letins of the Engineering Experiment Station at Cornell and with W. D. Pomeroy, of Seneca Falls, was a winner in 1930 of the Melville Medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for a "thesis of exceptional merit." He had performed many investigations and tests as a consultant in private industry.

Throughout his career on the faculty of Cornell University, Dean Diederichs maintained his interest in student activities, particularly in athletics. Elected in 1907 as track adviser for the athletic association, he became its president in 1913 and served through 1925, being elected again in 1932 and serving until he became chairman of the new board of athletic control. He was known as the father of the regional scholarship plan of the athletic association.

In recognition of his many years of service to his alma mater, as student, teacher and administrator, the class of 1935 designated him as "Cornell's Man of the Year" in dedicating its classbook to him. He was a member of Quill and Dagger, senior honorary society; Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi and Phi Sigma Kappa fraternities, and belonged to such professional societies as the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the German Society of Engineers and the American Society for Metals.

A CORRESPONDENT

LORD ROTHSCHILD, FOUNDER OF THE ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM AT TRING

LORD ROTHSCHILD, founder of the Zoological Museum at Tring, England, which is considered the finest privately owned institution of its kind in the world, died on August 27 at the age of sixty-nine years. Before his illness he took the chief part in the management of his museum, and was accustomed to work side by side with members of his staff cataloguing new specimens which were continually arriving from all parts of the world. In addition he also maintained at Tring a large private zoological garden.

In an account of his life and work the London *Times* writes:

> Since his earliest days Lord Rothschild had been devoted to zoological science, and it was his boyish hobby of collecting butterflies that led to the founding of his museum. Before the War the collection was stated to be the largest of its kind in the world, and through the years it continued to increase. The reason of its rapid growth was the necessity Lord Rothschild found of accumulating not merely specimens of a creature from every part of its habitat, but of obtaining a very large number of specimens of each individual kind. The scope of the museum was very wide. Many thousands of mammals, birds, fishes and reptiles were mounted in the spacious buildings designed to house them. A description of the museum in detail would fill volumes. Exhibits traced the development of species and included examples of extinct or disappearing animals, in addition to which there was an exceptional collection of horns from all over the world. Between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 butterflies were in the departments to which Lord Rothschild was specially devoted and concerning which he had been the largest contributor to our knowledge.
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> Ornithologists learned with dismay in 1932 that the collection of birds, an outstanding department of the museum, had been sold and was going to the United States. The reasons given for that step were the heavy burden of maintaining a private museum and the consequent necessity of disposing of part of it. The choice lay between the sale of the birds or the sale of an even more complete collection of insects. Lord Rothschild chose to dispose of the former. The collection of birds was particularly rich in "types." In modern systematic zoology, when a new species is described, in addition to the publication of an adequate diagnosis, preferably with a figure, an actual individual specimen is selected by the author of the species and its registered number in a private or public collection is stated. This selected example is known as a "type" which acquires a high money value as well as scientific interest.
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> Lord Rothschild wrote numerous articles on zoology; was the author of "Avifauna of Laysan," and was the joint editor of "Novitates Zoologicae"—published at the Zoological Museum, Tring. In 1911 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and he had been a trustee of the British Museum since 1899.

RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. HUGH D. REED, head of the department of zoology of Cornell University, died suddenly on August 23 at the age of sixty-two years.

PROFESSOR EDSON FORBES HITCHINGS, from 1905 to 1911 state entomologist of Maine and later, until his resignation in 1918 on account of ill health, in charge of the department of horticulture in the University of Maine, died on September 8 at the age of eighty-four years.

DR. JAMES NATHANIEL JENNE, for the last ten years dean of medicine at the University of Vermont, died on September 9. He was seventy-seven years old.

PROFESSOR J. E. DUERDEN, head of the Wool Industries Research Association in Leeds; honorary fellow in zoology of the University of Leeds, and an honorary curator of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, died on September 4 at the age of sixty-two years.

Nature announces the death of Professor Josef Woldřich, director of the State Geological Institute at Prague; of A. Sharples, formerly government mycologist of the Federated Malay States and head of the

Division of Plant Pathology at the Institute of Malaya, and of Professor Hans Reck, the distinguished German volcanologist.

