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,-

000. It is believed that the museum will be more valuable as a teaching aid in Berkeley, where it will be convenient for the students. It is planned to house the collection in the old civil engineering building, which will be vacated with the completion of the new engineering group near Hearst Avenue.

The Museum of Anthropology, which is devoted to the history of man and his works, was founded by Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst in 1901, and was opened to the public in 1911.

The chief collections in the building, which will have to be moved by truck across the San Francisco Bay, are: California Indian, 40,000 specimens; Egyptian, 21,000; North American Indian, 14,000; Central American, 3,500; African, 600; European, 1,385; Graeco-Roman, 5,000; Asiatic, 700; Philippine Islands, 1,000; Australia and the Pacific Islands, 2,200; Peruvian, 10,000; South American, 2,500, etc. There are in addition, 9,000 negatives of pictures, 2,416 phonograph records of Indian languages and music, 4,747 records concerned with physical measurements, 210 paintings, 3,575 lantern slides for lectures, and hundreds of maps, engravings and miscellaneous objects. The library consists of some 2,600 volumes. While the museum has always been cramped for space, much interesting material being stored away and never exhibited, the building now to be occupied is even smaller than the old one, and is not well adapted to museum needs.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

No fewer than sixteen British and Irish universities, according to the London *Times*, were represented at the celebration at the University of Leeds on July 1, of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Leeds School of Medicine, which is continued in the faculty of medicine in the present University of Leeds. Almost all the university delegates were men of national reputation, and the Royal Colleges of Medicine and Surgery in England, Scotland and Ireland, the great hospitals, medical schools in London, the General Medical Council, state departments, as the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education, the medical services of the Navy, Army and Air Force, and a variety of learned and professional institutions also honored the occasion by nominating special representatives who were men of the highest distinction in their respective fields.

The Duke of Devonshire, chancellor of the university, in welcoming the delegates from the universities and medical schools of Great Britain and Ireland and the representatives of the departments of state and of the societies, associations and learned institutions interested in medicine, said:

That the university had special pleasure in seeing present a representative of the Society of Apothecaries (the Master, Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Samman) and of the Royal College of Surgeons (Mr. Fagge). To both of those institutions the Leeds School of Medicine owed much. To one of them, the College of Surgeons, the school had in part repaid its debt by providing it for the past four years with its president, Lord Moynihan, a former professor in the school and the first of its students to occupy the presidential chair of the college.

The predominant aim of the Leeds School had always been to turn out soundly trained professional men. In this he thought it might be that they had not been unsuccessful. The continuous and intimate association of the school with the Leeds Infirmary had been the prime source of its success, but it was to be noted that the governors of the infirmary had all along been a body quite independent of the school. Without their loyal and sympathetic cooperation the work of the school might have failed in its object. Since the school of medicine became the medical faculty of the university the medical departments had grown in extent and efficiency and the reputation of the school had steadily increased. Sir Algernon Firth and the late Lord Brotherton had enriched its resources by their generous benefactions, and those responsible for the school believed it was by no means at the end of its development.

The vice-chancellor, Sir James Baillie, claimed for the Leeds School of Medicine the merit of having utilized with success the labors of the founders of medical science, of having adapted their methods and experience to the needs of a new situation, and of making their own distinctive contribution to the expansion and advancement of medical knowledge.

Sir Humphry Rolleston, who was the representative of the University of Cambridge, replied on behalf of all the visiting delegates, tendering hearty congratulation to the Leeds Medical School on the attainment of its centenary and saying that the school had made itself famous, first in preventive medicine, then in clinical and curative medicine, and particularly in the evolution of abdominal surgery. The Leeds School had the distinction of initiating the study of the prevention of industrial disease and was the first to blaze the trail in this country.

Among the honorary degrees conferred were the following:

The degree of doctor of laws on Dr. Jane Walker, medical superintendent of the East Anglia Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Suffolk, a native of Dewsbury, and the first Yorkshirewoman to enter the medical profession; Dr. A. G. Barrs, emeritus professor of medicine at Leeds and for over fifty years connected with the school of medicine; Sir John Bland-Sutton, consulting surgeon at the Middlesex Hospital and noted in anatomy, pathology and surgery, human and animal; Lord Dawson, of Penn, president of the Royal