and in an altogther remarkable degree to turn from one kind of scientific pursuit to another and afforded him a versatility and a resource in experiment and in action which few enjoy. He became, through this circumstance and by virtue of an unfailing and exceptionally sympathetic nature and manner, a dispenser of knowledge and help to an ever-widening circle of scientific workers who drew freely on his rare stores of information and wisdom.

The great war engaged profoundly his emotions and his scientific faculties. He at once threw himself into those activities in which he was qualified to render service. No duty, no demand to aid was too severe for him to undertake with the full extent of his powers. His services on the "Empyema Commission," created by the Surgeon-General, and of which he was made chairman, were numerous and invaluable. No one could have devoted himself more unsparingly, more unselfishly and more skillfully to the unravelling of the intricate problems which arose or brought to their consideration so many and varied scientific resources. He approached the problem as pathologist, bacteriologist and chemist and later and in due course of events, as would the surgeon and therapeutist as well. This great undertaking, ramifying as it did along almost endless lines of causation, prevention, treatment, immediate and end results, claimed his last days and too often his last nights also, and preoccupied and absorbed him to an extreme degree. Fortunately, the manuscript covering this study has been brought almost to conclusion. That its publication will reflect credit on his efforts and honor on American medicine is the conviction of all who knew the nature and the extent of Dr. Dunham's labors.

Dr. Dunham was for many years professor of pathology in the Bellevue and University Medical College of New York City. On relinquishing this connection, a few years before his death, he became emeritus professor, continuing active by giving occasional lectures and in divers ways promoting the work of the college.

SIMON FLEXNER

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH
NEW YORK CITY

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

MEMORIAL TO SHACKLETON

THE following statement has been made public in England:

At a meeting held at the Mansion House on May 8 a committee was constituted with the object of promoting a national memorial to Sir Ernest Shackleton.

The voyages which he planned in the Nimrod, the Endurance and the Quest covered almost every side of Antarctic exploration. The history of the first two expeditions is the story, on the one hand, of originality and resourcefulness carrying him far beyond his predecessors, and on the other, of apparent failure triumphantly retrieved. In spite of the colossal risks undertaken, and the disasters faced and overcome, every man who sailed under Shackleton's direct command on either of these expeditions to the Antarctic was brought safely back; and had Shackleton lived to carry out the program of the Quest a new chapter in the history of the exploration of the Southern Seas might well have been the result.

We feel strongly that, in the case of one who displayed such brilliant qualities of courage and leadership, it is a national duty that his memory should be perpetuated by some suitable memorial of a permanent nature, so that his example should be forever an incentive to the youth of the Empire.

For this object we anticipate wide sympathy and support; but there is another basis for our appeal. It is known that Sir Ernest Shackleton was a successful lecturer, and that he received large sums for film rights and for his books, but the money he obtained from these sources was never sufficient to meet the obligations he had himself incurred in endeavoring to complete the finance of his various expeditions. The Endurance expedition, though providing probably the greatest feat of successful leadership in the history of exploration, left Shackleton heavily in debt at a time when his sole thought, directly he returned, was to participate in the Great War.

The second object, therefore, for which we appeal for funds is to provide for the education of his children, and to take his place in supporting his mother. The balance that remains, after meeting these two obligations, will be devoted to the encouragement of exploration.

Checks for donations may be made payable to the National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited, for credit of "Shackleton Memorial Fund," and may be paid into any branch of that bank, or may be sent direct to the honorary

treasurer, Mr. Howard Button, C.B.E., Messrs. Chantrey, Button, and Co., 61-62, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2.

Yours truly,

CURZON OF KEDLESTON	JOHN Q. ROWETT
INVERNAIRN	CHARLES SAROLEA
EDWARD C. MOORE, Lord Mayor	J. SCOTT KELTIE
F. BECKER	A. E. SHIPLEY
PHILIP L. BROCKLEHURST	GEORGE SMITH
MARTIN CONWAY	JANET STANCOMB-WILLS
ROBERT DONALD	FRANK WILD
E. R. G. R. EVANS	A. F. YARROW
RUPERT GWYNNE	HOWARD BUTTON, Hon. Treasurer.
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G. S. LYSAGHT	RONALDSHAY, President
CHARLES MAYNARD	
HUGH ROBERT MILL	
RALPH RICHARDSON	

LONDON, MAY 24, 1923

THE BEQUESTS OF DR. LUDWIG MOND[1]

BY the death of Mrs. Mond, widow of Dr. Ludwig Mond, which occurred on May 16, the Royal Society becomes the beneficiary, under Dr. Mond's will, of a considerable sum of money in furtherance of scientific objects. Dr. Mond, as is well known, was a distinguished chemical technologist. He worked under Kolbe at Marburg, later under Bunsen at Heidelberg, finally becoming domiciled in England, where he secured the friendship of the leaders of British science, as also of many persons in literary and artistic circles. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1891, and died in 1909. The provisions of his will relating to gifts to science provided for the payment to the Royal Society, free of duty, of 50,000*l*, the income to be employed in the endowment of research in natural science, more particularly, but not exclusively, in chemistry and physics, by means of rewards for new discoveries and pecuniary assistance (including scholarships) to those pursuing scientific investigations, and in supplying apparatus and appliances for laboratories and observatories and in such other manner as the Royal Society should decide to be best calculated to promote scientific research. There was also a proviso that the Royal Society's council might allocate amounts for the publication and circulation of reports and papers communicated and assist the preparation and publication of catalogs and indexes of scientific literature which the society might have engaged in or might undertake in the future. To the University of Heidelberg a like sum was left, and for kindred purposes. Certain financial contingencies entailed that four years might elapse after Mrs. Mond's decease before these two bodies entered upon absolute ownership; notwithstanding, the legacies were to carry four per cent. interest per annum until paid up. It may be recalled that at the Royal Society's anniversary meeting of 1910 the then president referred to Dr. Mond in the following terms:

> The Royal Society has good cause to cherish his memory as that of a genial fellow, who took an active interest in its affairs, affording it at all times the benefit of his business experience, and ever ready to aid financially any of its enterprises which seemed to him to stand in need of assistance. By his will also he has left a munificent benefaction whereby the society will ultimately be enriched.

[1] From *Nature*.

ZOOLOGICAL LECTURES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

A SERIES of zoological lectures was arranged for the second semester at the University of Michigan. The primary purpose of the series was to provide, for advanced students of zoology, an outlook on the whole field that could not be gained in any other way. To this end the speakers were invited to discuss in a semi-technical fashion the large aspects of biology in which they were most directly interested. The lectures proved admirably fitted for this purpose and were well attended by students and members of the faculty representing not only the other sciences but the humanities as well. The list of lectures and their topics follows:

Geological history of the mammals: W. D. MATTHEW.

The blood as a physico-chemical system: L. J. HENDERSON.

Adaptations of insects; economic aspects of entomology: L. O. HOWARD.

Modifications of developmental rate and the structural response: C. R. STOCKARD.

The oestrous cycle as a means of analyzing structural change: C. R. STOCKARD.

Some of the recent work on mutants in drosophila; Development and the particulate theory of inheritance: T. H. MORGAN.