ated in 1889 with honors and the degree of M.E., with election to Sigma Xi.

The following year he was instructor in mechanical engineering and physics at New Hampshire College (now the University of New Hampshire), after which he served as engineer for one year with the H. B. Camp Company of Cuyahoga Falls. In 1891 he returned to New Hampshire College as professor of mechanical engineering, and head of his department, where he remained until 1899. He was then professor of applied mechanics at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute from 1899 to 1903. For seven years later he was with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company as general mechanical engineer, becoming in 1910 consulting engineer for the same firm and for several other firms. He was the founder and president of the Kingsbury Machine Works, Frankford, Philadelphia, for the manufacture of the Kingsbury Thrust Bearing. His work with lubrication and friction, his many published papers and inventions are well known and need not be enumerated here.

He received the highest engineering and academic honors: in 1923 the Elliott Cresson Medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia for his invention of the Kingsbury Thrust Bearing; in 1931 the John Scott Medal by the City of Philadelphia; in the same year the Gold Medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for his papers on engineering subjects; and in 1942 the Mechanical Engineers' Fifty Year Award. The Worcester Polytechnic Institute conferred upon him in 1933 the honorary degree of doctor of engineering, and in 1935 the University of New Hampshire the degree of doctor of science.

Dr. Kingsbury was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, honorary member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and member of the Engineers' Club of New York.

His interests were not confined within the limits of his professions. He lived with even greater satisfaction a broader life in the world of arts, history and letters. In his younger days he played the flute and sang in the choir of an Episcopal church. He was a competent judge of painting, a competent botanist. As he grew older, he devoted much time to the study of foreign languages, which he read extensively for intellectual refreshment—Italian, French, Spanish, German, Danish and several others—and qualified as an expert in the interpretation of the esoteric Mallarmé. No wonder then that the all too common illiteracy of many educated people, both in his own and other professions, distressed him, and that the restricted limitations of their conversation bored him.

He was a strong man physically, as well as mentally. He had a keen sense of humor, a ready wit and quick repartee. His memory was phenomenal, so that he quoted freely by verse and paragraph with appropriate settings. In politics he was a strong Republican, in religion a Presbyterian. A devoted husband and father, he passed away at his summer home in Greenwich, Connecticut, on July 28, 1944—an irreparable loss to his family, his friends and humanity.

EDWIN B. DAVIS

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

RECENT DEATHS

AIDA AGNES HEINE, associate professor of geology and geography at Smith College, senior member of the faculty, who has been associated with the department of geology for thirty-nine years, died on October 18 at the age of sixty-four years.

DR. BERAM D. SAKLATWALLA, consulting metallurgist, from 1919 to 1935 a senior-vice-president and research director of the Vanadium Corporation of America, was killed on November 4 in an airplane accident at Hanford, Calif. He was sixty-three years old.

DR. GEORGE WHITELEY COGGESHALL, director of research for the S. D. Warren Company, paper manufacturers, died on November 19 at the age of seventy-six years.

SIR ARTHUR STANLEY EDDINGTON, F.R.S., Plumian professor of astronomy and director of the observatory of the University of Cambridge, died on November 22 at the age of sixty-one years.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH HUBERT PRIESTLEY, since 1911 head of the department of botany of the University of Leeds, died on October 31 at the age of sixty-one years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

THE American Academy of Tropical Medicine held its eleventh annual meeting at St. Louis on November 15. At the dinner session, Dr. Malcolm H. Soule presided as toastmaster and Colonel E. B. Vedder, U.S.A. (retired), delivered the annual presidential address. It was entitled "The Present Status of Tropical Medicine and Some Future Problems." Captain E. G. Hankansson, M.C., U.S.N., director of the Naval Medical Research Institute at Bethesda, and Dr. Donald L. Augustine, associate professor in the department of comparative pathology and tropical medicine of the Harvard Medical School, were elected to

membership. The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—Dr. Mark F. Boyd, Rockefeller Research Laboratories, Tallahassee, Florida.

Vice-president—Dr. George W. McCoy, professor of preventive medicine and public health, Louisiana State University Medical Center, New Orleans, La.

Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—Dr. Ernest Carroll Faust, Department of Tropical Medicine, Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

Treasurer—Colonel T. T. Mackie, MC, AUS, Office of the Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.

Councilor for a five-year term: Dr. R. E. Dyer, director of the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

THE annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences was held at the National Museum, Washington, on November 15 and 16.

The session on Wednesday afternoon was devoted to science as related to the war. Dr. Wilmot H. Bradley, chief geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, spoke on "Geology as an Implement of War"; Dr. Francis W. Reichelderfer, chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, on "Meteorology and the War," and Dr. Zay Jeffries, technical director of the Lamp Department at Cleveland of the General Electric Company, on "Metallurgy and the War." Major General G. M. Barnes, chief of the Research and Development Service of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, took as his subject "American Science and Industry in War."

In the program for Thursday, November 16, the following papers were presented:

"Pressure Breathing: Certain Aspects of Its Military and Therapeutic Significance," by Commander J. Murray Steele, assistant research executive, Naval Medical Research Institute.

"The Physiological Basis of Engineering Advances in Military Aviation," by Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, professor of biophysics, University of Pennsylvania.

"The Anatomy and Physiology of the Airplane Cockpit," by Dr. Eugene F. DuBois, professor of physiology and biophysics, Cornell University Medical College.

"The Synthesis of Vitamins in the Intestinal Tract," by Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, professor of biochemistry, University of Wisconsin.

"The Deterioration of Equipment and Materials in the Tropics," by Dr. W. G. Hutchinson, assistant professor of botany, University of Pennsylvania.

"The Story of Penicillin," by Dr. Chester S. Keefer, director, Evans Memorial Hospital, Boston.

"The Treatment of Shock": a. "Some Physiological Aspects of Shock," by Dr. C. N. H. Long, Sterling professor of physiological chemistry, Yale University; b. "Clinical Aspects of Shock," Dr. John S. Lockwood, associate professor of surgery, Yale University.

"Research—the Key to Military Preventive Medicine," by Brigadier-General James S. Simmons, chief, Preventive Medicine Service, Office of the Surgeon-General.

"Control of Typhus," by Brigadier-General S. Bayne-Jones, deputy chief, Preventive Medicine Service, Office of the Surgeon-General.

MEDALS AWARDED BY THE ROYAL SOCIETY

THE Royal Society, London, has awarded the following medals for 1944:

The Copley Medal to Sir Geoffrey Taylor in recognition of his many contributions to aerodynamics, hydrodynamics and the structure of metals, which have had a profound influence on the advance of physical science and its applications.

The Rumford Medal to Dr. H. R. Ricardo in recognition of his important contributions to research on the internal combustion engine, which have greatly influenced the development of the various types.

The Davy Medal to Sir Robert Robertson in recognition of his researches on explosives, analytical methods, the internal structure of the diamond and infra-red absorption spectra.

The Darwin Medal to Dr. I. Stanley Gardner in recognition of his work on coral reefs and on the organisms associated with such habitats.

The Hughes Medal to Professor G. I. Finch in recognition of his fundamental contributions to the study of the structure and properties of surfaces; and for his important work on the electrical ignition of gases.

AWARD OF THE WALTER REED MEDAL

THE Walter Reed Medal was presented to Brigadier-General James Stevens Simmons, U.S.A., chief of the Preventive Medicine Service, Office of the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, in recognition of meritorious achievement in tropical medicine, and for outstanding work in safeguarding the health of American troops, at the annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine at St. Louis, Missouri, on November 15.

The Walter Reed Medal was established by the society in 1934 to be awarded periodically in recognition of meritorious achievement in tropical medicine by an individual or an institution. The medal "cast in bronze" has been awarded on four previous occasions. In 1936, one medal was awarded posthumously to Major Walter Reed for his experimental work on yellow fever and another to the Rockefeller Foundation for its study and control of yellow fever. In 1939 the award was made to Dr. William B. Castle, of Harvard University, and in 1940 to Dr. Herbert Clark, of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in Panama. In 1942 two medals were awarded, one posthumously to Dr. Carlos J. Finlay for his work on yellow fever and the other to The United States of Brazil "for outstanding