nesota Press is publishing his "Measures of Double Stars," left at the time of his death. The book includes a number of measurements made by William O. Beal, who was assistant professor of astronomy at the University of Minnesota from 1913 until his death in February, 1930. The records in the book were made during a period of forty years, and consist of the measures of 1,185 stars. Both Mr. Leavenworth and Mr. Beal were members of Sigma Xi and of the American Astronomical Society.

AT the same time that Admiral Richard E. Byrd received the Langley Memorial Medal, America's highest award for achievement in the field of aeronautics, a similar honor was conferred posthumously on Charles Matthews Manly in recognition of his pioneering work in connection with the first aeroplane flight in this country. Charles W. Manly, a Cornell undergraduate, accepted this award on behalf of his father. The exercises took place at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington during the annual meeting of the Board of Regents on December 11. Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes made the presentation address. The Langley Medal has been awarded only five times previously—to the Wright brothers, Eiffel, Curtiss and Lindbergh. The medal is cut from a die kept in the French mint in Paris. The belated honor to Charles M. Manly comes as a result of the suggestion of Mr. Charles L. Lawrance, president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation. On his graduation from Cornell in 1898, Charles Matthews Manly went to Washington as chief assistant to Samuel P. Langley and was engaged in aviation development at the Smithsonian Institution until 1905. He built and piloted the historic Langley aeroplane in its tests in 1903, when the work was stopped by lack of funds from congressional appropriations.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. M. A. MINER, until his retirement in 1916 professor of chemistry and pharmacology in Northwestern University, died on December 11 at the age of eighty-one years.

PROFESSOR ALBERT DICKENS, head of the department of horticulture of the Kansas State College at Manhattan since 1902, died on November 28 at the age of sixty-two years.

THE following deaths are reported in *Nature:* Dr. J. W. Evans, C.B.E., F.R.S., a past president of the Geological Society, on November 16, aged seventy-three years; Dr. E. R. Frazer, a distinguished pathologist and benefactor of the University of Oxford, on November 17, aged sixty-three years; Dr. G. H. K. Macalister, formerly principal of the Singapore Medical College and editor of the *Malaya Medical Journal,* on November 2, aged fifty-one years; Dame Mary Scharlieb, a pioneer in medical education for women, on November 21, aged eighty-five years; Professor J. H. Teacher, St. Mungo (Notman) professor of pathology at Glasgow University, on November 21, aged sixty-one years.

SIR FRANCIS OGILVIE, former director of the National Science Museum at South Kensington, died in Edinburgh on December 14 at the age of seventy-two years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA IN 1930

DR. ALBERT ERNEST JENKS, professor of anthropology, University of Minnesota, has returned to Minneapolis after an absence of eight months in archeological field work in North Africa and Europe. Accompanied by Mrs. Jenks and two graduate students, Lloyd A. Wilford and Ralph Brown, Dr. Jenks, in cooperation with Logan Museum, dug shell-heap culture during the three spring months on the high plateau of central Africa.

The Minnesota party spent June in reconnaissance farther south in the barren deserts of Algeria and Tunisia. It located eleven unrecorded shell-heaps, found habitation grottoes and rock shelters in two areas never studied, and in its excavations had particularly good fortune. About 6,000 pieces of flint from the one shell-heap trenched were brought back, while an equal number were left with the Algerian government. The party also found seven human burials in undisturbed position which are of the age of the shell-heap at its mid-development. This skeletal material becomes particularly valuable in America, since the University of Minnesota purchased from M. Arthur Debruge, of Constantine, the type-skull of the shell-heap culture of North Africa, the "Mechta el Arbi" man, found by Debruge in 1912 and first measured and published in 1923–1924 by M. Henri Logotala.

Though the prehistoric stone culture of North Africa was named "Capsian" from the Latin name of the present Tunisian oasis of Gafsa, and again named "Getulian" (a pre-Roman local tribal designation), yet the vast amount of the artifacts assembled for the scientific study of that culture came from the provenence around about Redeyef—a desert phos-