

News and Views.

IN his Royal Institution discourse on "Research on the Control of Aeroplanes," which appears as a Supplement to this week's issue of NATURE, Prof. B. Melvill Jones gives a very lucid exposition of a problem that has long been a subject of controversy among aeronautical experts, young though the science be. Broadly speaking, the question at issue is, whether safety in flight should be achieved along the lines of construction for aerodynamic stability, or along the lines of pilot controllability. The theoretical experts have rather inclined to the former, the practical flying men always to the latter; and Prof. Jones, who has played the part both of pilot and theoretician, is well qualified to appraise both viewpoints. It is not difficult to appreciate the influences that have stirred the theoretical experts. Bryan's masterly exposition of the disturbed motion of an aeroplane regarded as a rigid body and his analysis of the conditions that make for stability caught the imaginations of the interested mathematicians, trained as they were in the Newtonian school of simplified abstractions from reality, and for a long period determined the direction of aeronautical research.

THE fact remained, however, that to the pilot the aeroplane was never even remotely a rigid body, for he himself, as part of it, was continually operating its controls and guiding it to his will. A highly stable aeroplane was rather a nuisance to him, for he did not wish to rely on a self-willed machine, but on himself. The mathematicians, recognising the fallibility of the pilot and consequently tending to ignore him as a control, wished to depend rather on the machine. In the last resort it was the multiplicity of accidents on landing, that is, at low speeds of flight, that stimulated a searching and critical analysis into the aerodynamics of flight under these conditions and into the natural and sometimes disastrous responses of the pilot himself to rolls and dives. As Prof. Jones shows in his lecture, these have served to illuminate the whole problem of stability and control, to expose their respective limitations and to indicate that the final solution must partake of both factors. Incidentally, Prof. Jones's lecture illustrates two other points. In the first place, it demonstrates the extent to which experimental finish has been procured in the study of an intricate scientific problem under conditions of operation infinitely more difficult than those normally attendant in a laboratory experiment; and in the second place, it has brought out that the aeroplane industry, principally in the person of Mr. Handley Page, has played no small part in the elucidation and solution of these scientific problems.

THE Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire has undertaken a great and important work, and the inroads which have been made in recent years upon the wild stock of many British colonies and dependencies show that it has entered the field none too soon. It is a commonplace that the spread of

civilisation, with its breaking in of wild territory, felling of forests, and draining of marshes, uproots and decimates the aboriginal fauna, and it is as patent that destruction even more rapid may follow upon unrestrained slaughter in the name of sport or commercial ventures. Even where laws are made to restrain these activities within reasonable bounds, and in almost all parts of the British Empire such laws now exist, it is difficult without a prohibitively large staff of wardens to enforce the law. Consequently, in many regions, of land and sea, destruction moves ahead of the natural replenishment of the stock, towards the inevitable goal of extermination. The Society properly accepts the view that the progress of civilisation cannot be stayed, and that the legitimate interests of sport must be safeguarded. It wisely concentrates its efforts, therefore, upon the sheltering of a nucleus of the wild life of any region in great reserves or national parks. An excellent pamphlet on "The Passing of Wild Life" describes the Society's point of view, and insists upon the need of public support and of immediate action in the creating of reserves. Copies of the pamphlet may be had from the Secretary of the Society, c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London.

SIR ROBERT HADFIELD, Bart., has been elected a foreign associate of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America. The announcement has a fitting complement in the award by the Iron and Steel Institute, referred to below, of the Bessemer Gold Medal to Mr. Charles Schwab, one of the leaders of the steel industry of the United States. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the Bessemer Gold Medal was awarded to Sir Robert Hadfield so long ago as 1904. Sir Robert's latest honour brings him into distinguished company. The National Academy of Sciences held its first scientific meeting in 1864, and immediately took advantage of a by-law permitting the election at any one meeting of not more than ten foreign associates, by electing this number; the names included Faraday and Brewster. Since that time, the National Academy has grown steadily in importance and in numbers. The membership roll has now increased to more than two hundred, but the list of foreign associates is less than twenty. Sir Robert's election brings the number of British men of science on this roll of honour up to twelve; it includes the two living past-presidents and present president of the Royal Society. The last British worker to be elected was Sir Frank Dyson, Astronomer Royal (1926).

ON May 3, at the annual general meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, the Bessemer Gold Medal was presented to Mr. Charles Schwab, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Mr. Schwab was born in Williamsburg, Blair County, Pa., on Feb. 18, 1862, and started his distinguished career in the Edgar Thomson Steelworks of the Carnegie Company by driving stakes at a dollar a

day. By his own energy and ability he rose in seven years to be chief of the Engineering Department of the Carnegie Company. The great Homestead Steelworks plant, designed by him, and erected under his supervision, was arranged to be a practically continuous mill, so that the raw materials went in at one end and the finished products came out at the other. In 1896 he was made a member of the board of managers of the Carnegie Companies, and in the following year was elected as its president. The problem in the United States at that time was the manufacture of more steel, better steel, and more rapid production. In this, Mr. Schwab achieved the best practical results. Smaller concerns were combined until the Company attained an impregnable position in relation to raw materials, modern equipment, and skilful management. Further commercial development on economic lines was made possible by a fusion of interests between the larger companies, and the United States Steel Corporation came into being with Mr. Schwab as president. Mr. Schwab resigned this post after three years and obtained a controlling interest in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, of which he is now chairman of the board of directors. The Bethlehem plant at that time was largely engaged in the manufacture of munitions. Under the control of Mr. Schwab it has become one of the best steel works in the world, and at the present time the manufacture of munitions takes up less than 5 per cent. of the productive capacity of the plant.

