of the Italian Biochemical Institute at Milan, known for his studies of vitamins, was killed in an automobile accident on July 24.

Nature reports the death of Dr. L. S. Bagster, professor of chemistry in the University of Queensland, Brisbane, aged fifty-three years, and of Dr. Samuel Klein, professor of the historical geography of Palestine in the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE HALL OF INVENTIONS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

THE Hall of Inventions at the World's Fair in New York celebrates the one hundred and fiftieth birthday of the U. S. Patent System. It illustrates the beginnings of industrial and technical life in America and includes early working models of devices and machines from which many of the most important industries have developed.

There are 4,000 items presented in the various exhibits. These include the cotton gin, sewing machine, automobile, railway devices, production machinery and household helps. One of the displays consists of a scale model of the snow cruiser now with Byrd's Expedition in Antarctica. Patented and trademarked formulas, and even patented plants and flowers, have their part in the exhibit.

It was the practice formerly to submit actual working models when applying for a patent. Many of these original models are on exhibition in the Hall of Inventions. They come from the Drexel Institute and the Franklin Institute; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; the Stevens Institute of Technology, and the Smithsonian Institution.

There is also a fully equipped experimental shop where machines and projects are built from early blueprints. The shop includes 6″ and 10″ lathes, drill presses, shapers, grinders, vises, tools and attachments manufactured by the Atlas Press Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The exhibit is open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. daily.

THE AMERICAN COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON CORROSION

THE second annual meeting of the American Coordinating Committee on Corrosion was held on June 27, at Atlantic City. Dr. F. N. Speller, of Pittsburgh, consultant on corrosion, was formally named chairman for the coming year. Dr. R. M. Burns, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, was named vice-chairman and Dr. G. H. Young, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, secretary-treasurer.

The committee was organized two years ago to coordinate research activities in the field, and is patterned after similar organizations in England, Holland, Belgium and other countries abroad. Cooperation has been promised by all the major companies and independent laboratories that are actively engaged in corrosion investigations.

The committee is at present composed of official delegates from the American Chemical Society, the American Electroplaters Society, the American Foundrymen's Association, the American Gas Association, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, the American Society for Metals, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Water Works Association, Battelle Memorial Institute, the Electrochemical Society, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, the National Bureau of Standards, the National District Heating Association, the Society of Automotive Engineers and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

At the meeting just passed, the American Welding Society, the Chemical Foundation, the Engineering Foundation and the National Research Council were also elected to membership.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. W. E. BRITTON, STATE ENTOMOLOGIST OF CONNECTICUT

A TRIBUTE and biographical sketch of the late Dr. W. E. Britton, the first state entomologist of Connecticut, is printed as an introduction to the thirty-ninth report on entomological work in Connecticut. It is the first report of Dr. Roger B. Friend, Dr. Britton's successor.

The report, which occupies 112 pages, contains, in addition to the introduction, a complete review of the year in entomology, sections of which were contributed by members of the staff. There are chapters on the insect record of 1939; reports on inspection of nurseries and bees, control of the gipsy-moth, the Japanese beetle, carrier of the Dutch elm disease; miscellaneous insect notes, and the department publications of the year.

This report is the latest of an unbroken series that has been published annually since the office of state entomologist was created by an act of the General Assembly in 1901. Dr. Friend writes:

> The state entomologist undertook his duties with energetic enthusiasm. He not only met various situations as they arose, but, prophetically, anticipated future problems and was prepared for emergencies. The demands on his

office increased as time went on, and the high quality of service rendered the people of the state engendered confidence in the work. With the increase of personnel to the staff and a multiplication of tasks, including research, control, quarantine, publication and the manifold activities involved in keeping track of insect pests and informing the people of the state about them, Dr. Britton's work gradually shifted in emphasis from research to administration.

