was an active member of the Franklin Institute for over fifty years and frequently reported his investigations before that body. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society and of many other scientific organizations.

While a number of medals were awarded him for his inventions and while his work was appreciated by those who were best able to judge, still it did not receive in his lifetime the recognition which it deserved. After his death the city in which he had dwelt so long made partial amends. The 22d of July, 1937, was designated officially as "Ives Day," and a public tribute was paid to him at the Franklin Institute at which the pioneer nature of his inventions on half-tone and color photo-engraving was appropriately commemorated. On this occasion the son of the inventor, Herbert E. Ives, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, presented to the institute the original patent in color photography and other memorials of his father.

The chief characteristic of Ives's method of work is that it was firmly based on true scientific principles and not upon a haphazard seeking for results. His cross-line half-tone process was worked out with a thorough understanding of the optical principles involved in lens aperture, line spacing, etc. Again his work in color reproduction shows a complete grasp of the trichromatic theory of Young, Helmholtz and Maxwell which was completely lacking with most of the other experimenters in this field; with the result that all subsequent work in color printing and color photography is based upon his fundamental investigations. Moreover, he possessed the skill of utilizing these scientific principles to obtain practical results with the maximum of simplicity. In consequence, much of his work has a completeness and one might say an artistic quality which left little room for improvement by his successors.

Unfortunately he did not reap the proper material reward for his ingenuity. Some of his inventions (notably his half-tone process) were unprotected by patents. Others were the subject of costly litigation or were infringed upon by his competitors. Fortunately for himself and for the world he was a type of man who—to use his own words—"will pursue his course through any amount of poverty and hardship and indifference, thinking much more about his work than about any material reward which it may bring." And he closes his autobiography with the words "I am thankful that I could find contentment in the pleasure of accomplishment."

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RECENT DEATHS

DR. MELVIN E. HAGGERTY, dean of the education department of the University of Minnesota, president of the National Association of College Teachers and an authority on educational psychology, died on October 6. He was sixty-one years old.

DR. WILLIAM KELLY, mining engineer, of Iron Mountain, Mich., past president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, died on October 1 at the age of eighty-three years.

DR. NATHAN WINSLOW, professor of clinical surgery at the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland for thirty-four years, died on October 7 from injuries suffered in an automobile accident.

LEON HOWARD WORTHLEY, of Montclair, N. J., principal administrator of the division of Japanese beetle control and Dutch elm disease eradication of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, died on October 9 at the age of sixty years.

EDWARD B. FITTS, professor of dairy husbandry at the Pennsylvania State College, died on September 27. He was sixty-six years old.

DR. LOUIS NAPOLEON DELORE, for forty-nine years professor of anatomy in the University of Montreal, died on October 3. He was seventy-five years old.

PROFESSOR ADOLF L. F. LEHMANN, from 1909 to 1930 professor of chemistry in the University of Alberta, died on September 27, aged seventy-three years.

DR. DE BURGH BIRCH, emeritus professor of physiology at the University of Leeds, died on September 18 at the age of eighty-five years.

DR. ST. CLAIR SYMMERS, from 1904 until his retirement in 1930 with the title emeritus Queens professor of pathology at Queens University, Belfast, died on October 4 at the age of seventy-four years.

DR. RICHARD VON HERTWIG, professor emeritus of zoology and comparative anatomy at the University of Munich, died on October 4 at the age of eighty-seven years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE AUSTRALASIAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

