work. His publications include more than 50 titles, and nearly all of them deal with the properties of solutions of electrolytes, the adsorption of gases and the development of apparatus required to test the reactions involved.

Dr. Pearce went to the University of Iowa in 1907 as assistant professor and was placed in charge of physical chemistry. He was made associate professor of physical chemistry in 1919 and professor in 1920. His enthusiasm as a teacher and his insight as a research worker attracted a large number of graduate students. To them he gave unsparingly of his time and energy. He worked long hours in the laboratory and went home to write reports and read proof. It was his habit to give students an opportunity to develop initiative, and he judged them finally by their ability to work independently. Nevertheless, he was always ready with advice and counsel. His interest in his students did not cease when they left his laboratory. On the contrary, one of his greatest delights was to greet them again at home-coming, at a meeting of the American Chemical Society or at some similar gathering.

Dr. Pearce gave twenty-nine years of devoted service to the department of chemistry of the University of Iowa. Few have served longer in a single academic post, and none more faithfully than he.

L. CHAS. RAIFORD

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE SECTION OF MEDICINE AND SCIENCE OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION

ACCORDING to present plans for the International Exposition in Paris in May, 1937, announced by the French High Commissioner, three large pavilions will be devoted to medicine and science. Special emphasis will be placed on the precise scientific character of modern medicine as compared to the hit-or-miss methods of the nineteenth century. It is planned that the exhibit, which it is expected will be of special interest to members of the medical and allied professions, will be so arranged and displayed as to be easily understood by the layman.

Professor A. Gosset, an authority in applied medicine, and Professor G. Roussy, pathologist, will be in charge of the scientific medical division. Both clinical practice and research work will be included in the exhibit.

The three halls, each dedicated to a great name in French medical history, will be devoted to the illustration of the various phases of medicine and allied sciences. The Claude Bernard Pavilion will contain, among many other exhibits, a transparent man, illuminated to show the glands, nervous system and general anatomy. Another of the halls will be called the Laennec Pavilion. In this building will be shown an important collection of instruments, books and relics of nineteenth century medicine, with a display of modern medical instruments and equipment, illustrating the advances of the past fifty years in the science of medicine. The exhibits will be arranged chronologically to demonstrate steps in the history of medical progress. Every branch of medicine will be represented and in many cases treatment for certain diseases will be demonstrated. Moving pictures will be employed to show scientific experiments, research into the causes of infection and illness and methods of treatment.

In addition to presenting a comprehensive view of medical history and present-day practice, insight into the probabilities of medical science of the future will be afforded and advances made through scientific research will be demonstrated. Governmental regulation of sanitation will be stressed and the necessary contribution of industry to the elimination of disease will be emphasized.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF APPLIED AND SCIENTIFIC PHOTOGRAPHY

AN International Exhibition of Applied and Scientific Photography will be held in Rochester in March, 1937, under the sponsorship of the Rochester Scientific and Technical Section of the Photographic Society of America. The objective of the exhibition will be to show examples of the application of photography to the various branches of science and technology.

The following sections have been organized:

I. Color Photography: (a) processes in detail; (b) transparencies; (c) prints.
II. Astronomy and Metrology.
III. Aerial Photography.
IV. Photomicrography: (a) metallography; (b) other subjects.
V. Medical Photography: (a) prints; (b) radiographs; (c) motion pictures.
VI. X-Ray in Industry.
VII. Documentary Photography: (a) small film library work; (b) instrument reading; (c) miscellaneous.
VIII. High Speed Photography.
IX. Stereo-Photography: (a) prints; (b) transparencies; (c) motion pictures.
X. Photography in Physics and Chemistry: (a) x-ray spectrography; (b) cosmic and other ray effects; (c) miscellaneous.
XI. Photographic Sensitivity: (a) photographic effects; (b) light-sensitive substances.
XII. Natural History.
XIII. Miscellaneous.