

Detroit, died on July 24, aged sixty-six years. Dr. Murbach had been instructor in zoology at the University of Michigan and at Woods Hole and is known for his work on invertebrate zoology.

WALTER DEANE, botanist and ornithologist, known for his work on the flora of northeastern North America, died on August 3. He was in his eighty-third year.

DR. ASA BARNES DAVIS, chief surgeon at Lying-in-Hospital, New York City, known for his work in obstetrics, gynecology and abdominal surgery, died on August 13. He was sixty-eight years old. Dr. Davis was one of the founders of the American College of Surgeons.

W. J. GREENSTREET, formerly headmaster of Marling School and for thirty-one years editor of the *Mathematical Gazette* of the British Mathematical Association, died on June 28 at the age of sixty-nine years.

DR. CORNELIO DOELTER, of Vienna, an expert in precious stones, died on August 12 at the age of eighty years. He was a professor of the University of Vienna, where he lectured on mineralogy and the chemistry of minerals.

MEMORIALS

FRIENDS and associates of the late William Stanley, inventor of the electrical transformer, gathered at Fairview Hospital, Great Barrington, on August 6 to dedicate to his memory an elaborately equipped X-ray room. Forty-four persons and corporations, including the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies, gave \$35,000 to equip the room and endow it. Mr. Cummings C. Chesney, of Pittsfield, a vice-president of the General Electric Company, made the presentation address. Mr. Chesney and Frederick Darlington went to Great Barrington in 1888 as the two original assistants to Mr. Stanley in his early laboratory work there. T. Ellis Ramsdell, president of the Fairview Hospital Corporation, accepted the gift, which had been suggested by the late Ralph W. Pope. Mrs. William Stanley and four of six sons were present at the ceremony.

THE *British Medical Journal* writes: "The Osler Club celebrated, on July 12 at its headquarters in London, the eighty-first anniversary of the birthday of Sir William Osler. Professor Harvey Cushing,

having been welcomed as a friend of the club and as orator, gave an informal address, full of the charm and the whimsicality of his subject. He told of the early Weston days, of Father Johnson and of James Bovell, and of how under their influence Osler turned from the church to medicine. Professor Cushing, in his address, revealed some of the secrets of the writing of 'The Life,' and much else besides, to the delight of his audience. Dr. Arnold Klebs took up the tale, to be followed by Sir Arthur Keith. Between the three, with occasional help from Sir D'Arcy Power, Dr. Henry S. Wellecome and Mr. Philip Franklin, a lively discussion continued, until Mr. W. R. Bett, foreign secretary of the club, remembered that it was long past Osler's bedtime, and with a graceful tribute to the orator and to the influence of 'The Life' upon the growing generations of medical men, brought the meeting to a happy conclusion. Before the oration the club entertained Professor Harvey Cushing to dinner at the Langham Hotel."

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association reports that Professor Paul Krause, Münster, president of the Rheinisch-Westfälische-Röntgen Society, has announced a plan to erect a monument to Röntgen in the birthplace of Lennep. The plan is to raise one fourth of the cost of the monument or \$2,500 from American röntgenologists. So far \$900 has been raised and it is hoped that the remaining \$1,600 will be contributed by 1,200 röntgenologists who have not yet responded. Contributions are to be sent to Dr. Otto Glasser, 2050 East Ninety-Third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE offer of Professor S. Smiles and Professor A. J. Allmand to found a medal at the University of London to commemorate the services rendered to King's College and to chemical education by Professor John Millar Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S., has been accepted with thanks by the university. Professor Thomson first became a member of the staff of the department of chemistry at King's College in 1871, and retired in 1914, after having served for twenty-seven years as Daniell professor and head of the department of chemistry. The medal will be known as the John Millar Thomson Medal for Chemistry and will be awarded annually to the student of King's College who most distinguishes himself in the final year of the special honors course in the department of chemistry.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE FARADAY CENTENARY

THE following account is given by the London *Times* of arrangements being made by the Royal Institution for the celebration in September, 1931,

of the discovery by Michael Faraday of electromagnetic induction, in which lies the origin of the dynamo and which is the starting point of the utilization of electric power for the purposes of man.

