

Century Club of Brooklyn. An active member of the International Flower Show Committee, he served also on several committees of the National Research Council. He was vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Horticultural Society of New York for many years, and for eight years a trustee of Adelphi College. He was a director of the Bermuda Biological Station for Research and of the New Jersey Federation of Shade Tree Commissions. In 1941 he received the Arthur Hoyt Scott Garden and Horticultural Award.

Few men have been able to combine, as Dr. Gager did, horticulture and botany, education and research, the applied and the scientific, civic interests and professional duties. A man of the highest ideals, Dr. Gager did not hesitate to oppose attitudes, ideas or trends which he considered unwise or ill considered or to correct errors in fact or statement in the fields with which he was familiar. Yet no worthy project related to his fields of interest failed to receive quick and generous support. His career illustrates how much can be done by a man of ability who devotes himself consistently and conscientiously to a subject he considers worthy of his utmost effort.

WILLIAM J. ROBBINS

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. ALEŠ HRDLÍČKA, since 1910 curator of the Division of Physical Anthropology of the U. S. National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, of which he had been in charge since 1903, died on September 5 at the age of seventy-four years.

DR. H. JUSTIN RODDY, formerly curator and professor of geology at Franklin and Marshall College, died on September 4 at the age of eighty-seven years.

Dr. Roddy joined the faculty of Franklin and Marshall College in 1922. He had previously been a member of the faculty of the Millersville State Teachers College.

DR. ARTHUR PEHR ROBERT WADLUND, professor of physics at Trinity College, Connecticut, died on September 1 at the age of forty-seven years.

DR. THOMAS GILBERT PEARSON, president emeritus of the National Association of Audubon Societies, died on September 3 at the age of sixty-nine years. He resigned from the presidency of the association in 1934, after serving for fourteen years. He had previously been secretary and executive officer of the society.

JOHN K. GORE, mathematician, until 1934 president of the Prudential Insurance Company, died on June 22, at the age of seventy-nine years.

THE death is announced of Dr. Willem A. J. M. Van Waterschoot van der Gracht, formerly inspector general of state mines in the Netherlands, who had been connected with ore and petroleum companies in the United States and Canada.

THE life and work of Alexander Wilson, author of the first American ornithology, will be the subject of the October number of *Frontiers*, the magazine of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. On the evening of October 20, Dr. Cornelius Weygandt will address members of the academy and guests on the place of Wilson in American life, science and art. On account of limited editions imposed by the war, those wishing to have the special Wilson number of *Frontiers*, which will appear on September 15, should apply at once.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN GREAT BRITAIN

IN the British House of Lords on July 20 there was a continuation of the debate on a motion by Viscount Samuel calling attention to the need for the further expansion of scientific research. Lord Dawson pointed out that "It was difficult to overstress the importance where science was concerned—and this applied equally to medicine—of preventing the enmeshment of any research body in the close entanglement of a Government department. One of the chief reasons why these research bodies should receive further support was that they succeeded in combining good order in the work of men of ability with freedom for scientific investigation."

Lord Cherwell said in part "that the importance, from the economic point of view, of fostering pure fundamental research could not be overlooked.

The Government recognized that pure research must be, in a large measure, its responsibility and must be done at the universities; but naturally, they also wished to encourage industry to spend money on pure research. It was the Government's policy and intention to increase its aid for research, and it would welcome any developments of industry in a similar direction. The treatment of scientists in the Civil Service had been mentioned, and he frankly admitted that the Civil Service had not hitherto shown due regard for the contribution scientists were making to the nation's welfare. This matter had now been reviewed, and an investigation had been in progress to make sure that the conditions of service, pay and prospects of Government scientific employees compared favorably with those on the administrative side. He hoped that a definite announcement on these reforms might be made before long. There were probably not more than a few dozen physicists in Great Britain capable of evolving and developing new applications of, say, the various radio

devices on which success in this war very largely depended. Every one would agree that it was an anomaly to pay them on lower scales than men of equal educational status who, because they had distinguished themselves in what were usually called "humane" subjects, were often given war jobs of much higher status and pay than the scientist.

