ground waters, economic geology, metalliferous deposits, clays and the history of geology, which was in widely distributed areas—Maine, New York, New Jersey, Birmingham, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Texas, Minnesota, Michigan and Canada. He was connected at one time or another with the state geological surveys of New Jersey, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Some of his life's energies were also devoted to certain scientific journals, having been associate editor of *American Naturalist,* 1886–87, reviewer for Neues "Jahrbuch für Mineralogie," Berlin, 1890–1908; and business editor of the *Journal of Economic Geology,* 1905–42. He was honored by being made councilor of the Mineralogical Society of America, 1931–34, and its president in 1936; councilor of the Geological Society of America in 1919 and 1937, and a vice-president in 1936; councilor of the Society of Economic Geologists, 1925–27, and vice-president in 1932. He was also faithful in promoting interest in science in his state of adoption and was honored with the presidency of the Illinois Academy of Science in 1922–23, during which office he sponsored the organization of a Junior Academy of Science for high-school students. He was always solicitous in safeguarding the educational interests and standards of the University of Illinois and served on important and influential committees. In recognition of Professor Bayley's scientific attainments and of his devotion to his alma mater he was selected by the Johns Hopkins University as a representative of its scientific alumni on the occasion of the celebration in 1927 of its fiftieth anniversary.

Although his death on February 13, 1943, is a real loss to science, all of us who knew him well and the many who knew only his work must feel a deep sense of gratification and inspiration in a life so full, so exemplary and so richly productive.

M. M. LEIGHTON
ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

RECENT DEATHS

DR. C. STUART GAGER, for thirty-three years, since its establishment, director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, died on August 9 at the age of seventy years.

DR. CHARLES MACFIE CAMPBELL, professor of psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School, died on August 7 at the age of sixty-six years.

DR. ARTHUR MONRAD JOHNSON, associate professor of botany at the University of California, Los Angeles, died on July 16 at the age of sixty-five years.

THE REVEREND ARTHUR J. HOHMAN, professor of chemistry and head of the department at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J., died on August 3. He was fifty-six years old.

JAMES MOFFITT, curator of the department of ornithology and mammalogy of the California Academy of Sciences since 1936, while on active duty as a Lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserve was killed in an airplane crash at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, on July 2.

ALBERT W. WHITNEY, formerly consulting director of the National Conservation Bureau of the accident prevention division of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, from 1904 to 1913 assistant and associate professor of mathematics and insurance at the University of California at Berkeley, died on July 27. He was seventy-three years old.

JOHN WATSON ALFORD, consulting engineer of Chicago, died on July 31 at the age of eighty-two years.

ROBERT SPURR WESTON, of Rhode Island, consulting sanitary engineer, died on July 29 at the age of seventy-four years.

DR. ARTHUR NEIVA, head of the Division of Entomology at the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, died in Rio de Janeiro on June 6 at the age of sixty-three years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH IN GREAT BRITAIN

SIR EDWARD APPLETON, secretary of the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, in opening the new physico-chemical laboratories of the British Coal Utilization Research Association at Coombe Springs on June 23, is reported in *Nature* to have congratulated the association both on its new facilities in laboratory space and on the financial provision now available for large-scale work. Sir Edward said that the steps the association has taken are among the first notable signs of a great forward movement in industrial research in Great Britain, which he confidently expects will be one of the features of post-war Britain. The Coal Utilization Research Association is serving the coal industry as a whole, and he particularly welcomed the expression of the interest of the miners themselves, shown in the recent appointment of two members of the Mineworkers' Federation to the council of the association. It is, he said, fashionable nowadays to decry British industrial research effort, because it is claimed that the amount of money spent on research per head of population is less than that in certain other countries. Much depends, of course, on what basis such a calculation is founded; whether or not, for example, development costs are included under the heading of

research. Moreover, there can be unwise expenditure, as well as wise expenditure, even on research. But it can certainly be stated that British effort on research is not commensurate with our industrial needs. To talk merely of spending more money, however, was not enough. It was necessary to plan our attack on both new and old problems and, most important of all, to attract some of our best scientific brains in the country to solve them.

