the result of his efforts. Dr. Brackett retired in 1909 and Magie was appointed Henry professor in 1910; he retained the chairmanship of the department until his retirement in 1929.

Soon after returning from Germany Magie began the investigations which formed his main contribution to research. These had to do with the properties of solutions, particularly their specific heats and volumes. He not only gathered together the various measurements made by others but made many determinations himself for the purpose of advancing the theory of solutions. His experimental work was done with great skill.

Magie was one of the small group of physicists who met in New York in 1899 to found the American Physical Society. He was a member of the first council of the society and its president during the year 1911–12. He was vice-president for Section B of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and gave his presidential address at the New Orleans meeting in 1905. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society.

In university affairs in general Magie took a very active part. For many years he served as clerk of the faculty and was an influential member of many of the important committees of the faculty. In 1912 he was appointed dean of the faculty, a position he held until 1925. These administrative duties took so much of his time and attention that in his later years he gradually gave up his activities in research, although he always maintained a keen interest in the work done by his colleagues in the department.

His publications, other than his papers in his field of research, included a revision of the "Text-Book of Physics" by Anthony and Brackett, a text which was widely used in the latter part of the last century. He was a firm believer in the value of the study of physics for the general student, particularly the historical development of the principles. With this in view he wrote his "Principles of Physics" which gives an admirable account of the rise and content of physical theories. He was a master of clear and concise exposition in the best of English. He also translated Christiansen's "Theoretical Physics," and edited the important contributions of Carnot, Clausius and Thomson to the second law of thermodynamics for Harper's series of Scientific Memoirs. When the series of source-books in the sciences was being planned Magie was asked to contribute the volume on physics. This work he began on his retirement in 1929 and he devoted much time and energy to compiling and translating extracts from the memoirs that have had the greatest influence in the development of physics. He was often called upon to speak and write about the life and work of Joseph Henry, a subject of particular interest to him because of Henry's relation to Princeton.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the College of Wooster in 1916, and Princeton gave him the honorary degree of D.Sc. upon his retirement.

No account of Dean Magie's life would be at all adequate without an appreciation of his loyalty to his associates and the very real affection that all of us who had the privilege of working with him felt for him.

In 1894 he married Miss Mary Blanchard Hodge, of Princeton, who survives him, as does his sister.

E. P. ADAMS

RECENT DEATHS

DR. HARRY B. MELLER, research engineer of Pittsburgh, Pa., died on June 27 at the age of sixty-five years. Dr. Meller was chief of the air pollution investigation which has been conducted at Mellon Institute since 1923.

DR. W. E. SAUNDERS, ornithologist, of London, Ont., died on June 28 in his eighty-second year.

DR. ABBY LILLIAN MARLATT, from 1913 until her retirement in 1939 director of the department of home economics at the University of Wisconsin, died on June 23 at the age of seventy-four years.

DR. B. RAYMOND HOOBLER, until his retirement as emeritus professor in 1936 professor and head of the department of pediatrics of the College of Medicine of Wayne University, died on June 11 at the age of seventy-one years.

JOHN R. PETERS, petrographer at the U. S. Army Testing Laboratory, Mariemont, Ohio, died on June 24. He was twenty-seven years old.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ENRICHMENT OF WHITE FLOUR

THE War Food Administration announces that a public meeting to consider the advisability of requiring all white flour distributed for human consumption to be enriched will be held at 10 A.M. on July 21 in the South Agriculture Building Auditorium, Washington, D. C.

Enrichment of white flour and bread has the endorsement of leading scientific and medical organizations, and of a large part of the milling and baking industries. Under wartime food conditions a further increase in consumption of white flour is expected, and its enrichment would aid in adequate consumption of important vitamins and iron. An inadequate

supply of these vitamins leads to nervous instability and other disturbances, with resulting loss of working efficiency. There is a Federal standard for enriched flour, which at present requires specific quantities of thiamin (vitamin B_1), niacin and iron. Beginning on October 1, the vitamin riboflavin also will be required.

