

He had learned to know his fellow men, to look with sympathy upon their misfortunes and to use his knowledge wisely for their benefit. He was essentially the good physician absorbed in the patient and in unraveling the intricate meshwork of difficulties that surrounded him, whether these were maladies of the flesh or of the mind. No better impression of his attitude towards the sick can be gained than from his own essay on "The Care of the Patient," where the theme is developed with unusual insight and understanding.

Above all perhaps he inspired perfect faith and confidence in his students, his assistants and his friends, and finally during his last illness, his fortitude and great spiritual qualities bore all before them and uplifted unforgetably those who came in contact with him far above the tribulation of earthly things.

Francis Peabody died in Cambridge on October 13, 1927. His loss is a great one to American medicine. The record of his life, his work and his character remain as an inspiration to all who enter the field of medicine, while his noble fortitude and gallantry persist as a precious memory for his friends.

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SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN EXPOSITION

It is reported in *Nature* that, in celebration of the tenth year of the existence of Czechoslovakia, an exhibition of contemporary culture and scientific achievement has been arranged at Brno, in Moravia, and will remain open until the end of October. The exhibition is designed to show the progress made during the country's brief existence. The scientific and general studies conducted in different types of schools, institutes and colleges are portrayed, culminating in the research exhibits from the science faculties of the universities and from special research associations. The great increase in the number and circulation of cultural periodicals, the production of books and the number of libraries opened is said to afford a striking testimony to the progress made. The undertakings of governmental ministries and transport developments are also intimately connected with this cultural progress, and while new railways have been laid, air services opened, postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications improved and extended in remote areas, much still remains to be completed and such work already in hand is depicted as though it stood, like an artist's unfinished picture, upon an easel.

The Brno exhibition is arranged to show the close interrelationship between the state, the sciences and

general culture. The spread of ideas through the receipt of foreign journals and news is expressed by a long aisle, the white walls of which have dark lines to represent railway tracks. The engineering difficulties encountered in duplicating lines in poorly served areas have brought together specialists in different branches of pure and applied science, and such connections are indicated. Other links, such as that of the Ministry of Health with the radium exhibit from Jáchymov and the products from other curative spas, are emphasized. The recent growth of towns, urbanism, is depicted by statistical designs among small-scale apparatus illustrating the latest methods in purifying water supplies, generating electricity, etc. Sciences concerned with inanimate matter and those which are observational and descriptive occupy the ground floor; the mathematical sciences are above, while the philosophical studies are placed still higher. *Nature* says that architecturally the main hall is a surprise of impressive spaciousness. The graceful parabolas of concrete admit a maximum of light; smaller surrounding pavilions contain exhibits of the public works of important towns and the arts sections of culture.

THE CHARTING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

THE U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey reports that the S. S. *Guide*, after completing the work of charting on the Kona coast of the Island of Hawaii, proceeded to the northwest islands of the Hawaiian group. The work there is the beginning of an extended program of latitude and longitude observations, determinations of gravity, measurements of magnetic declination and intensity, charting and topographic mapping. These small islands have needed such observations in order that they may be accurately charted. Their positions have heretofore been located for the most part by sextant observations only.

The geological aspect of these islands has been considered by Professor Harold S. Palmer, of the Bishop Museum. They are uninhabited, and have been given little attention in the way of scientific investigations and surveys. It is believed that these are the older islands of the Hawaiian group and that they were at one time high volcanic cones, now reduced by erosion to projecting fragments and shoals.

The *Guide* has completed the first trip of three weeks to Nihoa and Necker Islands and to French Frigates Shoal. On Nihoa an astronomic station was occupied, where latitude, longitude and azimuth were determined. Observations were also made for gravity and for magnetic declination. A topographic map of the island was made on the scale of 1:2,500. Some difficulty due to heavy seas attended the first attempt