

pioneer of the steam locomotive, on April 22, 1833, was celebrated on that day by a demonstration in Camborne, Cornwall. On April 23 a memorial service took place at 11 A.M. in the parish church of Dartford, Kent, where Trevithick died. The service was conducted by the vicar, the Rev. Elliott Mitchell, and the preacher was the Bishop of Rochester. An address on "The Life and Work of Richard Trevithick" was given by L. St. L. Pendred, past president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and a chaplet was deposited at the foot of the Trevithick Memorial Tablet. At a service in Westminster Abbey special mention of the great engineer was made by the Archdeacon of Westminster in his sermon and a chaplet was placed below the Trevithick Memorial Window in the North Aisle. A memorial service was also held at Tregajorran Methodist Chapel, near Carn Brea, Cornwall. The chapel is on the site of Trevithick's birthplace. On April 24 a memorial lecture was delivered at the Institution of Civil Engineers by Professor C. E. Inglis. Sir Murdock MacDonald, president of the institution and chairman of the executive committee of the commemoration, presided.

RECENT DEATHS

DR. WILLIAM OPHÜLS, professor of pathology and dean of the Stanford University Medical School, died on April 27. He was sixty-one years of age.

DR. HENRY SMITH MUNROE, formerly a professor of mining at Columbia University, from 1877 until he became emeritus in 1915, died on May 4. He was eighty-three years old.

DR. JERE WILLIAMS LORD, for thirty-one years clinical professor of dermatology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School and consulting dermatologist at the time of his death, has died at the age of sixty-nine years.

PROFESSOR ERNEST WILLIAM HOBSON, formerly Sadleirian professor of pure mathematics in the University of Cambridge, died on April 18, at the age of seventy-six years.

DR. GEORGE HERBERT PALMER, professor of philosophy at Harvard University from 1873 until he became professor emeritus in 1913, died in Cambridge on May 8, at the age of ninety-one years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

REPRESENTATION OF MUSEUMS AT THE CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION

MUSEUMS from coast to coast and in Canada are arranging, as reported in *Museum News*, to send representatives to the Chicago meeting of the American Association of Museums, June 12 to 14. Some museums at a distance which can not pay the traveling expenses for members of their staffs are granting a week's extra vacation with pay for attendance at the meeting; and one museum is allowing this extra week and a week of the regular vacation to be taken consecutively. From hotel headquarters comes a renewal of notice that reservations should be made before May 15 in order to secure the best rates.

Railroads are making special rates for visitors to Chicago and there are indications that still further inducements to the World's Fair will be available to travelers from certain quarters. Prospective delegates should make inquiry of local railroad agents. Under some circumstances round trips to Chicago may be made for only ten per cent. more than one way fares.

The program of the meeting, including the programs of ten sections, will occupy three days and will include sessions at the Chicago Historical Society, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Field Museum of Natural History and the Chicago Academy of Sciences. Most of those attending will spend some days before or after the meeting in visiting the other museums of

Chicago and the World's Fair. There is the Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum and the Shedd Aquarium, both with new buildings near the entrance to the exposition. *Museum News* calls attention to the fact that at the other end of the fair grounds is the new Chicago Museum of Science and Industry which will have in operation a coal mine in which 5,000 people daily may witness an unparalleled venture in realistic museum exhibition, including the illusion of a drop down a shaft and miles of travel underground past moving curtains. There is also the Oriental Institute Museum with its new building. The Century of Progress Exposition will have museum features—in its science building and elsewhere—which will be worth observing also.

Probably the greatest loan exhibition of art ever shown in America will be on display at the Art Institute of Chicago, which has been commissioned to assemble the official art exhibition of the World's Fair. The Art Institute is preparing a 300-page catalogue of the exhibition.

DEATHS FROM ASPHYXIATION

As a first step in a nation-wide educational program designed to reduce the number of avoidable deaths from the various forms of asphyxiation, an all-day state conference on the problem will be held on May 24, at the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Chevalier Jackson is chairman of the medical ad-

visory board of the Society for the Prevention of Asphyxial Death, which is calling the conference. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the public health relations committee of the New York Academy of Medicine.

