of it never before explored by white men. Mr. Stevens was cordially received by several lama kings, who assigned numbers of their subjects to assist him in proceeding from one camp site to another. In several places he stopped overnight under the roofs of lama monasteries.

At one point along the Yalung River, a tributary of the Yangtse, an extraordinary means of crossing had to be employed. There is a gorge here several hundred feet deep, and the only means of getting over is by sliding down an inclined bamboo rope which is stretched across. Men, animals and baggage were fastened into slings and sent flying perilously across by means of a sleeve support which slid along the bamboo rope, their progress being accelerated by the fact that the rope was oiled with butter.

In many villages famine was so rife that when Mr. Stevens and his caravan entered the people would fall on their knees and beg them not to stay more than one night, fearing that they would cause further food shortage.

At one time, while aboard a boat on the Yangtse River, Mr. Stevens and his party were fired upon by soldiers to force them to come into a tax station, but no one was struck by the bullets. To reach Shanghai for embarkation to America, Mr. Stevens had to make a long journey by bamboo raft on the Ya River, and then by Chinese junk and river steamer on the Yangtse.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS PRESENTED BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY TO EDISONIA

MORE than one hundred and ninety pieces of historical electrical apparatus have been presented to Henry Ford by Columbia University for display in Edisonia, the museum Mr. Ford is founding in honor of Thomas Edison at Dearborn, Michigan, according to an announcement recently made by Professor Walter I. Slichter, of the department of electrical engineering.

The gift was authorized by the department of engineering after Mr. Ford had visited it and had personally inspected the collection of old electrical apparatus. It constitutes practically the entire museum formerly housed in the electrical engineering laboratories and collected through the efforts of Dr. Francis Bacon Crocker after he had founded the department of electrical engineering in 1889. Many of the pieces had been particularly desired by Mr. Ford, because of their connection with the early stages of Mr. Edison's work on the electric lamp. Because of lack of space, the apparatus and machinery were not easily available for public inspection in the Engineering Building at Columbia.

Among the most valuable apparatus sent to Dearborn are one of the several Wallace arc light generators now in existence, the two Edison bi-polar generators which supplied Columbia University with electricity when it was located at Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and the original loading coil invented by Professor Michael I. Pupin at Columbia and destined more than any other single factor to perfect the quality of speech transmitted over telephone lines.

Other important pieces are a die used by Mr. Edison to press out the carbon filaments of his early electric lamps, an Edison chemical ampère-hour meter which was designed to measure current commercially, but it proved to be inaccurate, and three models demonstrating the Edison 3-wire system of the flow of electricity by the analogous flow of water.

Two photographs were included, one an autographed photograph of Mr. Edison and the other a group picture of Mr. Edison, Professor Pupin, Dr. Crocker and C. S. Darling, formerly superintendent of buildings at Columbia. Mr. Darling left the university to become general manager of one of Mr. Edison's laboratories and was killed soon afterwards by an explosion in the plant.

The group picture was one of a series of portraits of famous engineers collected by Professor Morton Arendt, and was relinquished by Professor Arendt after Mr. Edison had agreed to replace it with a new photograph of himself.

Inscribed on the photograph of Mr. Edison is the original version of the inventor's famous paraphrase of Milton. He wrote: "My dear Crocker—a new motto for your boys—they also serve who hustle while they wait." Mr. Edison's admonition has been repeated to thousands of engineering students throughout the country.

After his visit to Morningside Heights, Mr. Ford carried away in his own car several pieces which he especially wanted. They were a 250-watt Edison bi-polar motor, a 1.5 kilowatt Edison bi-polar generator, a 7.5 kilowatt Edison bi-polar generator, the autographed photograph of Mr. Edison, the Wallace arc light generator and an Edison solenoid ammeter.

THE SOCIETY FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

MEMBERS of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine residing in Southern California met recently at the University Club in Los Angeles for dinner, at which time they discussed the advisability of holding meetings at regular intervals. Eleven members were present and gave brief discussions on the following topics of current research:

B. M. Allen, University of California at Los Angeles, Factors that Control Growth and Development in Tadpoles.

O. L. Sponsler, University of California at Los Angeles, Molecular Structure of Protoplasm.