitful life of scientific and civil endeavor and influence. He seized the opportunity and made the most of it. First at Stanford University, next at Pennsylvania and then at Chicago, he pursued biological truths on the basis of intense experimental efforts. Throughout a long life time, he has practiced the principle that facts must be ascertained by observation and not by divination. After that, logic and philosophy might well toy with them. Like his illustrious predecessors, he used a variety of gadgets to get at the facts; and like a Claude Bernard and a Carl Ludwig he wove a logical and philosophical fabric about many of them. But, he would be the first to discount the importance of the philosophic fabric, and also the first to emphasize the importance of the facts.

Establishing for himself an enviable record at this university as a great teacher and investigator, he attracted numerous students. Many a recipient of a higher degree from this university (and one well earned under

Dr. Carlson's guidance) now holds an important post in this country. In fact, I doubt whether any departmental chairman at this university or abroad, past or present, could adduce a greater scientific progeny than he—with the possible exception of the immortal Carl Ludwig!

Aside from a warped judgment on the scientific worth of former students and adventurers in science, born of extreme personal loyalty, he has distinguished himself among his medical and scientific colleagues by an unerring judgment based on astute and critical analysis of the presented data. That is why potential contributors to scientific and medical journals have sought his counsel in advance, to avoid his straight-from-the-shoulder and trenchant criticism on the floor of any scientific gathering.

Little wonder then that scientific bodies of all kinds have elected him to work in their behalf and have granted him honors. He is on all occasions an honored, respected and inspiring guest. His admirers here and abroad are legion!

I have the honor and the rare privilege to present to you, Mr. Woodward, as representative of the university, the portrait bust of Professor Anton Julius Carlson, living and active chairman of the department of physiology.

Vice-president Woodward, in receiving the gift on behalf of the university, also paid tribute to Dr. Carlson's accomplishments and expressed, on behalf of the president and board of trustees, their great appreciation of his long service to the university.

### RECENT DEATHS

DR. JOHN H. HAMMOND, consulting mining engineer, died on June 8 at the age of eighty-one years.

DR. JULIUS A. NIEUWLAND, professor of chemistry at Notre Dame University, died suddenly on June 11. He was fifty-eight years old.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, head of the department of forest zoology and director of the Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment Station at the New York State College of Forestry, died on June 6, at the age of fifty-six years.

DR. ALBERT B. REAGAN, special professor of anthropology at Brigham Young University, died on May 30 at the age of sixty-five years. Before joining the staff of Brigham Young University in 1934 he had served for thirty-four years in the U. S. Indian Service.

THURAL DALE FOSTER, a promising young student of Mollusca, died of Hodgkin's disease on June 6 after having completed all requirements for the doctorate in zoology in the University of Illinois. He would have received his degree on June 8.

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE honorary degree of doctor of laws, the only honorary degree given at the commencement of the Johns Hopkins University, was conferred on Dr.

Joseph Sweetman Ames, president emeritus. The degree was conferred *in absentia*, owing to the illness of Dr. Ames.