Dr. Maxwell remained at the University of California for the rest of his life, rising gradually through the various ranks from instructor to professor. When Loeb went to the Rockefeller Institute in 1910, biochemistry was split off from physiology and Dr. Maxwell was made chairman of the division of physiology. Except for an interval of four years, he continued to hold this position until his retirement.

At the time of Dr. Maxwell's arrival in California the activity in Loeb's laboratory was intense. The subject upon which all the workers were concentrating their attention was temperature coefficients of physiological reactions. Martin Fischer had investigated the effect of heat on the beat of the crab's heart, and Dr. Theodore Burnett, at that time a volunteer in the laboratory, was assisting Loeb in similar experiments on the rate of conduction of the nerve impulse in the huge garden slugs found on the campus. For this purpose Loeb had had an expert machinist construct an elaborate piece of apparatus of shining polished brass and ebonite, which, unfortunately, proved useless. Loeb in disgust turned the problem over to Dr. Maxwell as soon as he arrived. Dr. Maxwell merely soldered a few wires to a discarded candy tin, and solved the problem in short order. This was typical of Dr. Maxwell's experimental methods. Simple, home-made gadgets to supplement the ordinary physiological apparatus in his hands brought results.

Dr. Maxwell's early papers were along lines similar to Loeb's, *e.g.*, the effect of salts on ciliary activity, chemical stimulants of the cerebral hemispheres, etc. He wrote a popular article on Loeb's experiments in chemical fertilization, and with Loeb wrote on heliotropism in plants and animals.

It was, however, not until 1919 that he began the work on the labyrinth with which his name is always associated. Loeb founded the *Journal of General Physiology* in 1918, and in the second volume appeared two articles by Dr. Maxwell, (1) "Comparison of the Otolith Organs and of the Semicircular Canals" (2) "The Mechanism of the Dynamic Functions of the Labyrinth." This was the beginning of a series of papers which in 1923 were summed up in his book "Labyrinth and Equilibrium" in the series of monographs on experimental biology sponsored by Loeb, Morgan and Osterhout. This was the first, and for some time, the only volume on vestibular function in English. The conclusions drawn were based almost entirely on experiments on the dogfish, but by inference they have been considered to apply to mammals and have been incorporated in many texts of physiology for medical students. Until 1930, when Creed translated Canus's "The Physiology of the Vestibular Apparatus," Dr. Maxwell's book was the authority on this subject.

Shortly after his retirement Dr. Maxwell suffered partial paralysis which affected both speech and muscular movements. However, he made fairly good recovery and for several years was able to go about with the use of a cane, and his speech, although slow, had suffered no other impairment. Death was caused by a second stroke.

Dr. Maxwell's name will always be associated with that of Loeb in the scientific work which came out of the Spreckels Physiological Laboratory of the University of California during the early years of this century and for his careful experiments on the inner ear of the dogfish.

J. M. D. OLMSTED

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
MEDICAL SCHOOL,
BERKELEY

RECENT DEATHS

DR. ARTHUR EDWARD HILL, professor of chemistry in the College of Arts and Pure Sciences of New York University and head of the department of chemistry, died on March 16 at the age of fifty-eight years.

DR. IRVING GILMAN DAVIS, professor of agricultural economics and chairman of the department of economics of Connecticut State College, died on March 15 at the age of fifty-four years.

DR. FRANK PARSONS NORBURY, since 1913 superintendent of the Norbury Sanatorium at Springfield, Ill., died on March 15 at the age of seventy-five years.

DR. LEONARD HALFORD DUDLEY BUXTON, since 1928 reader in physiological anthropology at the University of Oxford, fellow and bursar of Exeter College, died on March 6. He was forty-nine years old.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE IMPERIAL BUREAU OF DAIRY SCIENCE

IN 1936 the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference, which met in London to consider the working of the organizations controlled by the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, recommended that a new Imperial Bureau of Dairy Science be established. The conference also suggested the National Institute for Research in Dairying as the most suitable location for the bureau.

Following agreement by all the authorities concerned the new Imperial Bureau of Dairy Science has now been established at Shinfield, near Reading. Professor H. D. Kay, director of the National Institute