DR. JOSEPH B. LINDSEY, from 1911 to 1927 head of the department of chemistry at the Massachusetts State College and from 1911 to 1932 Goessmann professor of agricultural chemistry, died on October 27 at the age of seventy-seven years.

DR. WILLARD BURR SOPER, associate professor of medicine at Yale University and medical director of the William Wirt Winchester Hospital, the tuberculosis unit of the New Haven Hospital, died on October 30 at the age of fifty-six years.

COLONEL GUSTAV J. FIEBEGER, Corps of Engineers, who for twenty-six years was head of the department of civil and military engineering of the United States Military Academy at West Point, died on October 18 at the age of eighty-one years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE GALTON LABORATORY

DR. R. A. FISHER, Galton professor of eugenics at University College, London, writes under date of September 29 the following letter to the editor of the London *Times*:

The evacuation of London University has been represented as carefully planned and smoothly carried out in accordance with prior arrangements, and I am sure that the central officials of this loose federation have done what they can in difficult circumstances. The position in which the Galton Laboratory finds itself may be typical of other research departments in the university, or it may be, as I hope, exceptional, but it is scarcely what could have been intended by the careful planners.

The laboratory was founded on a generous bequest of the benefactor whose name it bears, and has, I presume, an unquestioned right to the provision of facilities for the prosecution of its researches. Nevertheless it has been ordered to evacuate the accommodation it now occupies at University College without alternative accommodation being provided. Worse than this, when in my difficulty I approached my former chief, Sir John Russell, Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, and he had helpfully and generously offered to provide alternative accommodation for my department and equipment rent free, I was informed that my assistants, while still in receipt of their salaries, are forbidden to continue their duties.

As the head of this department, therefore, the only determined policy which I can recognize on the part of the College Committee is that of suppressing research work and dispersing the research units such as that which it has been my work and, as I understood it, my duty to build up.

During the last war our administrators learned, though perhaps with some reluctance, that men trained in research were essential for the success of the national effort. The remaining nucleus of my department, if I may speak in its praise, constitutes a unit for heavy mathematical computations as efficient, both in machines and men, as the country can command. Obviously no work of first-class national importance can be found for such a unit at a few days' notice. I submit that it is almost equally obvious that in certain contingencies its continued existence might be of the greatest value, so long as the machines and the expert knowledge had been kept together. Can not a little patience be exercised before completing its demolition?

THE PRIVATELY ENDOWED COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

A BROADCAST sponsored by the alumni of the Case School of Applied Science was made on October 28 for consideration of the question, "What's Ahead for the Privately Endowed College of Engineering?" The program, which was given at a luncheon of the alumni in Cleveland, was carried nationally over the Mutual Broadcasting Company's system.

The consensus of opinion of the six participants in the radio discussion was that engineering colleges which depend on endowment and gifts need additional funds to overcome the decline in earnings from investments and to provide for new educational services. These funds should be sought from those benefited, directly or indirectly, from the work of the colleges, These comprise the alumni, industry, which depends on these colleges for their trained personnel, and society, which profits from the earnings of industry. The reasons why so few large gifts have been made to colleges of technology is due, the conferees believed, because of the inactivity of these institutions in placing their needs before persons of wealth.

Participants in the radio discussion were leaders in industry and scientific men, all residents of Cleveland. The speakers were: George S. Case, chairman of the board, Lamson and Sessions Company; Lee M. Clegg, executive vice-president, Thompson Products Company; David Dietz, science editor, Scripps-Howard Newspapers; Randolph Eide, president of the Ohio Bell Telephone Company; Sam W. Emerson, president of the S. W. Emerson Company, contractors, and Dr. Zay Jeffries, technical director, Lamp Department, General Electric Company.

In summing up the problem of getting funds for technological education, Dr. William E. Wickenden, president of the Case School of Applied Science, said:

Traditional motive makes it much easier to get money for religion, for hospitals, for medical research and for the fine arts, than for science and engineering. Our graduates are giving splendidly, out of loyalty, but I wonder if our big job is not to implant new motives in the minds of wealthy men.