was a fellow of the Geological Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Ceramic Society, and an honorary member of the Ceramic Society of England.

Edward Orton was born at Chester, New York, in 1863 and was brought to Ohio in 1865. His father was the eminent geologist, Dr. Edward Orton, Sr., the first president of the Ohio State University.

The life of young Edward Orton was thus intimately connected with the growth of the university to which he gave his lifelong devotion. He was graduated in 1884, in the course of mining engineering and metallurgy. He was equally attached to the city of Columbus, which he served in many capacities, in the field of civics and in the cause of its charities. For two terms he was president of the chamber of commerce. He was known as Columbus' First Citizen.

General Orton leaves his widow, Mrs. Althea Orton; two sisters, Mrs. Oliver P. Watts, of Madison, Wisconsin; Mrs. Francis C. Caldwell, of Columbus, and a brother, Dr. Samuel T. Orton, of New York City.

Dr. Orton was an extraordinary man. He combined the ability of the scientist with that of the executive, and he showed rare skill in anything he undertook. He was passionately devoted to science and most humble in its service. He was, by nature, a lover of mankind, an American gentleman of the highest type, a lover of truth and justice, a broad thinker, an altruist, a striver after the beautiful. He was a man who singularly combined the qualities of strength and great personal kindness and charm. Dr. Orton's influence upon his students and associates was a powerful one and he invariably gained the respect and affection of all with whom he came in contact.

His departure is a sore loss not only to his family but to his university, his city, his state, the nation, the American Ceramic Society with the industries it represents, and to all who have felt his benign presence.

A. V. BLEININGER

RECENT DEATHS

FREDERICK LANE HUTCHINSON, national secretary and executive manager of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, died on February 26 at the age of sixty-six years.

DR. WILLY MEYER, emeritus professor in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, died on February 24 while attending a meeting of the New York Surgical Society, where he had made an address on "Special Aspects of Cancer and Its Treatment." He was seventy-three years old.

DR. CHARLOTTE ANGUS SCOTT, professor of mathematics at Bryn Mawr College from 1885 to 1917, who had been living at Cambridge, England, since her retirement, died on November 8 at the age of seventy-three years.

HOWARD E. BOARDMAN, Dudley professor of railway engineering at Yale University, died on February 28 at the age of fifty-two years.

HUGH GIBB, chief preparator in vertebrate paleontology at Yale Peabody Museum, with which he had been connected for fifty years, died on February 28, at the age of seventy-two years.

PROFESSOR J. FIDEL TRISTAN, director of the National Museum at San Jose, Costa Rica, died on January 23.

SIR WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, professor emeritus of rural economy at the University of Oxford, died on February 18 at the age of seventy-one years.

SIR ARTHUR DUCKHAM, president-elect of the Federation of British Industries and a founder of the British Institution of Chemical Engineers, died on February 14 at the age of fifty-one years.

PROFESSOR R. STENHOUSE WILLIAMS, first director of the British National Institute for Research in Dairying, and research professor in dairy bacteriology in the University of Reading, died on February 2, aged sixty years.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM BILLINGTON, professor of surgery in the University of Birmingham, has died at the age of fifty-six years.

PROFESSOR ERNEST WILSON, emeritus professor of electrical engineering at King's College, London, since 1930, died on February 17.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM ANDREWES, emeritus professor of pathology at the University of London, died on February 24, at the age of seventy-two years.

GUILLAUME BIGOURDAN, formerly director of the Paris Observatory, died on February 29 at the age of eighty-one years. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences and had served as president of the Bureau of Longitudes.

