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.

Photographs or apparatus showing the applications of photography to typical problems in any branch of science and technology will be welcomed. All correspondence in regard to the exhibition or requests for entry blanks should be addressed to the secretary, C. B. Neblette, Department of Photographic Technology, Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute, Rochester, New York.

THE AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

AT the annual dinner of the American Standards Association a review of the work for the year was given by Dana D. Barnum, president of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. He reported that the codes had brought about a large degree of uniformity among the various states, not only to the benefit of employers, but to industrial and insurance groups as well.

During the year 33 new standards and 33 revisions of standards previously adopted were approved. This brings the total of American standards to 357 in the fields of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, textiles, oil and paper and other industries.

Marking virtual completion of a project started in 1927, new American standards approved this year now classify coals from peat to anthracite. This undertaking, which will make possible the scientific purchase of coal, is by far the most comprehensive of the kind ever carried out, and represents $100,000 spent on research by the United States and Canadian governments alone.

Three new standards in the field of sound measurement and nomenclature of sound will prove valuable to both engineers and musicians. One of these has resulted in a new "noise meter" to measure the sound of typewriter or pneumatic drill. It may also be used in music studios to teach singers how to place their voices most effectively for radio, movie and concert work. Before this specification became available there were five meters on the market the results of which were in no way comparable.

An international standard for 16-mm sound-film now provides for complete interchangeability of this size film and equipment throughout the world, ending a two-year controversy between European and American manufacturers with universal adoption of the American practice.

Increased attention to problems of traffic safety during the year have resulted in various new projects. Safety standards for buses and trucks, which were developed last winter at the request of the Interstate Commerce Commission, have since been used by that commission as a basis for public hearings. Standard specifications for safety glass have been developed, and work is underway on standards to determine the "roadability" of motor vehicles.

Five national organizations have joined the association during the year. This brings its total membership to fifty-six national organizations, including technical societies, trade associations and departments of the federal government; and some 1,800 companies. The new members are: Industrial Safety Equipment Association, Metal Lath Manufacturers Association, National Association of Motor Bus Operators, Association of Gas Appliance and Equipment Manufacturers, American Gear Manufacturers Association.

SYMPOSIUM ON EARLY MAN AT THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA

PLANS for an international Symposium on Early Man and the Origins of the Human Race, which will be attended by scientific men from Java, Europe, China, South Africa and America, to be held at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in conjunction with the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the academy on March 18, 19 and 20, 1937, were announced on December 19.

Invitations to scientific men here and abroad will be sent in January, when plans for the symposium program have been completed. Foreigners already known to be coming to the symposium include Dr. Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, of China; Dr. Ralph Von Koenigswald, of Java; Dr. R. Broom, of South Africa; Dr. Dorothy A. Garrod, of England, and Dr. Kaj Birket-Smith, of Denmark.

A committee headed by Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., is in charge of developing the program of the Symposium on Early Man. Other members of this committee are Dr. Edwin G. Conklin, vice-president of the academy and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Dr. George Grant MacCurdy, director of the American School of Prehistoric Research; Dr. Hellmut De Terra, research associate of the Carnegie Institution, assigned to the academy, and Dr. Edgar B. Howard, a trustee of the academy and acting curator of the academy's newly reestablished department of geology and paleontology, who will act as secretary of the symposium committee.

The program will include the presentation of original papers by leading authorities in the various fields contributing to the study of ancient man and pre-history, representing research in geology, paleontology, archeology, physical anthropology and other related sciences.

Of special interest will be the "Hall of Pre-History,"