

Royal Society as well as of the Royal College of Physicians, and had attained a leading position in London when he was killed in a railway accident in 1861. Five years later Dr. Dyster presented a sum of money to the college to found a medal in Baly's memory, to be given every two years to the person deemed to have most distinguished himself in the science of physiology, especially during the two years preceding the award of the medal. The first recipient was Richard Owen; among the others were William Sharpey, Charles Darwin, Sir David Ferrier, Sir Michael Foster, Dr. W. H. Gaskell, Sir Edward Sharpey Schafer, Professor E. H. Starling, Professor Halliburton, Dr. J. S. Haldane, Professor Gowland Hopkins, and Professor W. M. Bayliss. But the medal is not restricted to British subjects, and has been awarded at various times to Claude Bernard, Carl Ludwig, R. Heidenhain, M. Schiff, Professor Pavloff (the Russian physiologist), and Professor E. Fischer. Harvey, in giving the college his patrimonial estate of Burmarsh, in Kent, in 1656, just a year before his death, enjoined that once every year a general feast should be held within the college, and that on that day an oration should be delivered exhorting the fellows and members to search and study out the secrets of Nature by way of experiment, and also, for the honor of the profession, to continue in mutual love and affection among themselves, ever remembering that *concordia res parvæ crescunt, discordia magnæ dilabuntur*. It has been the practise of the college to obey this injunction by holding a dinner of the fellows, to which the guests are invited, on St. Luke's Day. Such a dinner was held on October 18. The President (Sir Norman Moore), in proposing a toast to the guests, dealt briefly with the changes and terrible events of the years since 1913, and remarked incidentally that the college had been prevented from celebrating as it would have wished the quatercentenary of its foundation, which fell on September 28, 1918. In happy sentences, illumined by many historical references, he showed how the college had always manifested its attachment to literature. He reminded

hearers that Linacre—who, with the aid of Cardinal Wolsey, obtained from Henry VIII. the charter of incorporation—was one of the earliest Greek scholars in this country, and the friend of such men as Erasmus, More and Tunstall. Ever since the college had shown its attachment to learning, and had never wanted among its fellows men of literary distinction and wide scholarship. The toast was acknowledged by Sir J. J. Thomson, President of the Royal Society, who vindicated the claims of medicine to be accounted an independent science, bringing to its task for the prevention and relief of human suffering special methods of observation and experiment, upon which the art of the physician is founded. The toast was acknowledged also by Mr. J. C. Bailey, the editor of *Cowper*. The health of the Harveian orator was given in a brilliant and sympathetic speech by the senior censor, Sir Wilmot Herringham, and briefly acknowledged by Dr. Crawford.—*The British Medical Journal*.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Konchûgaku Hanron Jôkwan (General Treatise on Entomology). By DR. T. MIYAKE. Shokabo, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, Vol. II., 1919.

IN SCIENCE for August 3, 1917, is published a brief review of the first volume of this excellent work by Dr. Miyake, of the Imperial Agricultural Experiment Station at Nishigahara, Tokyo. The second volume has just appeared, and includes a discussion of insects' relations to plants, animals and man, with methods of general study, classification and collecting. It also includes a history of entomology in foreign countries and also in the older days in Japan. Although published in Japanese, much of it will be intelligible to the American reader through the abundant illustrations, which, of course, constitute a universal language. Dr. Miyake expects to publish two additional volumes, and the work as a whole will be an admirable compendium for the students of entomology in Japan. He has done pioneer work in many directions, the educational value of which is very high.

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