THE death is announced at the age of fifty-three years of Dr. Benjamin Lipschütz, professor of dermatology and syphilology at the University of Vienna.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: Dr. Ferdinand Canu, paleontologist of Versailles, France, died suddenly February 12, 1932, of cerebral hemorrhage. Born December 10, 1863, at Paris and educated there he was instructor in mathematics and sciences in the Paris schools until his retirement in 1914. His first scientific work was a text-book on meteorology, which was followed by an atlas of fifty plates on paleogeography,

the first ever published. Paleontological studies then claimed his attention, resulting in many important papers, especially upon Mesozoic Bryozoa. In 1912 began the joint studies with Dr. R. S. Bassler, of the Smithsonian Institution, which have continued to date and have resulted in various monographs upon fossil and recent Bryozoa. Dr. Canu was the recipient of the Elliott Medal of the National Academy of Sciences for his quarto volumes on "The Tertiary Bryozoa of North America."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

ANTI-VIVISECTION ACTIVITY

THE committee of the American Psychological Association on Precautions in Animal Experimentation, consisting of Drs. C. J. Warden, E. G. Wever and W. T. Heron, *chairman,* has addressed the following letter to members of the association:

There has been introduced to the Senate of the Congress of the United States, Senate Bill 2146, dated December 17, 1931, which reads as follows:

> Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to experiment or operate in any manner whatsoever upon any living dog, for any purpose other than the healing or curing of said dog, in the District of Columbia.
>
> Sec. 2. That any person convicted of a violation of this Act shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, or to undergo imprisonment for a term of not less than three months nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.
>
> Sec. 3. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

This bill is most drastic since it is leveled against *all* experimentation, not only operative work. Should the organizations backing the bill be successful in Congress, their efforts to force similar bills through the various state legislatures would be greatly facilitated.

A similar bill, H–261, has been introduced in the legislature of New York State, and another bill, S–132, was introduced in the legislature of Massachusetts on January 18, 1932. Efforts toward legislation of this sort are on the increase and are backed by powerful organizations. These attempts at making laws to restrict scientific investigation should be combatted by every member of the American Psychological Association. On the other hand, these attempts to make laws to restrict scientific investigation should be a further warning to every person who conducts or directs experiments upon animals. Every precaution must be taken in the conduct of experiments to see that there can be no possible justification for the arguments used in support of these restrictive measures.

It is hoped that each member of the American Psychological Association will voice his protest against the passage of the bill before Congress by writing to his respective senators and representatives. Similar action should be taken with reference to state legislators by those members living in states where bills of this nature are under consideration.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF PREHISTORIC RESEARCH

THE twelfth annual summer term of the American School of Prehistoric Research will open in Berlin on July 1 and close at Starcevo, near Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on August 31. July will be spent in a study of museum collections and excursions to prehistoric sites, including experience in digging at Neolithic and Eneolithic stations in Hungary. The month of August the students will dig at Starcevo, where Neolithic, Bronze and Hallstatt cultures are all represented. The summer term will be in charge of Dr. V. J. Fewkes, assistant director of the school and director of the Harvard-American School of Prehistoric Research, Central European Expedition. The tentative program is as follows:

July 1. 10 A. M. Museum für Völkerkunde, 110 Stresemann Strasse, Berlin.
2. Berlin.
3. Silesian Museum, Breslau.
4. Breslau to Prague.
5. National Museum, Prague.
6. Hanspaulka Museum, Prague.
7. Moravské Zemské Museum, Brno.
8. Same.
9. Brno to Vienna; P. M., Naturhistorisches Museum.
10. Vienna; night boat for Budapest.
11. National Museum, Budapest.
12. Same.
13. Day of rest in Budapest.
14. Budapest to Tisza valley.
15–28. Excavations at Neolithic (Bükki) and Eneolithic (Tisza II) stations.
29. Arrive Belgrade; National Museum.
30. Visit Vinca and the Vasic Laboratory.
31. Leave for Starcevo.

August 1 to 31. Excavations at Starcevo.

For the last two weeks of August, students have the option of remaining at Starcevo, or of a self-conducted excursion *via* Zagreb to the Pyrenees, Dordogne and Paris.

No enrolment fee is charged to students from institutions which are supporting members of the school. Students from other institutions pay an enrolment fee of $50. The round trip ocean fare (cabin or tourist third) can be had for about $225. The cost