The day of the discovery was August 29, 1831. On that day Faraday, as his diary shows, working in his laboratory at the Royal Institution, wound two coils of wire on to opposite sides of a soft iron ring, connected one coil to a battery and the other to a galvanometer, and at the "make" and "break" of the battery circuit observed the deflections of the galvanometer connected in the other circuit. From this simple experiment and the variations made in it by Faraday in subsequent trials has grown in the past one hundred years the science of electrical engineering. The Royal Institution, in a preliminary announcement of the proposed celebrations, says: "No other experiment in physical science has been more fruitful in benefit for mankind. August 29, 1831, is, then, the centenary of one of the great events in the history of the world."

The Royal Institution and the Institution of Electrical Engineers have joined forces in making plans for the celebrations, and a number of other societies and organizations are cooperating. The Royal Society will entertain the delegates; the British Association has arranged the dates for its centenary meeting in London, also in 1931, to coincide with the Faraday celebrations; the Federal Council for Chemistry will participate in the arrangement of a Faraday Exhibition, for Faraday's chemical researches—his isolation of benzene and his establishment of the laws of electro-chemistry—are hardly less remarkable than his purely electrical discoveries, and government, university and scientific interests have joined in offering their assistance to make the celebrations worthy of the occasion.

The provisional program includes a Faraday Commemorative Meeting at the Queen's Hall on Monday, September 21, 1931, at which addresses will be given on Faraday's work. On Tuesday the summer meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, with joint conference of allied associations, will be held; on Wednesday morning there will be the opening of the Faraday Exhibition to the public at the Albert Hall, and in the evening the opening meeting of the British Association will be held at the Central Hall, Westminster.

Faraday kept a careful diary, in his own hand, of all his experimental work, which was bequeathed to the Royal Institution and for over sixty years has been its most treasured possession. The Royal Institution has resolved to publish the diary in full. It is intended to have two or more of the six or eight volumes in which the work will ultimately be completed ready by September, 1931. It will be issued by Messrs. G. Bell and Sons, Limited, York House, Portugal-street, W.C.2.

EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA

A WIRELESS to the *New York Times* dated from London states that data and relics of the African explorations of David Livingstone and Sir Henry Stanley have been found by Colonel Charles Wellington Furlong, an American explorer, artist, author and lecturer, who arrived in London on August 13 *en route* to the United States following a seven months' expedition into the heart of Africa.

While the chief purposes of the expedition, which covered 7,000 miles in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, the Belgian Congo and the West Nile Provinces, were an ethnological study of African tribes and big game hunting as well as a study of political, economic and social conditions, Colonel Furlong was desirous of finding whatever traces remained in Africa of Livingstone and Stanley.

In a Belgian Congo village he found Chief Godoy, a son of Chief Matibu, the most important native associate of Sir Henry Stanley, from whom he learned many facts of considerable interest about Stanley and the others of his expedition and about Chief Matibu himself. Chief Godoy had carefully preserved many of his father's relics, including his favorite spearhead, carried when he was with Stanley, a remarkable letter of appreciation written to Chief Matibu by Lady Stanley in 1911, an elaborate gold headdress which she sent therewith and a bracelet given to Chief Matibu by Sir Henry. All these things Colonel Furlong bought from Chief Godoy.

"Precious as they were to him," said Colonel Furlong, "I was able to convince him that in some museum they would better preserve for posterity the record of Chief Matibu's association with Stanley, whereas in the jungles they could easily be lost. He sold them on the condition that I return to him framed photographs of Lady Stanley's letter and other relics to be hung on the walls of his hut where all the natives could admire them."

In South Mombasa Colonel Furlong located a native about ninety years of age who is the only surviving member of Livingstone's expedition. He was one of five who went into the interior with Livingstone when he died and bore on his shoulders the explorer's mummified body from the jungles of Africa. Colonel Furlong spent six hours getting this man's story, the details of which, as well as the Stanley data, he intends to publish on his return to the United States.

THE FOURTH WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

THE Fourth World Poultry Congress, which was opened at the Crystal Palace by the Duke of York on July 22, closed on July 30. The *London Times* reports that during the congress 2,400 delegates and members registered from 61 countries, and about 80,000 people passed the turnstiles.

At the final assembly of delegates and members, presided over by Mr. F. C. Elford (Canada), president of the World Poultry Science Association, an address was sent to the King expressing appreciation of the manner in which the government and departments of state had organized the congress and exhibition, and of the hospitality accorded to them.