

lar theories were thus far of direct applicability but it is recognized that the electrical condition of the atmosphere plays a great part and in studies of the future the theories now being developed in physics and chemistry will undoubtedly be extremely useful.

Preceding the dinner Dr. Bohr took part in a colloquium at the Bureau of Standards.

THE ENGINEERS' TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO DEAN COOLEY

DEAN MORTIMER E. COOLEY, of the Colleges of Engineering and Architecture of the University of Michigan, was the recipient of a tribute such as come to few at the Engineers' dinner, which was given in his honor at the Hotel Statler in Detroit on November 23. It was a personal recognition, full of enthusiasm and honest sentiment, on the part of his friends, his former students and his confrères, everywhere. The speakers were:

Call to Order by Chairman, Alex Dow, M.Eng. (*Hon.*) '11, past president, Det. Eng. Soc.

Introduction of Toastmaster, Mr. Walter S. Russel, '75e, M.Eng. (*Hon.*) '10.

MORTIMER ELWYN COOLEY:

At his Boyhood Home, Robert F. Thompson, '92l, LL.M. '93, Judge 7th District, New York Supreme Court.

"As Cadet and Ensign," Ira N. Holis, President Worcester Polytechnic Inst., Mem. A. S. M. E.

"As professor of mechanical engineering," Ernest B. Perry, '89e, Mech.E. '96, Manager Industrial Works, Bay City, Michigan, Mem. A. S. M. E.

"In the service of his country," Hon. Edwin Denby, '96l, Secretary of the Navy, Represented by Admiral John K. Robinson, U. S. N.

"On the Yosemite," Granger Whitney, Williamsburg, Mich. Apple grower.

"As dean of engineering and architecture," Marion L. Burton, President.

"In the engineering profession," F. Paul Anderson, dean of engineering, University of Kentucky.

"In the Federated American Engineering Societies," Philip N. Moore, past president, A. I. M. & M. E., vice-president, Federated American Engineering Societies.

"As a companion," Hon. Chase S. Osborn, LL.D. (*Hon.*) '11, ex-governor of Michigan.

Dean Cooley did not speak but he held a reception after the dinner at which every one of the 550 engineers present extended their personal congratulations.

THE MEDALISTS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society held on November 30, the report of the council was presented and the president, Sir Charles Sherrington, delivered his address. Those to whom medals were presented and their qualifications were as follows:

Royal Medal. Professor Charles James Martin.—Professor Martin is distinguished for contributions both to physiology and to pathology. Investigating snake venoms, he differentiated two groups in virtue of their action, one nervous, the other, so to say, humoral. His work on heat-regulation in monotremes threw light on the evolution of the thermotaxis of warm-blooded animals. More recently his researches have lain in the colloidal chemistry of proteins, and in protein-metabolism. As director of the Lister Institute he has contributed to many investigations, in addition to those actually issued in his name. Thus he has been intimately associated with the inquiry into the influence of accessory food factors of diet in the prevention and remedying of "deficiency" diseases, such as scurvy and rickets, an inquiry the success of which may be regarded as one of the recent triumphs of preventive medicine.

Royal Medal. Sir William Napier Shaw.—In the great advances made during the last twenty-five years in the science of meteorology, Sir Napier Shaw has been amongst the foremost pioneers. During his twenty years' administration at the Meteorological Office, that office saw three marked steps forward: two of these were changes in its quarters; the third and greatest was the change in outlook of the work of the office, whereby it assumed, under Sir Napier Shaw's stimulating influence, the character of a scientific institution for the interpretation of meteorological phenomena. With the assistance of his scientific staff, he has developed the physical and dynamical aspects of the subject, and has done much to concentrate attention upon the thermodynamics of meteorology, wherein the motions of the water-laden air are interpreted as the action of a thermodynamic engine. His contributions to knowledge of the air and its ways have been largely responsible for changing the basis of meteorology from one of empiricism to one of science.

Copley Medal. Professor Horace Lamb.—For forty years Professor Lamb has been recognized as one of the most prominent and successful workers in applied mathematics in Great Britain. He is the foremost authority on hydrodynamics, not only in Great Britain but the world over. Professor Lamb's scientific activity, originally centering around the subject of hydrodynamics, has radiated thence into most branches of physical science and he may be regarded as the outstanding representative to-day of the school founded by Stokes, Kelvin, Clerk Maxwell and Rayleigh. In recent years he has made important contributions to seismology, the theory of tides, and other branches of geophysics. Specially perhaps should be mentioned the assistance he has given of recent years to the Aeronautical Research Committee. Mathematical questions involved in the flow of air round aircraft, in the action of propellers, and the stresses