sity of Pennsylvania, died on February 19. He was eighty-two years old.

DR. ELEANOR ROWLAND WEMBRIDGE, psychologist, investigator of the Supreme Court, Los Angeles County, California, died on February 20 at the age of fifty years.

DR. ALEXANDER PRIMROSE, from 1918 to 1931 professor of surgery and from 1920 to 1932 dean of the faculty of medicine of the University of Toronto, died on February 8. He was eighty-two years old.

SIR JOHN FARMER, F.R.S., professor emeritus of botany, formerly director of the biological laboratories of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, died on January 26 in his seventy-ninth year.

DR. WILLIAM WHITEMAN CARLTON TOPLEY, from 1927 to 1941 professor of bacteriology and immunology at the University of London, and director of the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, died on January 21 at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the War Cabinet and of the Colonial Research Advisory Committee.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The Times, London, for January 14 prints the following letter from R. V. Southwell, rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington:

Shortly after the last world war various colleges of Oxford and Cambridge "paired" in a voluntary and informal arrangement whereby each college so allied extends to members of its "opposite number" hospitality during occasional visits and the normal privileges of its common room. To-day a somewhat similar engagement is announced. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has accepted proposals made by the Imperial College of Science and Technology to its president, Dr. Karl T. Compton, during his short visit to this country last summer, and the two institutions are planning to maintain, after the war, a regular interchange both of staff and of post-graduate students.

Somewhat exceptionally, of the two the American has the longer history. Its charter, stating among its purposes "the advancement, development, and practical application of science in connection with arts, agriculture, manufactures and commerce," was granted by the Commonwealth in 1861. Not until nearly fifty years later (in 1907) was Imperial College established with a charter stating closely similar aims: ". . . to provide . . . the most advanced training and research in various branches of science, especially in its application to industry." Thus "M.I.T.," as it is known throughout the world, has had a life of more than 80 years, and those years of peace; Imperial College has existed hardly half as long, and of its life nearly one quarter has been lived in time of war.

In view of this inequality, it need not be matter for surprise or jealousy that the American institution has the wider fame. It had, moreover, the advantage of being planned for its technological purpose from the beginning (by William Barton Rogers, of Virginia, its first president); Imperial College (as is the English way) was formed by an incorporation of three existing colleges, founded independently and with different aims. Add to this that in general the British bent has been towards pure science, that of America towards the side of practical application, and the fame of "M.I.T." requires no further explanation. It is ground for the more satisfaction to Imperial College that she should thus be recognized as its "opposite number"; and the alliance is an earnest of her intention to develop to the utmost, after the war, advanced technological instruction and research.

THE PROPOSED SURVEY OF MARINE AND FRESH-WATER FISHERIES

SENATOR JOSIAH BAILEY, of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, introduced in the Senate on January 26 a resolution directing the Fish and Wildlife Service to conduct a survey of the character, extent and condition of the marine and fresh-water fishery resources and other aquatic resources of the United States and its territories, including the high seas resources in which the United States may have interest or rights. The resolution sets forth in detail the type of information desired and requires a report on commercial and recreational fisheries to be submitted to Congress not later than January 1 next. If the resolution is adopted, it will be the first time since 1871 that Congress has of its own initiative directed a report of this nature.

Charles E. Jackson, assistant deputy coordinator of fisheries, in his remarks before the consultants of the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries on February 3 spoke in part as follows:

To carry on proper exploration of the possibilities of our fisheries, a research vessel or vessels are essential. The United States is the only important maritime nation that is without a fishery research vessel, although our coastline is far more extensive than that of nations that have long had adequate research equipment. The history of our recent efforts to obtain a vessel are worth recounting briefly. The old *Albatross II* which the former Bureau of Fisheries operated was practically worn out in 1934, and since the Government policy at that time was to reduce expenses we could not justify its operation ex-