It has also been stated that, whereas Great Britain has, in the past, been responsible for many of the most fundamental discoveries in science, other countries have often been the first to apply them to practical ends. Sir Edward said that he could safely predict that when the full story can be told after the war, work in the application of science, as distinct from the accumulation of scientific facts, will be found second to none. He instanced the example of one of the most striking of our war-time developments, namely, that of radio-location, which was not, as is commonly supposed, a new invention. Here a technique developed for purely scientific ends has been magnificently applied by young British scientific workers to practical wartime uses. In this and other fields it has been amply demonstrated that the young men of Great Britain can hold their own in bridging the gap between laboratory science and its useful expression in appliances and industrial processes.

THE WARTIME CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

THE Wartime Conference and the seventy-second annual business meeting of the American Public Health Association will be held in New York City from October 12 to 14. The Hotel Pennsylvania will be headquarters. Health workers within easy access of New York City are invited to attend. Representation of distant areas will be provided by appointed delegates.

The local committee in charge of arrangements of which Dr. Ernest L. Stebbins, Health Commissioner of New York City, is chairman, includes: *Honorary Chairman,* The Honorable Fiorello H. LaGuardia; *Co-chairman,* Edward S. Godfrey, Jr., M.D.; *Secretary,* Leona Baumgartner, M.D.; *Treasurer,* Matthew Byrne.

The following have agreed to serve as chairmen of the sub-committees: *Finance,* Frank Kiernan; *Meeting rooms,* John Oberwager, M.D.; *Publicity,* Frank A. Calderone, M.D.; *Radio,* Iago Galdston, M.D.; *Reception,* John L. Rice, M.D.

Half-day special sessions will be held on the following subjects: Current health department problems in war; tropical and imported diseases; new ventures toward health security and postwar planning.

The tentative section programs list such topics as: The war physical fitness program, plasma reserves for civilian defense, conquest of industrial noise, syphilis and gonorrhea, meningitis, health of the army, diarrheal diseases, international vital statistics, aviation medicine, tuberculosis, the health education program in wartime, chemical warfare and the laboratory, tropical diseases and the laboratory, report of the commission on vital records, community emergency service and war industry, wartime problems of the county health officer, nutritive value of preserved foods, nutrition policy here and abroad, health standards for day care centers, wartime adjustments of school health personnel. There will be a "Convention by Radio" during which the resolutions, the transactions and as much as possible of the program of the Wartime Conference will be broadcast to members at home.

The September issue of *The American Journal of Public Health* will print the program. Further information may be obtained from the American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

APPEAL OF THE WAR POLICY COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS

THE War Policy Committee of the American Institute of Physics has outlined a program of post-war development for physics. Part of this program is a proposal to purchase a building to serve as an operating office for the institute, as a New York center available for the use of the Founder Societies, and as headquarters for the physicists of America. This proposal was approved and adopted by the governing board on July 24 and the committee was appointed to conduct a campaign to raise the necessary $75,000.

The society has grown from a hundred members in 1900 to over 6,000 members at the present time. Its immediate objects are given as follows:

(*a*) Improve meetings and strengthen journals.

(*b*) Cement the unity of the physics profession.

(*c*) Retain the loyalty of specialist groups and keep them identified with physics.

(*d*) Improve the teaching of physics at the high-school level.

(*e*) Expand, re-examine and improve physics training at the college and post-graduate level.

(*f*) Adopt suitable standards of professional competence and accredit training institutions.

(*g*) Bring increasing resources and facilities to the support of education and research in physics.

(*h*) Promote the employment of physicists in industry.

(*i*) Aid in the rehabilitation of war-interrupted careers of physicists and students of physics.

(*j*) Conduct an appropriate campaign on behalf of public appreciation of physics as a constructive peacetime activity.