ment in the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. In 1910 he was appointed associate professor of bacteriology and hygiene in the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, a position he held until 1917. During 1917–18 Dr. Ford was lecturer in hygiene and legal medicine and from 1918–1936 lecturer in hygiene in the School of Medicine. In the meantime the School of Hygiene and Public Health in the Johns Hopkins University had been organized with Welch as its first director and professor of bacteriology and immunology. In this new venture it was quite natural that Dr. Welch should take his assistant with him from the Medical School, and so it was that Ford became associate professor of bacteriology in the School of Hygiene and Public Health in 1918. In this position he virtually organized the department of bacteriology and continued to serve as its real head until 1922, when Dr. Welch relinquished the professorship to devote himself exclusively to the administrative duties of the rapidly growing school; Dr. Ford thereupon became professor of bacteriology and continued to hold this title until his retirement in June, 1937. From 1937 to the date of his death he held the title of professor emeritus of bacteriology in the Johns Hopkins University.

W. W. Ford was one of the most modest and retiring of men and I am sure was generally unappreciated except by those having the opportunity of close association with him. These fortunate individuals could not fail to recognize his sterling qualities; his thoroughness, the breadth and depth of his knowledge, his keen scientific insight, his modesty, generosity, loyalty and innate kindliness. In his contact with colleagues and students no one ever more readily placed himself at the disposal of others. His fine record of published work covered a remarkably wide range of subjects and was equaled only by what he did, quietly yet meticulously, on behalf of his associates and students. It would be too much to reproduce Dr. Ford's complete bibliography; suffice it to say that it includes original observations in the fields of pharmacology, immunology, bacteriology, the higher fungi and of recent years, in the history of his chosen branch of science. During his early career Dr. Ford was particularly interested in mushrooms and mushroom poisoning and was internationally recognized as an authority on the subject. His scientific publications in this field were numerous and, though somewhat diverted later on, he never really lost his interest in this group of plants. Beyond this, and without disparaging any of his other work, it may be said that Dr. Ford's chief interest lay in the field of descriptive and determinative bacteriology. Here he was at his best, and his years of devoted study culminated in the publication of his "Text-book of Bacteriology," which is truly a classic from the standpoint of the authentic description of species. Most recently—since his retirement—his studious efforts came to fruition in his published "History of Bacteriology."

Dr. Ford was a member of many scientific societies but was particularly interested in the Society of American Bacteriologists, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Medical Association, the American Society of Naturalists, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists and the Society for Experimental Medicine and Biology.

In his adopted State of Maryland he was repeatedly appointed a member of the State Board of Health, serving during the years 1913–1935.

In 1902 Dr. Ford married Louisa Wright Neilson, a water-color artist of note, and their daughter, Mrs. Sidney Montgomery, is now living in West Chester, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ford died in 1930, and Dr. Ford subsequently married Charlotte Manning, who survives him, together with a daughter, Miss Margaret Annina Ford.

SAMUEL R. DAMON
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

SYMPOSIUM ON THE RESPIRATORY ENZYMES AND THE BIOLOGICAL ACTION OF THE VITAMINS

A SYMPOSIUM on "The Respiratory Enzymes and the Biological Action of the Vitamins" has been arranged jointly by the University of Wisconsin and the University of Chicago to be held from September 11 to 17, inclusive. The first sessions, from September 11 to September 13, will be devoted largely to the respiratory enzymes and will be held on the University of Wisconsin campus. On September 14, after an outing, the group will move to the University of Chicago where from September 15 to September 17 the sessions will be devoted to the vitamins.

At Madison the speakers will be Otto Meyerhoff, Eric Ball, F. Lipmann, K. G. Stern, F. Schlenk, T. R. Hogness, Elmer Stotz, C. F. Cori, E. A. Evans, Jr., and P. P. Cohen. The following will speak at Chicago: W. H. Taliaferro, R. R. Williams, S. Ochoa, Norman Jolliffe, P. György, W. H. Sebrell, C. A. Elvehjem, D. T. Smith, S. Lepkovsky, T. Spies, R. J. Williams, E. Gordan, V. du Vigneaud, W. H. Griffith, C. G. King, F. C. McLean, D. W. MacCorquodale, H. P. Smith and E. D. Warner.