The morning session will include an address by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, commissioner of health of the City of New York, on vital statistics relating to asphyxia, with Dr. Haven Emerson, of Columbia University, opening the discussion; Dr. Harrison P. Martland, medical examiner of Essex County, New Jersey, will present medical examiners' findings in asphyxial cases, with discussion opened by Dr. Thomas A. Gonzales, deputy chief medical examiner of New York City; Albert W. Whitney, associate general manager of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, will speak on the economic aspects of asphyxial mortality, with discussion by Leon Senior, manager of the Compensation Insurance Rating Board; Chief Surgeon Daniel J. Donovan, of the New York City Police Department, will explain through motion pictures the first-aid resuscitation methods used by the department.

Dr. Chevalier Jackson, of Philadelphia, will open the afternoon session with a paper on the fundamentals of laryngoscopy as applied in resuscitation, with discussion led by Dr. Charles J. Imperatori, professor of laryngology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; Dr. Yandell Henderson, professor of applied physiology at Yale University, will present the fundamentals of gas therapy as related to the use of oxygen and carbon dioxide in resuscitation, with discussion opened by Dr. Dayton J. Edwards, associate professor of physiology at Cornell Medical College.

Dr. Edmund B. Piper, professor of obstetrics, University of Pennsylvania Medical School, will show the practical application of laryngoscopy and gas therapy in the treatment of the asphyxiated, with discussion led by Dr. H. J. Stander, professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the Cornell Medical College; Dr. Pol. N. Coryllos, professor of clinical surgery at Cornell Medical College, will give the principles and practise of the negative pressure cabinet in the treatment of asphyxia; Dr. John F. McGrath, vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Asphyxial Death, will suggest ways and means of applying the improved resuscitation principles to medical and hospital practise.

A report preliminary to the conference has been issued by the Society for the Prevention of Asphyxial Death, of which the directors are: Dr. Paluel J. Flagg, president; Dr. Cornelius J. Tyson, medical director, St. Vincent's Hospital; Dr. Joseph D. Kelley; Dr. John F. McGrath, of the New York Hospital-

Cornell Medical Center, and Dr. George W. Cumbler, of the Neurological Institute of the Presbyterian Hospital-Columbia Medical Center.

The report calls attention to the "alarming and needless loss of life through neglect and improper treatment of asphyxial cases." More than 50,000 deaths from asphyxia, many of which are preventable, occur annually in the United States, with approximately 2,800 deaths occurring each year in New York City alone. The death rate from this cause in New York City is twice that from automobile accidents, eighteen times that from diphtheria and nearly forty times that from typhoid. Of the total of 5,579 infants stillborn in New York City in 1931, approximately one fourth may be classed as having been capable of response to resuscitation properly applied.

THE DEDICATION OF THE GEORGE EASTMAN LABORATORIES AT THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CHEMISTS and physicists gathered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on May 1 for the dedication of the great George Eastman Research Laboratories. President Karl T. Compton, of the institute, made the address of welcome to a large gathering of official delegates from scientific and engineering organizations and various educational institutions in this country and abroad.

In an address on "Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology," Dr. Samuel C. Prescott, dean of science, reviewed the contributions of the institute to the progress of science and commented upon its present status and prospects for the future.

Dr. Harry M. Goodwin, dean of the Graduate School, discussed the field of advanced education at the institute, while Dr. Frederick G. Keyes, head of the department of chemistry, discussed the significance of chemistry. The address of Dr. John C. Slater, head of the department of physics, described education and research in physics.

Following the morning meeting, which was held in the main lecture hall of the new building, there was an inspection of the various laboratories of physics and chemistry, followed by a luncheon.

The exercises included the dedication of a tablet at the entrance to the present Rogers Laboratory of Physics, commemorating the establishment in 1869 by William Barton Rogers, founder of the institute, of the first physical laboratory for purposes of instruction.

Many of the official delegates to the dedication, representing scientific societies and educational institutions, attended a reunion dinner of the Research Laboratory of Physical Chemistry in the Forris Jewett Moore Room. The dinner was given in honor of Dr.