THE CANADIAN AIRCRAFT STANDARDS TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

It is reported in *Industrial Standardization* that an Aircraft Standards Technical Committee has been organized by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association to set up standards and simplified practices for materials and component parts used in the construction of aircraft in Canada and to coordinate these standards with the standards used in the United States, Great Britain and Australia. Three meetings of the committee have been held.

Cooperative arrangements have been made by the committee with the British Air Commission, the U. S. Aeronautical Board, the U. S. Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, the U. S. Army and Navy Air Corps, the National Aircraft Standards Committee, the Society of Automotive Engineers and other organizations working on aircraft standards in the United States. The functions of each of the important organizations in the aircraft standards field were discussed in detail at the August meeting in order that all representatives present at the meeting might have a clear picture of the general program.

The work of the Aircraft Standards Technical Committee is to include adoption of standards, the issuing of bulletins on conservation, the collection of bulletins and information from standardization organizations in other countries, and the exchange of information with such organizations. Examples of conservation and of standardization have been prepared.

The committee, which will function as a subcommittee of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, is made up of representatives of the nine Canadian aircraft contractors, the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Department of Munitions and Supply, Aircraft Production Branch. In addition to the Air Force and the Munitions Department, those represented at the first meetings of the committee included Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd.; Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Ltd.; Canadian Vickers, Ltd.; DeHavilland Aircraft, Ltd.; Fairchild Aircraft Ltd.; Federal Aircraft Ltd.; Fleet Aircraft, Ltd.; Noordwyn Aviation, Ltd., and Victory Aircraft, Ltd.

THE LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JR., FELLOWSHIP OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

THE Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., fellowship was established in 1939 by a gift from Mrs. Ruth E. Ledyard, in memory of her late husband, Lewis Cass Ledyard,

Jr., a governor of the New York Hospital. The income, amounting to approximately \$4,000 annually, is awarded to an investigator in the fields of medicine and surgery or in any closely related field. This amount is applied as follows: \$3,000 as a stipend and, approximately, \$1,000 for supplies or expenses of the research. In making the award, preference is given to younger applicants who are graduates in medicine and who have demonstrated fitness to carry on original research of high order. The recipient of this fellowship will be required to submit reports of his work under the fellowship, either at stated intervals or at the end of the academic year; and when the result of his work is published he will be expected to give proper credit to the Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., Fellowship. The research work under this fellowship is to be carried on at the New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College. The fellowship will be available on July 1 at the beginning of the academic year. Applications for the year 1944-45 should be in the hands of the committee by December 15. It is expected that the award will be made by March 15, 1944.

Application for this fellowship should be addressed to The Committee of the Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., Fellowship, The Society of the New York Hospital, 525 East 68th Street, New York, N. Y.

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH IN APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

THE Psychological Corporation has made the following grants of \$250 each for research in applied psychology:

Clark, Ruth Millburn, University of Southern California.

A Method of Administering and Evaluating the Thematic Apperception Test in Group Situations.

Grossnickle, Louise T., University of Chicago. A Factorial Analysis of the Merrill-Palmer Preschool Test on Two Age Groups, 31-33 and 49-51 months.

Murray, Elsie, Cornell University. Variation in Hue Sensitivity in Normal and Aberrant Cases: Test Devices.

Nahm, Helen, University of Minnesota. Evaluation of Some of the Outcomes of the Nursing School Curriculum.

Odoroff, Maurice E., University of Minnesota. A Genetic Analysis of Reactions of Delinquent and Non-delinquent Boys to Words Included in Certain Tests of Emotional Development.

Reichard, Suzanne K., Columbia University. The Age Factor in the Development of Specific Mental Abilities.

Roth, Harold F., University of Minnesota. An Analysis of Production Records in a Selected Manual Operation.

Samelson, Babette F., Radcliffe College. The Relationship between Race Prejudice and Insecurity.

Sargent, Helen D., Northwestern University. An Application of Projective Principles to a Paper and Pencil Personality Test.