ACCORDING to *The British Medical Journal* the Australasian College of Physicians, which now comes into existence, has been planned to some extent on the pattern of the Royal College of Physicians of London, with variations to suit the needs of a community whose professional schools and leaders are scattered sparsely through a large continent where means of communication are not yet fully developed. The *Journal* states

that in the new college the proportion of fellows from each state to sit on the council will be arranged in advance so as to make its governing body geographically balanced. The president will be elected by the council and not, as in London, by a committee of all the fellows; and the members of the college will have representation on the council. The assumption of responsibility for a qualifying examination is not contemplated: the college will have no licentiates. Its two grades will be that of membership, conferred by a board of censors after examination, or, as in England, on published work; and that of fellowship, awarded to those chosen by the council year by year from among the members of more than four years' standing. Foundation fellows will include all those recognized as teachers of medicine by the medical faculties of the universities of Australia and of New Zealand. The college will absorb the Association of Physicians of Australasia, whose members will become foundation fellows. It will carry on the work of that association, including the organization of an annual meeting at different centers at which scientific communications are submitted. In drawing up its constitution the new college has taken full advantage of information put at its disposal by the Royal College of Physicians of London, which last winter appointed Sir Edmund Spriggs as an emissary. His visit to Australia was followed by one to England from Sir Charles Blackburn, Sydney; Dr. S. V. Sewell, Melbourne; Dr. L. S. Latham, Melbourne; Dr. A. W. Holmes à Court, Sydney, and Dr. E. B. Gunson, Auckland, who conferred with Lord Dawson of Penn and other colleagues at Pall Mall East. Apart from the promotion of research in clinical medicine and the dissemination of knowledge, the Australasian College will serve as a meeting point for physicians and provide opportunities for discussion and common action when legislative or other measures affecting the national health arise. The first president is Sir Charles Blackburn, consulting physician to the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, and the first vice-president is Dr. S. V. Sewell, physician to the Melbourne Hospital.

THE GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY BRAIN RESEARCH INSTITUTE

ON September 10 the School of Medicine of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., established an institute for the investigative study of the brain to be known as the Georgetown University Brain Research Institute. It will be under the direction of Dr. Othmar Solnitzky, professor of anatomy, with Dr. Francis J. Warner as assistant director.

A comprehensive program of neurological research work will be launched along the four following directions:

1. A complete study of the brains of vertebrates from the cyclostomes to the primates.
2. A thorough study of the development of the human brain with special regard to its morphology, nuclear masses and fiber tracts.
3. Experimental study of the function of the various nuclei and fiber tracts of the brain by means of Marchi degeneration and retrograde cell degeneration.
4. A comprehensive study of the neuropathology of the human brain.

The institute already possesses a large collection of animal and human brains, many of which are sectioned and stained. The instrumentarium will include, among others, the Horsley-Clarke stereotaxic instrument, the Vogt-Sartorius brain microtome, celloidin and paraffin microtomes, a specially constructed brain macrotome, cold electric cautery, moving picture camera, microphotographic camera and dissection microscopes. It will also have two full-time specially-trained technicians, a photographer and an artist. A large library of books, monographs and reprints covering every phase of the projected research is available. A modern and well-equipped animal experimental laboratory is being built.

The facilities of the institute will be made available to those interested in any phase of brain research. Individual desks and microscopes will be placed at the disposal of investigators.

Contributions of animal and human brains, both normal and pathological, as well as reprints of all neurological publications, will be gratefully accepted and duly accredited.

MELLON INSTITUTE TECHNOCHEMICAL LECTURES

A SERIES of lectures on important subjects in industrial chemistry and chemical engineering will be presented by research specialists of Mellon Institute during 1937–1938. These discourses, which will be delivered on Thursdays, in the fourth period (11:30 A. M.–12:30 P. M.), throughout both semesters, in the auditorium of the institute, will be open to all students of industrial chemistry and chemical engineering in the University of Pittsburgh, as well as to members of the institute.

October 14, Dr. E. R. Weidlein, "Chemical Engineering in the Industries."

October 21, Mr. S. M. Phelps, "Refractories Technology."

November 4, Mr. R. H. Heilman, "Heat Insulation."

December 2, Dr. J. L. Young, "Advances in Ferrous Metallurgy."

December 16, Dr. G. H. Young, "Corrosion Problems."

January 13, Dr. F. W. Adams, "The Heavy Chemical Industry."

February 17, Dr. E. P. Barrett, "Bone Products."

March 3, Dr. L. W. Bass, "Food Technology."