ican Medical Association, president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, 1924–1925, vice-president of the American Society of Parasitologists, 1925, a member of the National Malaria Committee and a corresponding member of various foreign societies. In 1923 he was given the honorary degree of doctor of science by the University of Maryland Medical School and the medal of merit was bestowed upon him posthumously by the Lebanon Government of Syria.

A review of Darling's published work does not adequately represent his activities since he worked on a number of problems about which he did not publish. To accomplish what he did in twenty years of scientific work required perseverance and industry such as is exhibited by very few scientists. Those who were so fortunate as to have worked with Dr. Darling learned to know him as an independent leader, a most charming and interesting companion and an investigator of the highest ideals. Mrs. Darling has very kindly presented Dr. Darling's library, which contains large numbers of books and reprints on medical zoology and allied subjects, to the department of medical zoology, of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University, where it will be known as the Samuel Taylor Darling Library and will constitute a fitting memorial for one who did so much to further the progress of scientific work in medical zoology.

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SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE CENTENARY OF THE INVENTION OF PHOTOGRAPHY

ACCORDING to a cable to the *Christian Science Monitor* by Sisley Huddleston, the International Congress of Photography celebrated on June 29 and throughout the week the one hundredth anniversary of the French discovery of the photographic methods by Joseph Nicéphore Niepce. On June 30 a commemorative plaque to Louis Daguerre was unveiled and a reception held at the Hotel de Ville. On July 2 there was a meeting at the Sorbonne, with President Doumergue present, under the chairmanship of von Delbos, secretary of technical instruction. Among other functions was the opening of a retrospective exhibition of photography by Paul Leon, director of fine arts. By order of the government, the centenary was observed in the schools, where lessons were given on the subject of Niepce. Great interest was taken in the occasion and the newspapers emphasized the part taken by France in modern progress.

Nicéphore Niepce, the French savant, was born at Chalon-sur-Saone in 1765. He devoted himself with his brother Claude to natural scientific study. It was the development of the lithographic process of printing in 1811 which interested him in the reproduction of designs.

His first experiments with a sheet of tin covered with a composition sensitive to the action of light, on which he placed designs, were simple. He employed a dark room, but his main preoccupation was the search for suitable chemicals. He utilized a box with a hole admitting light, this being the precursor of the camera. M. Daguerre, working in association with him, perfected the appliances. It was not, however, until 1841 that the Daguerreotype was drastically improved, and a few years later photographs on glass were made and albumen employed.

There were many workers in the same field from the second quarter of the nineteenth century onward, but it is agreed that the greatest innovators were Niepce and Daguerre. Both were poor and remained poor, though they have since made the fortunes of many others.

Now that photography has become an art and has brought about the cinema, with possibilities hitherto unsuspected, France is doing honor to a neglected pioneer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

THE annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers was held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., from June 23 to 26, with an attendance of more than 900. A well-diversified program was carried out, and several new and interesting developments were recorded. The meeting was notable for the manner in which the technical committee reports were presented and discussed and for the discussions of papers presented at the technical sessions. Outstanding topics that were reviewed concerned the best distribution system to use, the status of cables, developments in oil breakers and new features of transformers. New tools described and discussed included the quadrant electrometer or electrostatic wattmeter, an oscillograph for measuring transients and the klydonograph for measuring line disturbances.

Inspection trips filled the afternoons, an especially noteworthy excursion being made to the General Electric Company's works at Schenectady. Excursions by motor and train to Lake George and other scenic points were also well attended.

At a "feature" meeting on Thursday evening Director W. E. Wickenden, of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, gave an address covering his impressions of European educational