

neer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, retired, died on December 27 at the age of seventy-one years.

DR. EDWIN CHAPIN STARKS, who recently retired as associate professor of zoology at Stanford University, died on December 30 at the age of sixty-five years.

DR. THEODOR HOLM, known for his work on Arctic botany and on plant anatomy, died in Washington, D. C., on December 26 at the age of seventy-eight years.

DR. GEORGE FETTEROLF, professor of otolaryngology at the University of Pennsylvania, died on December 29 at the age of sixty-three years.

LEON R. STREETER, chief in research, in charge of the chemical work on fungicides and insecticides of the division of chemistry, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, died on December 26, aged thirty-eight years.

DR. WILLIAM A. LAFIELD, professor of radiology at Yale University, committed suicide on December 26. He was fifty-two years old.

DR. ERNEST HOWE, consulting mining geologist, an editor of the *American Journal of Science*, died on December 18. Dr. Howe was fifty-seven years old.

FRANK W. SKINNER, consulting engineer of New York City, died on December 26 at the age of seventy-four years.

DR. ALLAN DOUGLAS RISTEEN, director of technical research and editor of safety publications for the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, died on December 30 at the age of sixty-six years.

JOHN H. STEVENS, chemical expert for the Celluloid Corporation of Newark, New Jersey, died on December 4. He was seventy-nine years old.

W. H. FRY, of the Division of Soils of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, died suddenly at the age of forty-four years on December 28.

SIMON WILLIAM DYKSHORN, assistant at the experimental laboratories of the Carnegie Institution of

Washington at Cold Spring Harbor, while hunting for scientific purposes, shot himself fatally on December 25. He was twenty-seven years old.

DR. GEORGES HARET, head of the radiology department at Lariboisière Hospital, Paris, died on December 20, as a result of x-ray burns incurred in the course of his work. He was fifty-eight years old.

MEMORIALS

THE centenary of the birth of Julius von Sachs, the German botanist who founded plant physiology as a modern experimental science, was celebrated during the Atlantic City meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The memorial program on December 28 was led by Professor D. H. Campbell, of Stanford University, representing the Botanical Society of America; Professor Rodney H. True, of the University of Pennsylvania, representing the American Society of Plant Physiologists, and Professor C. E. Allen, of the University of Wisconsin, representing the botanical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

THE Johns Hopkins University Institute of the History of Medicine commemorated on December 20 the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Antony Van Leeuwenhoek, 1632-1723. Dr. William H. Welch, formerly director of the institute, gave an illustrated lecture on Van Leeuwenhoek and his work. A film, made especially in Holland to commemorate the tercentenary, was shown. There was also an exhibit of illustrative books, documents and instruments.

To commemorate the bicentenary of the birth of Sir Richard Arkwright, inventor of the yarn spinning frame, the Newcomen Society arranged a public lecture which was delivered on December 14 by Mr. Frank Nasmith.

THE University of Manchester has received from Mrs. R. W. Williamson a portrait in oils of her father-in-law, the late Professor W. C. Williamson, who was in charge of the teaching of zoology, botany and geology in Owens College from 1851 until 1892.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE YEAR AT THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

DESPITE enforced economies, due to reduction of its income from endowment and other sources because of the depression, Stephen C. Simms, director of the Field Museum of Natural History, reports that the museum maintained full service to the public during 1932, and its educational benefits were extended to a greater number of persons than in any previous year of its history.

While extra-mural activities such as scientific expeditions were curtailed, the museum carried on a full program of installing new exhibits and making general improvements, presenting free courses of illustrated lectures on science and travel for the general public, maintaining manifold educational activities for school children both at the museum and by extension work in the schools of Chicago, and issuing scientific publications.

A total of more than 1,800,000 persons have visited