deposits by ascending magmatic waters. If the advocates of the latter theory had presented conclusive evidence to support their belief, he would have been among the first to accept it.

Every mineral industry in the State of Missouri felt the wisdom and influence of Buehler. His advice and counsel was in constant demand. Requests for information about mineral resources were given his personal attention. No task was too great if it involved the greater utilization of the mineral wealth of his State. The fruit of his life-long service and industry is testified by the fact that Missouri's mineral production in 1901 was less than $15,000,000, whereas in 1943 it approximated $75,000,000. There have been times when he was accused by promoters to be retarding the development of these resources because he would not recommend to the Missouri Securities Commission the authorization of the sale of stock on certain promotional programs.

Buehler could have used the services of a press agent. His modesty would not permit the publicity which was merited by his department. He enjoyed expressions of praise and appreciation of services rendered, but he wanted these praises spoken in a semi-private environment. He was sublimely happy when he was showing fellow geologists the interesting phenomena of his State. Frequently he directed extensive field conferences with more than 100 geologists in the party. On these occasions there were not enough hours in the day to satisfy him.

There was no man in the state of Missouri whose wisdom and counsel were in greater demand. A fellow state geologist has written: "I do not know of any of our fellow members (Association of American State Geologists) who has been more prominent in service to our states or occupied a higher place in the councils of the state government." He was a member *ex-officio* of the Missouri State Highway Commission; a member of the Missouri Planning Commission; the Missouri Resources Museum Commission; the State Commission of the New York World Fair of 1939 and the Golden Gate Exposition of 1939. At the time of his death he was in Jefferson City attending meetings of the Missouri Commission of Resources and Development and the Missouri State Highway Commission. In 1934–35 he was state engineer on the Civil Works Administration.

Dr. Buehler was a fellow of the Geological Society of America. He was an active member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, serving as president in 1935. He was also a member of the American Association of State Geologists, the Society of Economic Geologists, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the Missouri Academy of Science, the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, the National Research Council, the Highway Research Board, the State Historical Society of Missouri, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi and Theta Tau.

Buehler was never married. He spread his devotion and affection on under-privileged children, civic enterprises and worthy students of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy. The latter he referred to as "his boys" and he took great pride in watching them develop into leaders in the fields of mining and industry. The financial assistance he gave to "his boys" was in reality only a small part of their rich inheritance. The wisdom of his counsel, the devotion to his profession and the soundness of his philosophy of life were inspirational. He was a great teacher and minister although he refused to admit it.

Buehler was richly endowed with qualities that endeared him to all who knew him. His colorful and strong personality, straight thinking, utter frankness, genial friendliness, rough humor, code of ethics, originality, initiativeness and untiring devotion to assigned duties made him a man whose character, honesty and integrity were ever beyond reproach. His work is over, but his presence will continue to be felt.

EDWARD L. CLARK,
State Geologist of Missouri

OSCAR MILTON STEWART

OSCAR MILTON STEWART, who died in Columbia, Mo., on May 17, 1944, was one of the most widely known and esteemed American physicists of the passing generation.

His father was a Methodist minister. It has always been the policy of that denomination not to allow its preachers to stay very long at one point, and in that way it happened that the children of the family were mostly born in different places. Oscar's birth occurred at Neosho, Mo., on November 3, 1869. He attended DePauw University, where he took the degree Ph.B.; and later he went to Cornell University, where he received his Ph.D. in 1897. Years later, in 1938, DePauw gave him the honorary degree of D.Sc.

He was kept at Cornell University as instructor from 1898 till 1901, when he was appointed assistant professor of physics at the University of Missouri, which was then being radically improved under President Jesse. Shortly after 1901 he was made professor, though in fact he directed the affairs of the department for practically all the thirty-nine-year period preceding 1940.

In 1899 he married Miss Estelle Williams, of Ithaca. The couple had only one child, Lawrence. It was their misfortune to lose him in his early manhood. He was an early victim of the influenza epidemic of the first World War, at the Great Lakes Training Center. The

loss of this son was a severe blow, particularly to Mrs. Stewart, who never seemed in good health thereafter. She died shortly before the retirement of her husband, which occurred in 1940.

About the same time, Dr. Stewart's advancing age brought on vascular and cardiac troubles. He underwent one cerebral hemorrhage in 1941, and one or two more later. During the past eight months about one third of the time was spent in a hospital.

He published a number of research articles of value, but he was primarily a very successful teacher. His principal interests were in the philosophy and logic of physical science, but he also took a keen interest in practical applications. He had been a member of the American Physical Society since its organization, or nearly so, and a fellow for many years; also fellow of the A.A.A.S. and member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi and the social fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi. His college text-book of physics has been remarkably successful, and is one of the most carefully edited texts the present writer knows. He was also co-author of a successful high-school text.

In 1911 he collaborated with the firm of architects, Jamieson and Spearl, in designing the present Physics Building, which is probably the best-planned and best-constructed building on the campus.

Stewart was an excellent business man, and his personal fortune at the time of his death was considerable. His will leaves the bulk of the estate to the University of Missouri, with the stipulation that the interest shall be used for the benefit of the Department of Physics. Some latitude is permitted in the expenditure, but his expressed intention was that it should be used largely for scholarships to graduate or undergraduate students working in physics or for lectures by visiting physicists. This will no doubt be a fund of great value to the department.

Only two members of the original family survive. They are a brother, G. W. Stewart, who is well known to the physics fraternity as professor at the University of Iowa, and a sister, Mrs. E. L. Morgan, of Chesterton, Ind. Mrs. Morgan has been so kind as to give her deceased brother's considerable library to the department.

Professor Stewart's character was notable for a very high degree of modesty and almost limitless patience. He had many warm friends among the older group of physicists in the country as well as former students at Missouri. Those of us who have had the privilege of working with him for many years regret his passing very much indeed.

H. M. REESE

RECENT DEATHS

DR. LEONARD WHEELER ELY, since 1923 until his retirement with the title emeritus in 1934 professor of surgery at Stanford University, died on June 17. He was seventy-five years old.

DR. ROBERT A. HALL, chemist of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, died on June 15 at the age of fifty-eight years.

DR. HORACE CHAMBERLAIN PORTER, consulting chemical engineer of Philadelphia, died on June 15 in his sixty-eighth year.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES[1]

THE Federation of British Industries has decided to strengthen its organization on the research side by making its Industrial Research Committee a permanent standing committee of the federation, with its own secretariat. By its terms of reference this committee will seek to stimulate national interest in research for industry and foster it in all appropriate ways. Thus it will encourage industrialists to devote a more adequate part of their resources to the promotion of research and its application to existing products and to the development of new products. It will provide money for the creation and maintenance of adequate facilities for postgraduate research; and encourage the education of the necessary research and development staff of universities, technical colleges and industrial establishments. The committee will promote contact and collaboration wherever possible between centers of industrial research or institutions and research workers; and facilitate cooperative research within British industry, with special reference to the needs of small-scale industries. Information on research questions will be provided by creating a liaison with appropriate reference libraries and technical and scientific institutions; and attention directed to the publications of professional, technical and scientific institutions, assistance being given where necessary in their distribution. The committee will promote the compilation of general information on industrial research, particulars of organizations and the facilities available; and provide from time to time information for press and public on the achievements of British industrial research.

[1] From *Nature*.