life in the University of Kansas, the University of Missouri, the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station and the University of Iowa. He was a life member of the Kansas Academy of Science; fellow of the American Society of Zoologists; member of the American Society of Naturalists, the Genetics Society, Medical Association, Poultry Society, Eugenics Research Association, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi and others.

Robertson's early papers, 1915–17, dealt with chromosomal inequalities, deficiencies, shapes and homologies in relation to synapsis, taxonomy and genetics in seven species of the subfamily Tetriginae, as well as in a few species of the larger grasshoppers. During the period of 1920–27, he derived a valuable set of data, including many skins and feather samples, from the extensive breeding of turkeys to which he devoted himself with meticulous care and great zeal. He never published on the turkey data but left them in such form that they will be available, it is believed, for forthcoming contributions of importance to the understanding of inheritance in these birds.

In 1927, Robertson came to the Department of Zoology of the Kansas State College as guest collaborator. He remained for three years, devoting himself exclusively to the cytogenetics of *Paratettix texanus* Hancock and *Apotettix eurycephalus* Hancock. He published five papers in 1930 and 1931 covering the work of this period. These researches dealt with the chromosomal relations in partheno-produced (I think that he introduced this useful word) pigmy locusts, including gonomeric grouping, synapsis-like tendencies, types of parthenogenesis, hybrid vigor, split chromosomes, the origin of the rarely partheno-produced males and other cytogenetic features of partheno-production. Subsequent joint papers (1933, 1941) have reported on inheritance in *Corthippus longicornis* and his accurate concatenation of cytology with the gross genetics of x-ray induced aberrancies in *A. eurycephalus,* including an autosome-sex chromosome translocation.

Robertson was extremely sensitive by nature and, like most people of similar dispositions, he commonly misconstrued the intentions and actions of his family, friends and colleagues to a greater degree, perhaps, than he was himself misunderstood and ill-judged. Nevertheless, he was a staunch and loyal friend and beneficently devoted to the welfare and progress of his students, the work of several of whom he directed to doctorate theses. As a scientist he was extraordinarily painstaking, exacting and demanding of high standards in his own and students' researches. Consequently, he proceeded slowly and, when measured beside stream-lined researches, perhaps awkwardly, and thus in at least a few instances he was subjected to the facile and inconsiderate opprobrium of dilatoriness. Due to his peculiarly sensitive nature he was unable to meet such imputations with that saving complex of disdain, aplomb and sense of humor so essential to the peace of mind and welfare of the creative and critically experimental scientist such as he was. But let it be recorded to the enduring excellence of Robertson's scientific character that, although staggered by the forces of financial, spiritual and professional embarrassment, he never relented nor deviated from the high and exacting standards which he had irrevocably set for himself in the days of his apprenticeship with McClung and Mark. It was during one of the most distressing periods for him that the research which will perhaps eventually be considered of considerable significance was accomplished.

In 1930, Robertson went to the University of Iowa. There, with the sagacious, understanding and genial MacEwen, Bodine, Ingram, other staff members and graduate students as colleagues, his long perturbed, thwarted and lonesome spirit was restored to a degree of composure and hope such as he had scarcely experienced since those early days of happy participation in the beginnings of cytogenetics on Mt. Oread. These remaining eleven years of his life were happily devoted to teaching, graduate students, various researches, including further cytogenetics of x-rayed pigmy locusts and some larger grasshoppers. He also gave attention to human heredity and contributed a chapter dealing with the biological background of the family to Jung's "Modern Marriage."

ROBERT K. NABOURS

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

PROFESSOR WILMER E. DAVIS, professor of plant physiology at the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, died on January 17 at the age of seventy-five years.

DR. CHARLES DAVISON, professor emeritus of surgery at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, died on January 19 at the age of eighty-four years.

DR. HARRY CAPPS, assistant professor of psychology, Louisiana State University, soon to have been inducted into the Army, died by suicide on January 17. He was thirty-three years old.

DURING the recent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the School of Mines of the University of Minnesota, the Board of Regents honored its founder and first dean, the late William Remsen Appleby, by naming the School of Mines building "Appleby Hall." A plaque, unveiled at a ceremony in his honor on January 13, will be placed

in the building. Dean Appleby served the School of Mines from its foundation in 1892 until his retirement in 1935. He died on April 8, 1941.

