

ogy in the University of California at Los Angeles, died on February 10 following an operation.

SIR ANDREW BALFOUR, director of the London School of Tropical Medicine, died on January 29, at the age of fifty-seven years.

PROFESSOR ARCHIBALD LEITCH, director of the research department of the Cancer Hospital, Fulham, London, died on January 2, at the age of fifty-two years.

DR. M. W. BEIJERINCK, the Dutch bacteriologist, known for his many valuable contributions to microbiology, died at his country home at Gorssel, Holland, on January 1, at the age of seventy-nine years.

PROFESSOR GEORGE WEISS, formerly dean of the

Faculty of Medicine at Strasbourg, died on January 24. A correspondent states that "Professor Weiss was an important figure in the decade following the armistice, since he was entrusted with the deanship and the organization of the French Medical Faculty at Strasbourg."

FEDERIGO GUARDUCCI, until his retirement professor of theoretical geodesy in the University of Bologna, died on February 7, at the age of eighty years.

DR. C. Y. WANG, professor of pathology in the University of Hongkong, died on December 16 after an illness of some months at the age of forty-two years. Dr. Wang was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

MUSEUM SPECIMENS

AN exhibition has been held in London of museum specimens specially prepared for rural areas. According to the account in the *London Times*, the display was arranged by the Museums Association (aided by a grant from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust) to synchronize with the annual meeting of the Association of Directors and Secretaries for Education. Sample exhibits arranged for circulation to schools were lent by various American institutions, as well as by a number of museums in England.

The Liverpool collection, of which a nucleus began to be formed for circulation to 64 schools in 1884, is an example of pioneer work. During the years in which the exhibits have grown their sphere has also been extended, so that some 136 schools (not all within the city boundaries) are now drawing on the collection. Some of the cases have seen hard service, and the newer models among the cases are lighter and better arranged; thus pictures and tools representing the men of the Early Stone Age appear manageably together, and the plumage of birds is sent round in a light tube for special study.

A different method is used by the Bagshaw Museum and Art Gallery, administered by the Batley Corporation; this institution uses light folding boxes, each containing 20 specimens, to illustrate some single branch of knowledge. Each specimen is in a small transparent circular container, designed to be handed round to the children of the class with an appropriate label. This scheme has been applied during the past nine years to the service of 17 elementary schools, and has extended the range of subjects rapidly on a grant of only £20 a year.

The portable exhibits of the Tolson Memorial Mu-

seum have been designed to provide knowledge of general subjects through local examples, which are very varied, in the field of geology and the natural sciences, as well as in past rural industries and ancient monuments. Special maps have been made for circulation by the museum to illustrate the local geographical distribution of natural and historical features, and a scheme is coming into operation whereby the main branches of study can be radiated outside the county borough through eight rural centers to a more numerous range of villages.

A still more ambitious scheme of circulation is that provided within the past 12 months by the Leicester Museum and Art Gallery, which adds to its series of small traveling cases of antiquities and local natural history a series of framed water-colors, prints and drawings, which are equally available for circulation to rural communities, not necessarily schools.

Most of the other museums represented in the exhibition follow one of the general plans mentioned above. But the large-scale dissections of botanical and zoological specimens sent out for the past 15 years by the Dornan Memorial Museum, Middlesbrough, and the essay scheme on local natural history with which the Perthshire Museums accompany a circulation scheme, now 30 years old, are said to deserve commendation. The City of Salford shows some large tableau cases, and the Reading Public Museum has a display illustrating through some 46 specimens (all of which go into a small dispatch case) the natural, industrial and scenic resources of Canada.

The American contributions largely duplicated some of the British displays, but the automatic motion-picture projectors from the American Museum of Natural History and the miniature human figures

lent by the Buffalo Museum of Science are noted as of great interest.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

MORE than two million persons received direct educational benefits from the Field Museum of Natural History during 1930. Of this number, 1,332,799 were visitors to the museum, while more than 716,000 were school children who participated in the extra-mural activities conducted by two special units of the museum organization—the N. W. Harris Public School Extension which circulates traveling natural history and economic exhibits to schools and community centers, and the James Nelson and Anna Louise Raymond Foundation, which provides lecturers, motion pictures and other means of supplementary education.

