trial giants." Recently an investment trust was organized in which investors were invited to share in futures of a representative group of industrial corporations, each of which is an acknowledged leader in its field. Every company in the group operates a research laboratory as an integral part of the company organization. The names of forty companies read like a blue book list of "Who's Who in Industry." The "and why" is summed up in the one word "research." The sponsors of this "trust" look upon research as an industrial security in this way: "Scientific research as it affects the industrial survival and competitive race of great companies, whose histories are measured by decades rather than by years, is a method—not a catchword, and in its place it is as important as methods of selling, production or accounting, although not quite so immediately effective." That statement would indicate that investment bankers and their customers, the investors in industrial securities, have begun to appreciate the meaning of "patient money."

Banking also takes a first-line position on the frontier of industry. The adventurous spirit of research opens up new territory, banking consolidates the position. The enterprise of research workers stakes out the claim; banking supplies the capital, to bring out the pay dirt. Research is a guarantee to the banker of invested capital, his insurance against loss in new enterprises. Research blazes a trail as the vanguard of industrial progress; banking builds a road to connect the frontier of industry with the main arteries of commerce.

OBITUARY

MEMORIALS

IT is reported in *Eugenical News* that at Neu Titschein, Czechoslovakia, near where Gregor Mendel was born, there was held on July 5 a celebration at the unveiling of a Gregor Mendel monument. The program was as follows: Professor Dr. Oswald Richter, of Brünn, gave an address on "Gregor Mendel and His Home," and Hofrat Professor Dr. Erich Tschermak-Seysenegg, of Wien, on "Mendel's Laws of Heredity and Their Significance for Plant Breeding." An address of welcome by Burgomaster Dr. Ernst Schollich, and an address by Professor Dr. Frimmel, of Brünn, was followed by the unveiling and a chorus. At 4 P. M. there was an "Ausflug" by auto to Mendel's birthplace in Heinzendorf.

THE review *Scientia* pays tribute to the memory of its late director, Dr. Eugenio Rignano, by founding a Eugenio Rignano Prize, of the value of 10,000 lire, to be conferred by international competition upon the author of the best essay on "The Evolution of the Notion of Time."

RECENT DEATHS

PROFESSOR EDWARD S. KING, professor emeritus of astronomy at Harvard University, died at his home in Cambridge on September 11 at the age of seventy years.

PROFESSOR RUSSELL LOVE MORRIS, professor of engineering at West Virginia University, died on September 1, at the age of sixty-two years.

MR. COURTENAY DE KALB, well-known mining engineer and former professor of mining engineering at the University of Missouri and the University of Alabama, died on September 2 at the age of sixty-nine years.

MR. EVERETT JOEL HALL, formerly professor at the School of Mines at Columbia University, died on September 3 at the age of fifty-four years.

DR. HENRY T. MCKINNEY, professor of education at Bethany College, died on August 30, following a minor operation. Dr. McKinney, who was treasurer of the West Virginia Academy of Science, was fifty-two years old.

SIR THOMAS STANTON, superintendent of the engineering department of the National Physical Laboratory, England, was drowned in Pevensey Bay, Sussex, England, on August 31.

DR. ARTHUR SIMARD, professor of surgery at Laval University, Canada, and past president of the College of Physicians of the Province of Quebec, died on September 3. He was sixty-three years of age.

PROFESSOR J. W. HINCHLEY, professor of chemical engineering in the Imperial College of Science and Technology and secretary of the Institution of Chemical Engineers, died on August 13 at the age of sixty years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE AMERICAN CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE INVENTIONS OF MICHAEL FARADAY AND JOSEPH HENRY

THE one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of electromagnetic induction will be observed by an elaborate display sponsored by the New York Museum of Science and Industry and the Radio-Electrical World's Fair. *The New York Herald Tribune* reports that the display, honoring the achievements of Michael Faraday, the English physicist, and Joseph

Henry, the American experimenter, will be presented at Madison Square Garden throughout the week of the Eighth Annual Radio-Electrical World's Fair, from September 21 to 26, inclusive. This observance will be one of the major American tributes to these men who are being honored in celebrations throughout the world during September.