In conclusion, he sums up the character of Dr. Britton in the following words:

A man's accomplishments depend on his personal qualities. Dr. Britton adhered to sound principles in his personal affairs and his relations to members of his staff and other associates in his profession, as well as to his community. Although inherently conservative and personally rigidly adherent to an ethical code which demanded honesty, integrity and candor, he was at the same time liberal in his judgment, tolerant in his decisions, disinterested and generous. To the members of his staff he was always stimulating. Interested in every phase of their activities and demanding intelligent application to the task at hand, faithful performance, loyalty and devotion to the public welfare, at the same time he neither interfered unduly in their work nor evaded responsibility for their acts. He was excessively careful in giving them credit for whatever they accomplished. Those outside the Experiment Station with whom the state entomologist cooperated in many phases of entomological work found him an ideal associate, and the community in which he lived benefited by his presence. In spite of his manifold tasks and remarkable productivity, he took the oscillations of fortune philosophically, confident of the outcome, unperturbed, saved from fretfulness by a serene disposition and a sense of humor.

IN HONOR OF JULIUS HERMAN FRANDSEN

AT the thirty-fifth annual meeting, held at Lafayette, Ind., of the American Dairy Science Association, a tribute was paid to Professor Julius Herman Frandsen, professor of dairy industry at the Massachusetts State College, "in recognition of outstanding service to dairy science in America, particularly in the conception, advocacy and establishment of the *Journal of Dairy Science* which he so carefully nurtured and successfully edited and managed for eleven years—a substantial and far-reaching contribution of inestimable value to the advancement of dairy research, teaching and practice."

Dr. H. B. Ellenberger, professor of animal and dairy husbandry at the University of Vermont and head of the department, presented the tribute. He stated that this was the third time that such an honorary tribute had been paid by the association to one of its members. In 1933 Professor Wilber J. Fraser, of Illinois, founder of the association, was presented with a framed "token of appreciation" for his "clear vision of the possibilities in advancing the cause of scientific dairying through a closer organization of the workers in the field" and for eminent service to the industry. In 1934 a similar "tribute" was presented to Dr. Otto F. Hunziker, of Chicago, for "outstanding leadership in dairy research and education" and in association affairs, and in 1935 a framed "tribute" was given to Dr. Martin Mortensen, of Iowa, in recognition of his "eminent service to the dairy industry . . . and his devotion to our association."

Dr. Ellenberger then gave the following particulars in regard to Dr. Frandsen's life and work:

Professor Frandsen was born in Story County, Iowa, the central county of the central state of the cornbelt. He was raised on a farm and has been associated with dairying in one form or another all his life. He is a graduate of Iowa State College in the class of 1902, where I was a student with him and from which he received a Master of Science degree in 1904. In 1906 Matilda Madson, another I.S.C. graduate, became his wife and very active life partner.

From 1904 to 1907 Professor Frandsen was engaged in commercial work with Professor Mortensen. In 1907 he was appointed the first professor of dairy industry at the University of Idaho, where he remained as head of the department until 1911 when he became professor of dairy husbandry at the University of Nebraska. While there he was instrumental in securing the erection of the dairy building, dedicated in 1917, then recognized as the finest college dairy building in the country and still ranking as one of the best.

Leaving the University of Nebraska in 1921 to become dairy editor of farm papers, he again returned to teaching and research in 1926 as professor of dairy industry at the Massachusetts State College, the position which he now holds.

Professor Frandsen served as president of the Official Dairy Instructors' Association, as this organization was then named, during 1913 and 1914. In his presidential address of 1913 he made a strong plea for the establishment of a journal to be published by our association in the interest of dairy science and research. From that time through 1914–16, he at every opportunity advocated the establishment of such a journal. This ambition was realized, when at its 1916 annual meeting, this association approved the establishment of the *Journal of Dairy Science* and designated Professor Frandsen as editor-in-chief. It is interesting to note that this action was taken in Flint Laboratory, Amherst, Massachusetts, the building in which Professor Frandsen now has his office.

As editor of the *Journal of Dairy Science* from May, 1917, to January, 1928, Professor Frandsen has been the means of arousing, encouraging and advancing dairy research in a way and to an extent now recognized as outstanding and important.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. BRUNO ROSSI AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DR. BRUNO ROSSI, research associate at the University of Chicago, formerly professor and head of the