actions (1900), and served on the board of editors in each case.

On the fiftieth anniversary of the society in 1938, Fiske received all honors as founder of the society. His portrait was painted for the occasion and now hangs in the rooms of the society in the Low Library of Columbia University. A full history of the first fifty years of the society, including a most complete account of Fiske's life and services, was written by Professor Archibald, of Brown University.[1]

Fiske was rapidly promoted in the department of mathematics at Columbia, becoming full professor in 1897 and the executive officer in 1915. He was an enthusiastic lecturer, equally interested in undergraduate and graduate work, inspiring many students. His main courses were in the theory of functions and differential equations. He published several technical papers in his early years, and a valuable monograph on functions of a complex variable, but his chief literary work was in the role of editor.

Fiske's name will always be connected with the American Mathematical Society, and also with another important organization, the College Entrance Examination Board. This was started in 1900 and the first secretary was Professor Nicholas Murray Butler. When Dr. Butler resigned as secretary, just before becoming president of Columbia, he asked Professor Fiske to take over the work, and to regard this service as a real portion of his duties as a professor, promoting the course of general education. Fiske was secretary from 1901 to 1936. Under his wise guidance the board grew from a small organization, examining 1,000 candidates for admission to twenty colleges, to 23,000 candidates to two hundred colleges.

When Fiske retired from Columbia and from the College Board in 1936, he settled in Poughkeepsie with his daughter, living the life of a country gentleman and keeping up many scholarly interests, until his death on January 10, 1944.

EDWARD KASNER

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

[1] American Mathematical Society Semicentennial Publications, Vol. 1, 1938. I have borrowed most of my facts from this volume.

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. NORTON ADAMS KENT, who founded the department of physics at Boston University and was professor of physics there until his retirement in 1942, died on June 5 at the age of seventy years.

DR. FREDERICK G. REYNOLDS, since 1891 until his retirement with the title emeritus in 1943 professor of mathematics and head of the department of the College of the City of New York, died on June 9 at the age of seventy-two years.

FREDERIC H. FAY, senior member of Fay, Spofford and Thorndike, engineers, Boston, a member of the Boston Planning Board for twenty years, died on June 5 at the age of seventy-one years.

DR. AMOS ARTHUR HELLER, botanist of Chico, Calif., died at Vacaville, Calif., on May 18. He had at various times been connected with the University of Minnesota, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the New York Botanical Garden and the University of Nevada.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that a portrait of the late Dr. Howard Taylor Ricketts, who died of typhus in Mexico City on May 3, 1910, was unveiled on June 11 in the Archibald Church Library of the Northwestern University Medical School. The portrait is the gift of Mrs. Howard T. Ricketts and was presented by Dr. Henry T. Ricketts, son of Dr. Ricketts. It was unveiled by Robert Howard Palmer and Howard James Ricketts. Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, after an introduction by Dr. Irving S. Cutter, dean emeritus of Northwestern University Medical School, delivered the principal address. The portrait will hang permanently in the Archibald Church Library. A special exhibit of memorabilia depicting the work of Dr. Ricketts, who contracted typhus while carrying on research on the disease, will be on display.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE HAWAIIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

THE Hawaiian Academy of Science held its eighteenth annual meeting on the evenings of April 27, 28 and 29 at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu. Scientific papers were presented on the first two evenings, and on Saturday the annual dinner and business meeting were followed by the address of the retiring president, Professor Carey D. Miller, who spoke on "Some Aspects of Growth and Food Needs."