A FELLOWSHIP honoring Walter Lindsay Niles, dean of Cornell University Medical College and attending physician at the New York Hospital, who died on December 22, has been announced by the two institutions. An endowment fund of $100,000, of which more than a fourth has been pledged in advance, is being raised by friends and colleagues of Dr. Niles to provide annual awards to outstanding young men entering the medical profession. The committee directing the effort includes: Dr. Bruce P. Webster, *chairman,* Mrs. Roger W. Straus, Walter C. Teagle, Neal Dow Becker, William H. Jackson, president of the Society of the New York Hospital; Dr. Edmund E. Day, president of Cornell University, and Dr. Malcolm Goodridge, president of the New York Academy of Medicine.

THE three-hundredth anniversary of the death of Galileo Galilei, on January 8, 1642, will be celebrated at the New York Academy of Medicine by placing on exhibit a collection of works and illustrations bearing on his life and accomplishments. The exhibit will be placed on view in connection with the delivery of the ninety-second Anniversary Discourse of the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. A. A. Brill will deliver the address on "The Freudian Epoch." Both the exhibit and the meeting are open to the public.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE FOURTH EXPEDITION TO GUATEMALA OF FIELD MUSEUM

WITH plans for completing comprehensive botanical researches, and the collecting of plants representing the varied flora of Guatemala, the fourth botanical expedition to that country for Field Museum of Natural History sailed from New Orleans on December 3. Dr. Julian A. Steyermark, assistant curator of the herbarium, is in charge of the expedition. He is accompanied by Albert Vatter, of Glenview, Ill., a specialist in wild flower photography.

The three previous expeditions to Guatemala, one conducted by Dr. Steyermark, and the others by Paul C. Standley, curator of the herbarium, resulted in collections of many thousands of plants, and further thousands are expected from the present undertaking. This expedition will conclude the preparations for publication of a flora of Guatemala upon which Messrs. Standley and Steyermark have been engaged since 1938.

Dr. Steyermark and his assistant will remain in Guatemala for about ten months. The time will be devoted chiefly to the exploration of those areas which were not investigated by the previous expeditions, as well as to areas whose wealth of vegetation demands greater attention than has been possible to accord it hitherto. Guatemala, despite its small size, has an extensive and varied flora due to the extreme diversity of terrain it offers for plant environments, ranging from plains to high mountains, and from desert to tropical rain forests.

The most difficult task Dr. Steyermark faces is the collecting of plants during the rainy season from areas which at that time reach their maximum of floral development. This is a condition much to be desired from the standpoint of botanical study, but is hard on the explorer since the rainy season in Guatemala means the kind of constant heavy downpours which make life extremely uncomfortable for those who have to expose themselves to the weather.

GRANTS OF THE NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

THE Committee on Medical Research has recommended to the National Tuberculosis Association that during 1942–43 grants be awarded for:

Chemical Investigations of the Tubercle Bacillus, by R. J. Anderson, Sterling Chemistry Laboratory, Yale University.

Enzymes as Factors in Resistance to Tuberculosis, by M. C. Winternitz and Bruno Gerstl, Laboratory of Pathology, Yale University School of Medicine, and by H. W. Olson, Wilson Teachers College, District of Columbia.

Serum Studies using Tiselius Electrophoresis Apparatus, by Florence B. Seibert, Henry Phipps Institute, University of Pennsylvania.

Research in Roentgenological Technique, by Charles Weyl and S. Reid Warren, Jr., Moore School of Electrical Engineering, University of Pennsylvania.

Variations in Virulence by the Omental Spread Method, by C. E. Woodruff, Wm. H. Maybury Sanatorium, Northville, Mich.

Relation between Diabetes and Tuberculosis, by M. M. Steinbach, Columbia University.

Decision on grants for clinical studies in Boston and New York was deferred pending an investigation by a special subcommittee into the best method of coordinating these independent projects with studies being considered by the American Trudeau Society. Grants considered at this time are not effective before July 1, 1942.

The members of the Committee on Medical Research are: Dr. Wm. Charles White, *chairman,* Dr. Charles