

their highest development in God—who is infinite. God is the only one who has an absolute freedom of will and God's will has a greater velocity of motion than that of light, thus he rules the universe." He contended that only absolute knowledge can mean absolute happiness, and this ideal can only be obtained by God. Man can only approach that ideal, but he can know, if intelligent, that he can contribute something to the ultimate attainment of that ideal by others, by leading the life that wisdom dictates, Hatcher reasoned. At least he must convince himself that he can enjoy the happiness of knowing that he is striving toward the right goal and happiness is achieved in conscientious effort nearly as well, whether successful or unsuccessful. Happiness for the individual man is impossible before he has learned that the greatest good for the greatest number or the greatest truth is superior to his personal happiness, he concluded.

The great pharmacologist has passed into eternity. He advanced knowledge, he alleviated suffering, he worked hard to prevent hostile hands from uprooting pharmacology, that young tender branch of medical science. Belief in the independence of human dignity, in the independence of pharmacology, are the precious heritages of this pioneer of American pharmacology.

THEODORE KOPPANYI

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. WILLIAM SPENCER CARTER, physiologist, dean of the medical faculty, retired, of the University of Texas, died on May 12 at the age of seventy-five years.

PROFESSOR OSCAR M. STEWART, from 1905 until he retired with the title emeritus in 1940 professor of physics at the University of Missouri, died on May 17 in his seventy-fifth year. He was connected with the university for forty-four years.

DR. LESTER S. GUSS, head of the department of chemistry at South Dakota State College at Brookings, president of the South Dakota Academy of Science, died on May 17 in his fortieth year.

CHARLES STEWART BECKWITH, chief of cranberry and blueberry investigations at the College of Agriculture of Rutgers University, died on May 18 at the age of fifty-three years.

THEODORE WILLARD CASE, the physicist, president of the Case Research Laboratory at Auburn, N. Y., died on May 13 in his fifty-fifth year.

JAMES WALLACE BEARDSLEY, consulting civil engineer, retired, who was from 1905 to 1908 director of public works in the Philippines, died on May 15 at the age of eighty-three years.

THE death on October 12, 1943, at the age of sixty-eight years, is announced of Mulsby Willett Blackman, senior entomologist in the division of insect identifications of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THE hundredth anniversary of the first telegraph message between Washington and Baltimore on May 24, 1844, was celebrated throughout the United States during the week beginning on May 22. At New York University brief ceremonies were held on the site where Professor Samuel Finley Breese Morse demonstrated his invention of the electromagnetic telegraph to a few friends in 1838 before taking it to Washington to interest the Congress. Miss Leila Livingston Morse, granddaughter of Professor Morse, unveiled a temporary tablet (to be replaced when bronze again becomes available) in the Samuel Finley Breese Morse Study Hall on the site where the first instrument was built and demonstrated. Morse memorabilia, including a working model of the original instrument, were exhibited.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE NATIONAL CHEMICAL EXPOSITION

THE Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society reports that the third National Chemical Exposition, to be held from November 15 to 19 at the Coliseum in Chicago, will not only demonstrate the importance of the chemical industry for the war effort but also for the post-war era. M. H. Arveson is chairman of the committee that is making arrangements for the exposition. The South Annex of the Coliseum has been leased and it is hoped also to acquire the North Hall, but despite the fact that more than twice the area of the two preceding expositions has been made available for exhibitors, there is indication that it may not be possible to provide space for all applicants.

The first exposition held in 1940 at the Stevens Hotel occupied over twenty-six thousand square feet of floor space, and the second in 1942, held at the Sherman Hotel, provided more than thirty-two thousand square feet. Floor space of the coming exposition will exceed fifty-six thousand square feet.

The National Industrial Chemical Conference will meet during the exhibit when authorities on virtually all phases of pure and applied chemistry will appear on the program which is now being arranged by the conference committee. The sessions will be held in the conference hall on the second floor of the South Annex.

Presentation of the Willard Gibbs Medal, founded in 1911 by William A. Converse, will be made during