tained for him an admiration and affection which lasted throughout his life. In the success of these men lay his greatest pride.

While the larger classes and the restriction of his teaching to the subjects of histology and neurology, after the establishment of the medical school, lessened his contact with students, it hardly diminished his influence, for he remained always a living ideal and the noblest ornament of the medical school.

Dr. Miller was born at Stirling, Mass., on March 29, 1858, the son of the Reverend William and Harriet Emily (Snow) Miller. With the foundation of his education laid in this cultured home, he attended Williston Academy at East Hampton, Mass. Afterward following a preceptorship under Dr. C. H. Hubbard at Essex, Conn., he entered Yale Medical School, from which he was graduated M.D. in 1879. Following graduation, he studied under Dr. Francis Delafield at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York for several months and then returned as laboratory instructor under Dr. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., at Yale. An infection, received at a post-mortem examination, led to a long illness. Upon recovery he deserted the laboratory for medical practice, which he carried on first at Clinton and later at Southbury, Conn.

His great tribulation, slowly developing deafness, drove him from medical practice back to the laboratory in 1889, when he became pathologist to the City and Memorial Hospitals in Worcester, Mass. A year later he became a fellow at Clark University, where he came under the influence of Dr. F. P. Mall and began his study of the lung. With the disruption and dispersion of the scientific faculty in 1892, Dr. Miller accepted an appointment as instructor in zoology at the University of Wisconsin. There he spent the rest of his academic life, with the exception of three years, one of which was spent in Leipzig and two at Johns Hopkins. He became emeritus professor of anatomy in 1924.

The honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred upon Dr. Miller by the University of Cincinnati in 1924 and by the University of Wisconsin in 1926.

Other honors came to him. He was honorary member of the National Tuberculosis Association and in 1934 the association honored him with its Trudeau medal. He was an honorary member of both the Connecticut and Wisconsin Medical Societies. He was a Harvey Society lecturer in 1924. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Medical Association; the American Association of Anatomists (vice-president, 1909); American Association of the History of Medicine; Medical History Society of Chicago; Milwaukee Academy of Medicine; Wisconsin Academy; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Medicin und der Naturwissenschaften; Société Internationale d'Histoire de la Medicine; Union International contra la Tuberculose.

Dr. Miller was twice married. His first wife, Carrie M. Bradley Miller, of Clinton, Conn., died in 1901. In 1912 he married Miss Alice Burdick, of Madison, who survives him.

C. H. BUNTING

RECENT DEATHS

DR. ARTHUR WHIPPLE SMITH, since 1920 professor of mathematics at Colgate University, died on February 11 at the age of sixty-three years.

REV. FRANCIS J. WENNINGER, professor of zoology and dean of the College of Science of the University of Notre Dame, died suddenly on February 12. He was in his fifty-second year.

DR. RALPH DANIEL REED, chief geologist of the Texas Company, Los Angeles, past president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, died on January 19 at the age of fifty-one years.

COLONEL R. E. CROMPTON, of London, pioneer electric lighting engineer, twice president of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, died on February 15 at the age of ninety-four years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

A MINERAL MAP OF CANADA

THE diversity of mineral wealth of Canada and the wide-spread distribution of the mineral resources of the country are shown in a new mineral map of the Dominion issued recently by the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. The map, which is on a scale of 100 miles to the inch, measuring 18 inches by 35 inches, shows the active sources of supply of the metals and minerals being produced in Canada, together with the known, but as yet non-productive sources of supply. On it are shown also the locations of lode gold and placer gold areas; of all lead, zinc, copper, nickel, precious metals, iron and steel and other metallurgical plants; and of cement plants, petroleum refineries and fertilizer plants. Shown in colors are the geological provinces of the Dominion, the largest and most important of which, from the viewpoint of mineral production, is the Canadian Shield, which covers an area of approximately 2,000,000 square miles.

Compared with a similar map issued several years ago, the new map brings to light much evidence of the rapid headway that has since been made in Canadian mining. One instance is the appearance of many new