The need for a wide distribution of the vitamins and minerals contained in enriched flour was the basis for the provision of Food Distribution Order No. 1 requiring enrichment of all bakery white pan bread. In order that all white bread, whether baked in the home, in an institution or in the commercial bakery, may contain these essential nutritive factors, it has been proposed to enrich all white flour distributed for human consumption.

A proposed order has been drafted in accordance with recommendations received from the National Research Council. The effective date of the order, if issued, will be made not less than 120 days after its date of publication, affording millers who have not enriched their flour an opportunity to obtain necessary equipment and materials. Likewise bakers who are enriching bread by other means will have an opportunity to consume their stocks of enrichment agents.

Persons unable to attend the public meeting may address any communications and expressions of opinion to the Director of Food Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington, D. C., to be received not later than July 26.

The proposed food distribution order reads:

1. *Provisions.* Except as hereinafter indicated, no miller, blender or other person who manufactures or prepares white flour for sale for human consumption may sell or deliver the same unless it conforms to the amended definition of "Enriched Flour" contained in the proposal under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, published in the Federal Register of June 5, 1943, pages 7511–7514. No broker, jobber or other person who handles, repacks or otherwise deals in white flour may sell or deliver the same for human consumption with knowledge that it is not enriched.

(The amended definition describes enriched white flour as containing in each pound not less than 2.0 milligrams of thiamine, 1.2 milligrams of riboflavin, 16 milligrams of niacin or niacine amide and 13 milligrams of iron. Calcium and vitamin D remain optional ingredients as heretofore.)

2. *Exemptions.* The provisions of this order shall not apply to (1) flour delivered prior to the expiration of a period of 120 days after the date of issuance of this order, (2) flour milled and packaged for retail sale prior to the effective date of this order, and (3) flour which may be specifically exempted from time to time by the director.

3. *Records and reports.* Each person required by the order to enrich flour shall keep and preserve for not less than two years such records as may be necessary to show (1) the volume of his sales of enriched flour, (2) the volume of his sales of flour not enriched, (3) the volume of the different ingredients used by him to enrich flour, and (4) the names of persons from whom such ingredients were obtained.

AWARD OF GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIPS

IN order to improve the quality of education and the practice of the arts and professions in the United States, to foster research and to provide for the cause of better international understanding, the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, established by former United States Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim as a memorial to a son who died on April 26, 1922, offers a limited number of fellowships, tenable under the freest possible conditions, for research in any field of knowledge and for creative work in any of the fine arts, including music. The fellowships are awarded by the trustees upon nominations made by a committee of selection.

The stipend in normal cases does not exceed $2,500 for a year of twelve months. The tenure of fellowships will be adjusted to the purpose and scope of the studies of each individual. Appointments will be made ordinarily for one year; but plans which involve two years' work are considered by the trustees. Fellowships for 1943 have been announced. These include the following in the sciences:

Dr. Edgar Anderson, professor of botany, Washington University, St. Louis; geneticist, Missouri Botanical Garden: A study of the races of *Zea mays* with special reference to Mexico and the Southwest.

Dr. Solomon E. Asch, assistant professor of psychology, Brooklyn College: Continuation of the preparation of a book on the formation and change of opinion and attitude. (Renewal.)

Dr. Emma Lucy Braun, associate professor of plant ecology, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Cincinnati: Studies of the ecology and taxonomy of the deciduous forest.

Dr. Barbara Stoddard Burks, research associate in psychology, Columbia University: Studies in the field of heredity and environment in human development, in particular to gather materials for a book on the role of twins in the study of man.

Dr. Kenneth Edward Caster, assistant professor of geology, University of Cincinnati: A field study of the stratigraphy, paleontology and paleo-ecology of the Paleozoic strata of the northern sector of the Andes, with particular reference to the age, relationships and fossil faunas of the Andean Devonian sequence as developed in Colombia and adjacent Venezuela.

Dr. Tilly Edinger, research associate in paleontology, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University: A