THE bicentenary of the birth of Galvani will be celebrated at the University of Bologna on October 18.

The British Medical Journal reports that a memorial to William and John Hunter was unveiled in East Kilbride Public Park on July 28 by Sir Hector J. W. Hetherington, principal of the University of Glasgow. It bears a relief symbolic carving with the inscription: "To the memory of William Hunter, M.D., F.R.S., 1718–1783, and John Hunter, F.R.S., 1728–1793. They were born at Long Calderwood, and died in London after attaining the highest eminence in the sciences of medicine and biology. Their names will be held in reverent remembrance by a grateful posterity to all generations."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE SILVER JUBILEE OF THE INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ASSOCIATION

Nature gives an account of the twenty-fifth annual session of the Indian Science Congress Association, which will be held in Calcutta from January 3 to 9, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Rutherford. To mark the silver jubilee of the association, the meeting is to be a joint session with the British Association. About a hundred men of science have been invited from Great Britain, while invitations have also been extended to a number of scientific workers in other countries. The congress will be divided into the following sections under the presidents named: (1) Mathematics and Physics, Dr. C. W. B. Normand, director-general of observatories, Meteorological Office, Poona 5; (2) Chemistry, Professor S. S. Bhatnagar, director, University Chemical Laboratories, Lahore; (3) Geology, D. N. Wadia, officiating superintending geologist, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta; (4) Geography and Geodesy, Dr. A. M. Heron, director, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta; (5) Botany, Professor B. Sahni, professor of botany, University of Lucknow; (6) Zoology, Professor G. Matthai, professor of zoology, Government College, Lahore; (7) Entomology, M. Afzal Husain, principal, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, Punjab; (8) Anthropology, Dr. B. S. Guha, Zoological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta; (9) Agriculture, Rao Bahadur T. S. Venkatraman, Imperial sugarcane expert, Lawley Road, Coimbatore; (10) Medical Research, Sir Upendranath Brahmachari, professor of tropical medicine, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, and honorary professor of bio-chemistry, University of Calcutta; (11) Veterinary Research, Sir Arthur Olver, animal husbandry expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi; (12) Physiology, Colonel R. N. Chopra, officiating director and professor of pharmacology, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta; (13) Psychology, Dr. G. Bose, University College of Science, Calcutta. The main part of the British Association delegation will arrive at Bombay on December 16, and will tour Northern India before attending the congress. The address of the General Secretary of the Indian Science Congress Association is c/o The Geological Survey of India, 27 Chowringhee, Calcutta.

RELIEF MAP OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND PACIFIC COAST STATES

A LARGE accurate scale relief map, costing more than a million dollars, is planned as one of the attractions of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on San Francisco Bay.

It is expected that this map, measuring 100 by 150 feet, will occupy the court of the Hall of the Western States. Built on a scale of one inch to the mile with a 2½-to-3 exaggeration of contours, the map will depict every depression and elevation in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast States, an area of 1,189,141 square miles.

The proposed map promises to be of invaluable aid to agricultural, lumber, oil, mining, power interests and to business in general. Various stands of timber throughout the west will be indicated by different shades of green, while other colors will be used to differentiate farming, grazing areas and barren land. Watersheds, drainage, hydro-electric projects and highways will also be shown. Undoubtedly the map will prove a definite aid in fire-fighting, forest conservation, crop, pest and soil erosion control, mineral surveys and in engineering new roads through mountainous regions.

This project is the outgrowth of work now being carried on by the U. S. Forest Service, which has completed many individual sections of the western forest area. Fifty-foot contours are built up by tracing projection lines and cutting them out of chipboard by electric machines. The chipboard map is then shellacked and covered with molding clay for casting.

Although a map of such proportions will prove a spectacular attraction at the exposition, the real justification for such a project will come from its value to many state and government agencies which will be able to procure duplicate casts of the original at relatively small expense. By painting and decorative treatment, each department using a replica will be able to emphasize the scope of its interest by the indi-