

fessor of geography at the University of Freiburg, Switzerland, died on August 25, aged sixty-one years.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: Dr. Carl Tigerstedt, professor of physiology of the University of Helsingfors, in an accident while sailing was drowned on June 21. Communications from his widow state that thus far his body has not been found. Professor Tigerstedt had visited America twice, the last time at the International Physiological Congress in August, 1929. The successor to his father, Professor Robert Tigerstedt, he had accomplished a great deal in research in physiology and particularly in nutritional studies in Finland. His loss will be keenly felt by all workers in nutrition.

GIULIO FANO, formerly professor of physiology and head of the faculty of science at the University of Florence and lecturer at the Universities of Madrid and Barcelona, died on September 28 at the age of seventy-four years.

PROFESSOR M. BOGOSLAVSKI, one of the bridge-building engineers of Russia, died at Leningrad on October 8 at the age of seventy-one years. He built the span over the Volga River. In recent years he had been a professor in the Institute of Communications at Leningrad.

DR. AKOS SZALAY, curator of the National Hungarian Museum, has been killed by a landslide while endeavoring to unearth a prehistoric canoe sunk under the embankment of the River Tisza.

MEMORIALS

At the initiative of the Prime Minister of Norway, J. L. Mowinkel, twelve prominent Norwegians recently handed over to Professor Sem Saeland, rector of the University of Oslo, the sum of 100,000 crowns, about \$25,000, for the purchase of "Polhögda," the

home of Fridtjof Nansen at Lysaker, near Oslo, with the adjoining land, amounting to some 20,000 square meters. The donors desire that the property shall be kept as a lasting memorial to Nansen. They do not, however, wish his home to be turned into a museum, but rather to be utilized for the activities in which the explorer was interested, to be a residence and place where those activities can be carried on. The heirs of Nansen, who have already presented to the public his library and other possessions of public interest, have expressed their willingness to make over the estate for the purpose mentioned. Designs have been approved by the Soviet authorities for a monument to Fridtjof Nansen to be erected in Moscow.

Nature calls attention to the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Albert Günther, one of the most distinguished naturalists in England in the second half of the last century and for twenty years keeper of the Department of Zoology in the British Museum. To mark the centenary, his son, Dr. R. T. Günther, of Oxford, has prepared a bibliography of his father's writings, which has been published as a supplementary number of the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (August).

THE *Scottish Geographical Magazine* reports that in July last a massive stone cairn carrying a bronze tablet was unveiled at Inchnadamph, Sutherland, as a memorial to the two distinguished Scottish geologists, Benjamin Neeve Peach and John Horne. The tablet bears the following inscription: "To Ben. N. Peach and John Horne, who played the foremost part in unravelling the geological structure of the Northwest Highlands, 1883-1897. An International Tribute, erected 1930." Mr. H. M. Cadell presided at the unveiling ceremony, which was performed by Sir John Flett, director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE BRITISH GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

THE British Geological Survey Board reports that excavations preliminary to the construction of the foundations for the new building adjoining the Science Museum in South Kensington have begun.

In the "Summary of Progress of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Museum of Practical Geology for the Year 1929," as abstracted in the *London Times*, the director reports that the position in Exhibition Road is ideal for the purpose, being midway between the eastern wing of the Natural History Museum and the new buildings of the Science Museum. With both of these institutions the new Geological Museum is to have direct connection by means

of passages through which the public can travel from one series of galleries to the other. In this way the mineralogical and paleontological galleries of the British Museum and the mining, metallurgical and geophysical galleries of the Science Museum will be in close juxtaposition with the exhibits of stratigraphical geology and economic geology in the Geological Museum, and the combined exhibition will provide a display of objects illustrating the composition and history of the earth's crust that has never hitherto been available in any country.

The work of construction will take at least three years. Although the details of the exterior of the building have not yet been finally settled, it is ex-