For two years, owing to blackout restrictions and attendant travel difficulties, no evening meetings were held and meetings this year marked the return to the usual pre-war program. The average attendance has been about ninety. Thirty nominees were elected to membership. Officers elected for the coming year were: J. L. Collins, *President;* Peter H. Buck, *Vice-president;* Chester K. Wentworth, *Secretary-Treasurer;* T. A. Jaggar, Jr., and Colin G. Lennox, *Councilors* for one and two years, respectively; and Carey D. Miller, *Councilor, ex officio.*

The Hawaiian Academy of Science was founded in

1925 and has a membership of about two hundred and seventy. An unusually wide range of interests is represented by the membership, both in special subjects in natural and social subjects and in the institutions by which they are employed, including the university and other educational institutions, the Bishop Museum, private and government experiment stations, various government agencies dealing with water supply, plant and insect control, public health and the like, as well as local clinics and hospitals and the military services. Contrasted climatic problems, geographic insularity and diversified racial and cultural patterns and trends in Hawaii have combined with a vigorous financial-industrial status to produce a varied and healthy development of scientific activity which on a per capita basis is probably matched in very few areas in the world.

The following papers were presented at the scientific sessions: "Summary of a Chemical and Physiological Study of the Toxic Principle in *Leucaena glauca* (Koa Haole)," by Ruth Yoshida (presented by J. H. Beaumont); "Certain Biological Aspects of Mosquito Control in Hawaii," by David D. Bonnet; "Fishery Research in Hawaii," by Christopher J. Hamre; "Exchangeable Potassium in Some Oahu Soil Profiles," by A. S. Ayers and C. K. Fujimoto; "Flow of Liquids through Narrow Cracks," by Chester K. Wentworth; "Active Volcanoes in the War Zones," by T. A. Jaggar with the assistance of Gunnar Fagerlund.

CHESTER K. WENTWORTH,
Secretary

THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE first School of Public Health west of the Mississippi has been established at the University of California. The school was set up by the Board of Regents after the State Assembly passed a bill appropriating funds. Dr. Walter H. Brown, chairman of the department of hygiene, has been appointed acting dean.

There has long been need for a training center in the western part of the continent to train public-health personnel for service not only in the western United States, but for service in the entire Pacific Basin and Latin America. It is expected that the new school will operate as such a training center.

The providing of courses and curricula on both undergraduate and graduate levels is contemplated, and plans will be developed for the graduate training of health officers, epidemiologists, public health engineers, industrial hygienists and other specialists.

Planned as a university-wide undertaking, using the resources of all campuses, the school is being organized as a cooperative enterprise, involving the participation of several other schools and departments within the university, including those in the fields of medicine, medical research, education, nursing, home economics and sanitary engineering. The department of hygiene will be renamed the department of public health and will function as part of the School of Public Health.

Among the first service activities of the school were two special training courses for sanitarians, one being given at Berkeley during the spring semester and one at Los Angeles during the summer term. These courses were requested by the State Department of Public Health to help to meet increasing demands on public health workers in coping with emergency conditions in the western states. They are open to public-health personnel selected by Boards of Health in California and adjacent states. The courses consist of eight weeks' academic instruction and four weeks' field work.

At the request of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs through the Division of Health and Sanitation fifteen Latin American students are being trained specifically for health education activities in their respective countries. Their program consists of two sixteen-week terms and will cover problems of nutrition and personal hygiene, communicable diseases, environmental sanitation, general education and sociology, public health administration and health education.

In addition to the faculty of the School of Public Health the teaching staff for the Latin American program will include Dr. Clair E. Turner, head public health education officer, Division of Health and Sanitation, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; members of the School of Education and the departments of home economics and social welfare at Berkeley; the Medical School at San Francisco; and representatives of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and the State Department of Public Health.

At the conclusion of the two academic terms at Berkeley, the Latin American students will spend a period in field practice as a final preparation for their duties upon returning to their home countries.

THE GUTHRIE LECTURE

DR. JOEL H. HILDEBRAND, professor of physical chemistry at the University of California, who has been in London during the past year as a scientific liaison officer for the Office of Scientific Research and Development attached to the American Embassy, is now in the United States on a brief furlough. Dr. Hildebrand delivered the Guthrie Lecture at the Royal Institution, London, on April 26. It was repeated at the Clarendon Laboratory of the University of Oxford on April 29. The subject of the lecture was "The