DR. EDWARD L. CREEDEN, head of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases of the New York City Department of Health and a member of the department for twenty-five years, died on July 31. He was fifty-five years old.

PROFESSOR EMIL WARBURG, eminent physicist, formerly president of the Federal Physical-Technical Institute and a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences, died on August 1. He was eighty-five years old.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE JUBILEE MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

THE celebration of the jubilee of the Society of Chemical Industry, held in London during the second week in July, is described in the London *Times*. It included a reception at Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs; an address by the president, Sir Harry McGowan, at the Royal Academy of Music, and receptions by the Masters of the Girdlers' and the Salters' Companies. The presentation of the society's medal to Dr. Herbert Levinstein was made on July 15, and in the evening the annual dinner was held at which Prince George was the principal guest. The following day was devoted to the discussion of technical papers. There were visits to works and excursions in and near London.

The society was actually established in London, in the rooms of the Chemical Society early in April, 1881, with Professor (afterwards Sir Henry) Roscoe in the chair. Most of the forty-nine annual meetings have been held in various cities and towns in Great Britain, but three have been in New York and one in Montreal. Similarly, many active local sections have been formed, not only in England but also in Canada, Australia and the United States. The society, which received a Royal Charter in 1907, has now over 7,000 members.

As a small token of its admiration for work, the society presented a brief address to a few of the companies which had been most prominent in their support of technical and scientific education, and to a few whose work had been specially directed to those branches of education in which the chemical industry was specially interested. Plaques were also presented to many original members of the society and to a number of past presidents.

Throughout the week an exhibition of chemical plant, arranged by the British Chemical Plant Manufacturer's Association and the Chemical Engineering Group of the society, was open at the Central Hall, Westminster. The association was formed in 1920 to further the production and use of chemical plant made in this country. Over 50 British firms have cooperated to display the range and variety of chemical apparatus which their works can turn out. Where possible the actual plant was on view, sometimes in operation, but apparatus too large for exhibition was illustrated by models or photographs. In some cases cinematograph films were used to show processes of manufacture.

To illustrate the application of chemical processes to manufacturing industries generally would, however, have required very much more space than was available, and therefore chemical plant in the narrower sense bulked most largely in the exhibition. There are many exhibits of acid-resisting stoneware, porcelain, fused quartz and protective linings of various kinds as well as of the resistant alloys of steel and aluminium which have been developed of recent years, of nickel, and even of silver, which at present prices is becoming a possible material for some purposes. The exhibits also included pumps, filters, centrifugal separators, drying machines, thermometers, and other measuring instruments, and the absorbent substance, silica gel, which contains such large numbers of minute pores that a cubic inch has been calculated to possess an internal surface of over an acre.

A separate section of the exhibition, organized by the Chemical Engineering Group of the Society of Chemical Industry with the assistance of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Research Associations of various industries was designed to illustrate the application of scientific research to industry. It included materials used in chemical engineering, such as metals, fabrics, rubber, leather and paints, chemical plant, especially that applicable to fuel, and methods of testing and standardizing apparatus and materials.

THE BUCKSTON BROWNE SURGICAL RESEARCH FARM

THE foundation stone of the Buckston Browne Surgical Research Farm at Down, near Farnborough, Kent, was laid by Lord Moynihan, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on July 8. The site is one of thirteen acres, adjoining Down House, Charles Darwin's old home, which, with its grounds of twenty-three acres, was presented by Mr. Buckston Browne to the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

According to the *British Medical Journal*, the stone which has been laid will form part of the porch of the large residential building, in the style of a Kentish farmhouse, which will house the research workers, as