

last published work being a book on the fundamentals of heredity with special emphasis on mutations and modifications. It appeared in 1939.

Dr. Jollos also left two unpublished books, one of which, a history of protozoology, he was working on at the time of his death, while the other, a general history of science and biology, tentatively entitled "Problems of Life," was written in 1936.

In 1920 Dr. Jollos married Ilse Raven, an accomplished pianist and teacher, who, with their two daughters, Miss Eva Jollos, a Madison newspaper reporter, and Miss Inge Jollos, a University of Wisconsin student, is now living in Madison, Wisconsin. His mother; a sister, Dr. Nadia Jollos, and a brother, Dr. Waldemar Jollos, in Zurich, Switzerland, also survive him.

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DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. WILLIAM FRANCIS GANONG, from 1894 until his retirement with the title emeritus in 1932 professor of botany and director of the botanical garden of Smith College, died on September 9, at the age of seventy-seven years.

DR. WALTER GRANGER, curator of fossil mammals of the American Museum of Natural History in New York and a member of the staff for more than fifty years, died on September 6. He was sixty-eight years old.

DR. ERNEST JULIUS BERG, who retired last June with the title emeritus from the professorship of electrical engineering at Union College and as dean of

the department of engineering, died on September 9 at the age of seventy years. He was engineer and consulting engineer of the General Electric Company from 1892 to 1909.

HARRY GRINDELL-MATTHEWS, the Welsh inventor, died on September 11 at the age of sixty-one years. In recent years he had been engaged in research on air defense. He had worked on radio, the synchronization of action in sound films, on wireless telephoning and on wireless control of torpedoes, airplanes and motor boats.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Miss Clyde Schuman, 420 Riverside Drive, New York City, is writing a biography of Mary Swartz Rose, until her death last February a member of the faculty at Teachers College, Columbia University, and one of the country's foremost authorities on nutrition. After graduating from Denison University in 1901, Dr. Rose attended Mechanics Institute, Rochester, N. Y., then taught in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, for three years. She then studied at Teachers College and at Yale. In 1909 she joined the staff at Teachers College, becoming full professor in the department of nutrition in 1921. Miss Schuman will be grateful for letters from persons having notes on her lectures or comments on her educational and scientific procedures; from those who knew her as fellow-student; from those serving with her on national and international committees; and from friends who may have pertinent information. Full credit will be given for material used and any material submitted will be promptly copied and returned."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

THE report of the British Council covering the year ended March 31 has been made public. According to an abstract in *Nature*, the council has recognized two main duties, first, the defensive role in the resistance to and disproof of charges brought by German and Italian propaganda and, second, the positive mission of carrying to other countries a knowledge of the contribution which Great Britain has made and still makes towards the science of life and government.

The chief methods adopted by the council for this purpose are the formation of new or the encouragement of existing British cultural centers abroad, and the council is now responsible for British institutes in Malta, Cyprus, Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, Spain and Portugal. Most of the anglophil societies encouraged by the council are now found in Latin America although before the war the council was in touch with no less than two hundred and fifty such societies, many in France, Germany, the Netherlands and Scandinavia.

The council also encourages British schools abroad as well as English studies in foreign schools and universities, and throughout these institutions and elsewhere the knowledge of the English language. Competitive scholarships, valued at £250, are awarded to well-qualified, post-graduate students from foreign countries and from the Empire.

Such activities have been inevitably modified by the war. One of the council's main tasks has been to build up in the premises of the anglophil societies of British institutes and also in foreign universities and other institutions general libraries of English books and to this has been added the presentation of scientific and technical works to specialist libraries abroad. A book export scheme has been initiated to encourage the sale abroad of British books of cultural importance as well as a book review scheme intended to secure the review of British books in foreign newspapers and periodicals.

A small fortnightly publication has been issued

since March, 1939, under the title "Britain To-day," containing generally an editorial and three articles written for the foreign reader on subjects which may be expected to be of interest to him. Reference is also made to the work of the council in regard to films, particularly the commission of documentary films on carefully chosen subjects dealing with British life and achievements and the commission or acquisition of films intended for educational purposes abroad or describing scientific or technical achievements which it is desired to make known abroad. An Advisory Scientific Committee has also been formed which it is intended should work in three or more panels, one under the chairmanship of Sir William Bragg dealing with pure science, a second under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Mellanby dealing with medicine and a third under the chairmanship of Sir William Larke dealing with engineering. Sir William Bragg is also chairman of the Advisory Scientific Committee as a whole.

Previously, the council's interest in scientific publicity was shown chiefly in cooperation with the British Medical Information Service, the dispatch of a number of scientific and learned periodicals and books abroad including a complete section of the South American Book Exhibition, the preparation of a Spanish hand-book of British industrial practice, in conjunction with the British Standards Institution, and the presentation of equipment to a hospital in Sana'a and to a bacteriological institute in Chile.

PREFERENCE RATING FOR RESEARCH SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association writes that the great importance of scientific research to the defense program has just been recognized by granting a high defense priority rating to equipment needed by research laboratories. The Director of Priorities, E. R. Stettinius, Jr., signed an order which became effective on August 30 and remains effective until February 28, 1942, granting the priority rating of A-2 to such equipment. There are in the United States some two thousand research laboratories which use small quantities of about five thousand chemicals and require in their work twenty-five thousand different instruments.

Any laboratory having difficulty in securing essential materials for scientific research and wishing to qualify for the A-2 rating should apply to the Office of Production Management, Chemical Branch, Washington, D. C., on form PD-88. In its application the laboratory must state the type of service rendered or products manufactured. The Office of Production Management has entered into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences whereby the Division of Priorities will have the benefit of the advice of the

academy with respect to all applications received. When a laboratory files an application, it should state the number of copies of the order it desires so that it may apply the rating to deliveries to it by its suppliers if necessary and enable its suppliers in turn to apply the rating to deliveries to them by their sub-suppliers. Each order issued to a laboratory will bear a serial number assigned by the Division of Priorities.

If a laboratory is unable to obtain some essential material even with the A-2 rating, it should file an application with the Priorities Division on form PD-1; then, provided the research product is considered sufficiently important, the Priorities Division will issue an individual preference rating certificate, assigning a higher rating to a particular delivery of specified material. Further details concerning this matter may be obtained from the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management.

THE NEW YORK AQUARIUM

THE New York City Aquarium at Battery Park will be closed at the beginning of October and most of its exhibits will be removed temporarily to the Zoological Park in the Bronx.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Estimate it was proposed to transfer \$21,775 from the aquarium budget to the budget of the New York Zoological Society, this sum to cover the cost of providing facilities in the park for some of the fish, aquatic birds, etc., now housed at the aquarium. Opposition to the proposed transfer of budget funds was voiced by George McAneny, spokesman for professional, historical and civic organizations. In common with other speakers opposing it, he feared that the first step was being taken toward ultimate demolition of the ancient landmark. Park Commissioner Moses, however, suggested its retention as a restored Fort Clinton, provided the city were able to appropriate the \$182,000 needed for such restoration. Kenneth Dayton, director of the budget, stated that the city would have no funds available for the construction of a building to replace the aquarium.

At this meeting representatives of the New York Zoological Society distributed copies of an architect's drawing showing a possible exhibit to be established at the Zoological Park to house some of the aquatic animals, such as penguins, now in the aquarium. The exact location of the proposed exhibit was not disclosed, but it was indicated that a site had been chosen at a central point in the park.

It is reported that plans are now under consideration for the ultimate establishment at Coney Island of a marine garden, similar to the one recently established in Florida. The plan calls for its construction through some form of authority that will charge an admission fee to support the enterprise.