The speakers and discussion leaders will take part in both the Wisconsin and Chicago sessions and on each campus will be housed in one of the newer dormitories. Meals and lodging in these dormitories may be obtained for both men and women at approximately three dollars and fifty cents per diem. Reservations can be made either with T. R. Hogness, department of chemistry, the University of Chicago, or with Van R. Potter, McArdle Memorial Laboratory, the University of Wisconsin.

The symposium is supported by funds from both the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation and the Abbott Laboratories. The sessions at Chicago form a part of the University of Chicago's semi-centennial celebration.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

IN the annual report for 1940 of Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, director of the American Museum of Natural History, it is reported that the attendance of visitors during the year numbered 1,582,379. Attendance on lectures, special exhibitions and motion pictures number 326,775, and on Bear Mountain nature trails, 465,000. The number of pupils in New York City schools who attended free classes in the Hayden Planetarium, rose to 67,159. Instruction and lectures were also given in classes outside the museum to 149,441 children. The number of paid admissions to the Hayden Planetarium was 287,187.

Dr. Andrews points out that these are most encouraging increases, and that they definitely prove the strong position and extending influence of the museum as an important source of objective education for the community and the nation. But aside from these impressive figures, is the fact that the museum, through its Department of Education, reached 26,187,674 students through distribution of educational motion pictures, lantern slides and circulating natural history collections. This is an increase of more than 1,110,000 over 1939.

In discussing the activities of the museum for the year, Dr. Andrews said:

> Although expeditionary work in most parts of the world was restricted or completely abandoned because of wars, some collecting was accomplished and field work in the Western Hemisphere proved particularly fruitful. Fortunately, all specimens for the Akeley African Hall are secured, so that this record of the magnificent wild game with some of the avifauna of the continent of Africa is nearly finished. The North American Mammal Hall is intended to preserve for all time, as the Akeley Hall does for African wildlife, the animals of North America which are also rapidly disappearing.
>
> The energetic efforts of the Committee for the North American Hall have secured pledges for all the main groups, and the specimens and accessories for many of these are already collected. In the Whitney Memorial Bird Hall, the group showing the birds of the region of the Snow Mountains in New Guinea, presented by Richard Archbold and constructed and installed with Whitney funds, was completed and opened to the public in the summer.
>
> The museum owes a debt of gratitude to the mayor, the commissioner of parks and to other officials of the city administration, without whose support the institution could not have continued its record of progress. The Work Projects Administration furnished us, for another year, many workers of varied types of training who contributed a large and valuable share in our accomplishments.

With respect to membership, Wayne M. Faunce, vice-director and executive secretary, reported that membership enrolment reached an all-time high in 1940, with 25,455 members. He also reported that *The Natural History Magazine,* devoted to the publication of research and exploration in the natural history field, had reached a circulation of 28,073.

The result of all operations during the year showed that while actual disbursements exceeded the estimate by $1,059, the receipts were $96,794 in excess of budgeted income. This increase was due mainly to the efforts of the Ten-Year Development Program, whereby $70,729 was received from friends of the museum to be applied toward the deficit. In addition, income from capital funds applied to the deficit was $47,375 more than the amount included in the budget adopted at the beginning of the year. After taking into consideration other sources of income which varied with the amounts budgeted, the deficit for the year amounted to $11,999. On January 13 the trustees authorized a transfer from capital funds of an amount sufficient to liquidate this deficit. Of the total receipts for the year, amounting to $1,913,262, the sum of $496,772 was appropriated by the City of New York.

THE HARVARD FOREST

THE resources of the Harvard Forest at Petersham, Mass., have been increased by the construction of two modern fireproof buildings: the Fisher Museum, named in honor of Professor Richard T. Fisher, first director of the forest, and the adjoining administration building, Shaler Hall, named in honor of Dean Nathaniel S. Shaler, whose interest in forestry was responsible for the initiation of instruction in this field at Harvard University in 1904. A third unit, a large garage for cars, trucks and tractors, was completed last year. This attractive set of buildings was made possible through the generosity of a friend of the forest who desires to remain anonymous.

The Fisher Museum was especially designed to house