mercury poisoning. As was anticipated from preceding animal experiments,[49] the results in these patients are most encouraging.[53]

In conclusion, it should be restated that BAL, discovered in England early in the war, has been developed through the joint effort of many agencies and individuals in Britain and in the United States as a therapeutic agent in local and systemic arsenical poisoning. Further, study of its mode of action has led to definite advances in biochemical theory. Necessary data for the consideration of BAL under the new provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act have been submitted to the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency. Although the substance itself and the large body of detailed reports on which this summary is based are not yet generally available, as soon as possible full information on BAL will be submitted to the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association.

The above summary was compiled by L. L. Waters and C. Chester Stock for the following agencies:

1. Medical Division, Chemical Warfare Service, *and* Medical Department, Office of the Surgeon General, *U. S. Army.*
2. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, *U. S. Navy.*
3. Division 5, Committee on Medical Research, and Division 9, National Defense Research Committee, *Office of Scientific Research and Development.*
4. The Committee on Treatment of Gas Casualties, Division of Medical Sciences, *National Research Council.*
5. Division of Pharmacology, Food and Drug Administration, *and* Venereal Disease Research Laboratory, U. S. Public Health Service, *Federal Security Agency.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OBITUARY

RICHARD STANISLAUS McCAFFERY

RICHARD STANISLAUS MCCAFFERY, respected professor of mining and metallurgy at the University of Wisconsin for twenty-seven years, died at his home in New York City on June 12, 1945, in his seventy-first year.

He was born in New York City on June 2, 1874, the only son of Michael and Mary McCaffery. He completed not only his elementary education in New York but also his professional studies at Columbia University, from which institution, in 1896, he received the degree of engineer of mines. In his senior year at Columbia he served as research assistant to Professor Henry M. Howe, one of the foremost metallurgists of that time, who instilled in him the desire for research.

From the time of his graduation in 1896 until 1909 he worked as a mining and metallurgical engineer in various places in South America and in New Mexico and Utah. Before leaving New York for his first assignment in Chile he was married to Kathleen Kirwan, of New York City, on January 27, 1897. Their honeymoon consisted of the trip to Chile to a rough and inaccessible mining camp. He often related to his students how the experience in Chile taught him to be self-reliant and how best to use the materials at hand. Upon his return to the United States in 1900, he became superintendent for the Santa Fe Gold and Copper Mining Company at San Pedro, New Mexico. From 1905 to 1907 he served as manager of the Salt Lake Copper Company at Salt Lake City, Utah, and from 1908 to 1909 he was superintendent for the Tintic Smelting Company at Silver City, Utah.

His teaching career was begun in 1909 as professor of mining and metallurgy at the University of Idaho. Here he remained for five years. Because of his previous professional experiences, he was asked to serve as consultant for many important lead and zinc mining companies in Idaho and he became an authority on the mineral deposits of that state.

In 1914 he joined the faculty of the College of Engineering of this university as professor of mining and metallurgy, and from 1915, for twenty-six years, he served as chairman of his department.

A few years before his retirement from active service, in 1941, his health began to fail. He then moved to New York City, where he and his wife could be near their children. Here he accepted such consulting activities as his failing health permitted. He is survived by his wife, four sons, Richard, Jr., Arthur L., Philip, John K., two daughters, Marian and Agatha (Mrs. Richard Church), and one sister, Nora McCaffery.

As a member of the faculty of this university, his greatest achievement was the development of the young student; his love and interest in them was boundless; he lived with them in his classes; he made it a practice to have them in his home; and he knew them so intimately he called them by their first names. To the student, on the other hand, he was affectionately known as "Mac." His kindly and sympathetic nature lives in the recollections of his students and associates who profited from his friendly advice. It has been truly said by one of his former pupils that he had the rare ability and the rare gift to make the most complicated and difficult problems appear simple and easily understood.

Professor McCaffery was a devout Catholic. He inaugurated discussion groups and was the leader in expounding the Catholic philosophy; and for many years he was a trustee of St. Paul's Catholic University Chapel.

[53] W. T. Longcope, J. A. Luetscher, Jr., 1945.

Professor McCaffery read widely in scientific publications. Furthermore, he maintained memberships in numerous scientific societies: American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, particularly its Committee on Iron and Steel, American Chemical Society, American Foundrymen's Association, American Society of Metals, Canadian Iron and Steel Institute, Institution of Metals and the New York Academy of Sciences.

Thus he kept abreast with the latest advances in the sciences and particularly in the science of metallurgy. He translated many technical articles in French and German publications. From these he often gained ideas for his own researches which contributed to advances in scientific methods for making iron and steel.

Among the best known of his researches are those on the viscosity and the constitution of blast furnace slags. These studies, extending over several years, appeared in the Proceedings of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the American Iron and Steel Institute. The information disclosed by these studies has been adopted as standard practice in the industry. He also obtained a patent on a basic lining for the bottom of a Bessemer converter.

In 1924 he promoted the idea of bringing instruction to students steadily employed in industry. The first off-campus instruction by the University of Wisconsin at the graduate level leading to a degree was given in Milwaukee. This off-campus graduate work in metallurgy inaugurated by Professor McCaffery has been continued.

In the passing of Professor McCaffery the university and the metallurgical industry have lost an able student, a resourceful investigator and an inspiring teacher.

Committee,
G. J. BARKER, *Chairman*
O. L. KOWALKE
M. O. WITHEY

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. THOMAS HUNT MORGAN, professor emeritus of biology of the California Institute of Technology, died on December 4 at the age of seventy-nine years.

CARL PURDY, student and cultivator of West American Liliaceae, died at Ukiah, Calif., on August 8. His most important paper, "A Revision of the Genus Calochortus," was published in the Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences in 1901, but he also sent articles on Coast Range native plants to Charles Sprague Sargent's weekly, *Garden and Forest,* and to other periodicals. Born on March 16, 1861, at Danville, Mich., he went to California in 1870.

UNDER a resolution of the Senate Judiciary Committee the House of Representatives on December 3 approved a resolution designating January 5 as George Washington Carver Day.

IN commemoration of the centennial of the birth of William Conrad Roentgen and of the semi-centennial of his discovery of x-rays, a special exhibit of material relating to radiology was prepared for the Medical Branch Library in Galveston of the University of Texas. The exhibit included pioneer publications by Roentgen, the Curies and others, demonstrating the exploitation of radiant energy in medicine and indicating the relation of Roentgen's discoveries to the knowledge of atomic energy.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SOUTHWESTERN SECTION OF THE SOCIETY FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

THE following resolutions signed by Chauncey D. Leake, *Chairman,* and Donald Slaughter, *Secretary,* have been passed by the Southwestern Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine:

WHEREAS, experimentation with animals under satisfactorily controlled conditions is necessary for the advancement of knowledge regarding living things, and

WHEREAS, such knowledge contributes enormously to the health and happiness of people everywhere, and

WHEREAS, such experimentation is continually subject to the threat of legislative interference, now be it

Resolved by the Southwestern Section of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine that respectful request be made to proper state and national legislative bodies, through the appropriate committees thereof, to assure the freedom of responsible scientific research in biology and medicine involving animal experiments, providing always that the animals in question are properly cared for and required to suffer no pain.

This resolution after discussion was carried unanimously.

WHEREAS, there is now much discussion regarding Federal subsidy in support of scientific endeavor, in order to assure the continuance of the benefits of scientific effort, and

WHEREAS, the many reports, published discussions, and other comments relating to this important matter do not