The 1,332,799 persons visiting the museum itself represented an increase of 164,369 or more than 14 per cent. over the previous year. Of these, approximately one third were children, according to Mr. Stephen C. Simms, director of the museum. It is of interest to note that of the total number of visitors, only 160,924 paid the 25-cent admission charged to adults on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays; while 1,171,875 persons were admitted free of charge, this including those attending on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, the free days, and all the children who are admitted free every day.

The activities of the Harris Extension reached more than 500,000 children in 430 schools and other gathering places. Those of the Raymond Foundation, including both programs presented in the museum and those presented in the schools, reached 277,245 children. For adults, twenty-seven illustrated lectures on science and travel were presented, and in addition, various series of guide-lecture tours, which attracted a total attendance of 37,031.

The election by the board of trustees of Field Museum of two new honorary members of the museum, and one patron, are announced by Stephen C. Simms, director. Mr. Arthur S. Vernay, of New York and London, and Mrs. E. Marshall Field, of New York, are the honorary members, elected in recognition of their eminent services to science. Mr. Philip M. Chancellor, formerly of Chicago and now a resident of Santa Barbara, California, is the patron, elected in recognition of eminent services to the museum. Mr. Vernay financed and led the Vernay-Lang Kalahari Expedition for Field Museum last year. This expedition brought the museum a vast zoological collection of African mammals, birds, fishes and invertebrates, numbering several thousand specimens, and also important botanical and ethnological collections.

Mrs. E. Marshall Field has long manifested a deep interest in science, and has actively participated in scientific work in the interest of the museum. Several

years ago she was a member of a Field Museum expedition which made large collections of botanical, geological and zoological material over a wide range of South American territory. Mr. Chancellor has financed and led two museum expeditions, the Chancellor-Stuart Expedition to the South Pacific (1929–30), and the Chancellor-Stuart Expedition to Aitutaki, Cook Islands (1930). Both of these brought the museum valuable zoological collections.

LATIN AMERICAN FELLOWS OF THE GUGGENHEIM FOUNDATION

THE trustees of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation announce the appointment of seven fellows from Argentina and Chile who will come to the United States in the course of the next few months to carry on advanced work and research in various fields of knowledge. These fellows are the first to be appointed from Argentina and Chile as Latin American fellows of the foundation.

Established in 1925, the foundation, for a time, made its grants for work abroad only to citizens or permanent residents of the United States, but two years ago former U. S. Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, the founders of the fellowships in memory of a son who died in 1922, added a one-million dollar endowment to set up a plan of Latin American Exchange Fellowships to be additional to the work of the foundation in the United States, already endowed with their gift of \$3,500,000. Mexico was first included in the new plan and, with this announcement, its benefits are extended to Argentina and Chile.

The foundation had announced that this year two fellowships in each country would be granted in Argentina and Chile. Induced however by the large number and high quality of the applicants in each, four were granted in Chile and three in Argentina.

The Latin American fellowships of the foundation are planned as an exchange of scholars between the countries of the two Americas, and Senator Guggenheim has said: "We are proceeding in the conviction that we have much to learn in those countries that are our elder sisters in the civilization of America and much to give their scholars and creative workers. That is fundamental to our thinking on this subject."

In accordance with these plans scholars from the United States who plan to work in Latin America will be selected in this country in March, and at that time fellows from Mexico and Cuba will also be chosen. The Latin American fellows of the foundation just appointed are the following:

From Chile:—Eduardo Bunster Montero, School of Medicine, University of Chile, will carry on studies in the physiology of certain glands of internal secretion at Harvard University. Manuel Elgueta Guerin, Genetics