

### RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. HERMAN SCHLUNDT, chairman of the department of chemistry of the University of Missouri, died on December 30 at the age of sixty-eight years.

DR. LAWRASON BROWN, of the Trudeau Sanitarium, Saranac Lake, N. Y., a leading specialist on tuberculosis, died on December 26 at the age of sixty-six years.

DR. EMMET RIXFORD, surgeon of San Francisco, past president of the American Surgical Association, died on January 2. He was seventy-two years old.

MISS CARLOTTA JOAQUINA MAURY, formerly paleontologist for the Brazilian government and from 1912 to 1915 professor of geology and zoology at the Huguenot College of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, died on January 3 at the age of sixty-four years.

DR. GEORGE ALFRED BUCKMASTER, emeritus professor of physiology at the University of Bristol, previously

professor of veterinary physiology at the Royal Veterinary College, London, died on December 21 at the age of seventy-eight years.

*Nature* reports the death of Henry Crowther, formerly curator of the Leeds Museum, on November 29, aged eighty-nine years; of Dr. A. Lodge, formerly professor of pure mathematics in the Royal Indian Engineering College, president of the Mathematical Association in 1897-98, aged eighty-three years, and of Dr. D. S. Macnair, known for his work in analytical chemistry, an inspector in charge of the scientific and technical instruction under the former Science and Art Department, on November 27, aged seventy-six years.

A MONUMENT to the memory of the late Professor Emile Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, was unveiled at his birthplace, Confolens, on November 14, when the present director, Dr. Louis Martin, delivered an address.

## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### THE JAPANESE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRY AND LABOR

THE Japanese Research Institute of Industry and Labor, supported by the Japan Science Association, is reported in the *Journal* of the American Medical Association to have decided to equip various buildings for its research work in Tokyo at a cost of 1,102,000 yen.

The institute has laboratories, a library, a museum of industry and labor, a school of industry and labor and assembly halls. There will also be laboratories for study of the prevention of occupational diseases. Equipment will be provided for the study of both the physical and the spiritual conditions necessary for efficiency in labor. It is pointed out that "however much industry is mechanized, it will be impossible to cease employing human muscular labor; furthermore, human muscles will be required to work more speedily and to be more delicate and enduring."

In these laboratories the training of muscles along these lines is to be the subject of research. An instrument is to be furnished to investigate the various phases of biologic electricity which accompany muscular exertion. In the laboratory for investigating fatigue, the chief studies will relate to nerve control. The rehabilitation of the disabled and the deformed will be undertaken by the most modern methods. The cost of living and the wages paid for labor are to be subjects of investigation. Factory sanitation and the development of the laborers' physique will be studied.

The chief of the institute will be Dr. Y. Teruoka, formerly chief of the Kurashiki Labor Research Institute, now adviser to the central government on labor problems.

### THE FLOATING EXPEDITION OF THE U.S.S.R. IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN

ROTATION of the ice floe on which four Russian scientific men are drifting in the Arctic has forced Jenya Fedorov, meteorologist of the expedition, to give up measurements of magnetic variations, according to the report made to Science Service by Tass, the Soviet news agency. A radio message from I. Papanin, chief of the group, reads, "But it does not affect the other observations, in general; our specialists Shirshov and Fedorov have to work under very difficult conditions."

On May 21 Papanin sent over the radio an account of the scientific work accomplished since the expedition landed on the ice floe at the North Pole two hundred days before. It is as follows:

We have thoroughly studied the path of the ice floe from the North Pole to the coast of Greenland. We measured the depth of the ocean at 15 points and made hydrological soundings at 26 points, having taken samples of water at each point from 15 to 25 various depths.

We made several series of observations for the study of the direction and the speed of the submarine currents. Our hydrological work finally established the existence of a sufficiently abundant organic life in the central part of the Arctic Ocean.

During our stay on the ice floe we have made more than 100 astronomical observations. These will make it possible to trace precisely the entire path of the drift and to learn the laws governing the movement of the ice floes in the Central Polar Basin.

In general, our program of scientific observations has been extensive. We hope that 35 definitions of magnetic elements, 13 observations on gravitation, several series