Exact replicas of the Faraday and Henry inventions, complete in every detail and prepared after many months of work, will be shown to the public for the first time at the fair.

It was in the autumn of 1831 that Michael Faraday discovered that by moving a magnetized cylinder inside a copper wire coil an electric current flowed through the coil. Operating independently of Faraday, but at the same time, Joseph Henry, professor of engineering at Princeton University, was accredited with discovering exactly the same thing. A century has passed and the radio and electrical industries, born in the laboratories of Faraday and Henry, have grown to tremendous proportions.

On September 21 the centennial of Faraday's discoveries will be celebrated at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in London. Starting on the same date and continuing throughout the week America's tributes to Faraday and his American contemporary, Joseph Henry, will be made at the Radio-Electrical World's Fair.

The display will contain collections of Faraday and Henry objects. Many thousands of dollars have been spent in reproducing their inventions in exact replica. The Faraday group includes the Englishman's famous meter, magnet and ring. The Henry group includes the American inventor's electromagnet of 1829, the quantity magnet, electromagnetic motor, Morse recorder, galvanometer, commutator, armature, spiral, inductance coil and large electromagnet. Also in this group will be Sturgeon's electromagnet of 1826 in exact replica. Sturgeon is said to have caught the theory of electromagnetic induction earlier than Henry and Faraday, but his device was not widely accepted as proving the theory.

A second group of displays known as the electronics exhibit will also be shown at the Radio-Electrical World's Fair. The magic of electricity will be demonstrated in the museum's high-frequency demonstrations. Resonance is the subject of the fourth group of displays in the museum exhibit.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OPTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the Optical Society of America will be held at Rochester, New York, from October 22 to 24. In addition to the usual program of papers contributed by members on their own initiative, the meeting will include the following:

(1) A session devoted to invited papers on Aerial Photographic Mapping. These will include: I. C. Gardner, "The Optical Requirements of Airplane Mapping"; Earl Church, "Analytical Methods in Aerial Photogrammetry"; C. H. Birdseye, "Photographic Mapping Instruments and Methods"; Edward H. Cahill, "The Brock Aerial Mapping Process"; H. L. Cooke, "Preparation of Relief Maps from Aeroplane Photographs"; Hamilton Rice, "Air Methods in the Exploration of Difficult Country—The Branco-Uraricuera-Parima River of Brazilian Guayana Expedition, 1924–25" (illustrated by motion pictures); Brazilian Guayana Expedition, 1924–25 (illustrated by motion pictures).

(2) A session devoted to invited papers on "Optical Problems in the Motion Picture Industry." The details will be announced in the final program.

(3) A complimentary dinner at the Bausch and Lomb plant, followed by an exhibit illustrating operations of the plant.

(4) Annual society dinner, followed by a trip to the University of Rochester to see the new buildings there.

(5) Presentation of the Frederic Ives Medal for 1931.

Sessions will be held at the Hotel Sagamore, the Auditorium of the new Research Laboratory of the Eastman Kodak Company, and the Physics Building at the University of Rochester.

A program of the meeting containing abstracts of contributed papers will be mailed to members about October 10.

The secretary was instructed by the executive council to place on all announcements of meetings that the society reserves the right of original publication of all contributed papers presented at its meetings.

The meeting will be open to non-members as well as members of the society. All interested persons are invited to attend. Non-members who desire to receive the advance program and final notices in regard to the meeting, hotel headquarters, etc., should address their requests not later than October 3, 1931 to L. B. Tuckerman, secretary, Optical Society of America, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

THE MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the removal of the University of California Museum of Anthropology from San Francisco to Berkeley.

It has been found necessary to move the museum from San Francisco because the old building in which it is housed must be torn down to make way for the University Hospital's outpatient department adjoining the hospital building at Second and Parnassus Avenues, which will be constructed at a cost of $500,-