THE annual May Lecture was delivered before the Institute of Metals in London on May 8 by Prof. C. H. Desch on "The Chemical Properties of Crystals." Prof. Desch discussed the various ways in which atoms may be held together in a crystal: by the simple exchange or sharing of electrons, or by residual forces. In rock salt the molecule has disappeared, but there are many substances built up of molecules in the solid as well as in the liquid state. In a few simple cases it has been found possible to calculate the forces of attraction in a particular face of a crystal, and in that way the differing chemical properties of different faces can be explained. Such differences account for the varying habit of crystals of the same substance grown under different conditions. When a metal is attacked by an acid, distinct 'etch-figures' are produced, and the shape of these must be intimately related to the internal structure of the metal crystals. The figures vary in the most curious way when the solvent is changed, as is shown by large single crystals of copper. The compounds of metals with one another have puzzled chemists, as they do not follow the ordinary rules of valency, and have many anomalous properties. The modern view of the constitution of the atom makes it possible to explain them, and the relations which have been found between the forces of cohesion and of chemical affinity make it likely that there is a gradual transition from the simplest solid compounds, such as salts, through intermetallic and other compounds, to solid solutions, which are regarded as mixtures. The chemical properties of crystals are most easily illus-

trated by substances which do not consist of closely packed atoms, but have an open structure, such as graphite. Looseness of structure is also important for diffusion in solids, on which many technical processes depend.

DR. F. H. G. VAN LOON, formerly professor of psychiatry and neurology in the Medical School of Batavia, read a paper on "Primitive Instinctive Reactions in Pathological and Normal Malay Life," at a meeting of the Eugenics Society held on May 4. Dr. Van Loon illustrated his paper by a kinematograph film of a case of latak, the curious Malay insanity in which the patient copies any movements made in front of her. The problem with which Dr. Van Loon dealt is of much wider interest. He has been studying mental differences in race, not through the well-known avenue of mental tests, but by means of the insane behaviour shown when the normal intelligence and control are thrown out of gear by disease. He compared amok and latak, for example, with manifestations of insanity such as those against which legislation has been enacted in England to allow a judge to prevent undue litigation by an insane person who is frequently bringing cases into court. Clearly there is a wide distinction between such 'reasoning' madness and a more primitive and animal-like reaction, for running amok corresponds very definitely to the behaviour of some animals acting under the instinct of extreme fear; the hallucinations which are the first symptoms of amok are such as to induce terror. He also showed that these primitive and animal-like instincts come out in the white races when acting as a group. Mob psychology brings the group down to the primitive instincts which are rarely observed in the white individual; and a European or American mob, when it 'sees red'—virtually goes mad—behaves with all the primitive and brutal barbarity shown in the insane patients of primitive races. The obvious conclusion is that fundamental differences of race are of a hereditary nature.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting was held, by permission of the Royal Society of Medicine, at 1 Wimpole Street, on May 2, for the purpose of furthering a scheme for founding in Oxford a science museum of instruments and exhibits to illustrate the history of science and medicine. Sir Humphry Rolleston, in taking the chair, spoke of the new life given to the famous museum of Elias Ashmole at Oxford by the splendid gift of the Lewis Evans historical collection. After referring to the whole-hearted support given to the scheme by the late Sir William Osler, he invited Dr. R. T. Gunther, to whose energy and enthusiasm is due the fact that the project is assuming practical shape, to give an account of ways and means.

DR. GUNTHER remarked that Ashmole's Museum, opened in 1683, is the oldest natural history museum in Great Britain. The building was originally devoted partly to the exhibition of specimens and partly to the meetings of the Oxford Philosophical Society. The ground floor was furnished as the oldest public

chemical laboratory in the country. The upper floor has now been recovered as a museum, but the remainder should surely be restored to something more resembling its original purpose than its present use as a book store. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Knobel speaking for astronomy, Dr. Calman for zoology, Prof. Gibson for pharmacology, Sir G. Fordham for cartography, and Prof. Boycott for medicine. Three resolutions in favour of establishing such a museum in the Old Ashmolean building, which already houses the Lewis Evans Collection and valuable supplementary exhibits, were carried unanimously. A further resolution, "That this meeting approves the formation of a society of 'Friends of the Old Ashmolean' for the purposes of assisting in the restoration of the Old Ashmolean building as a public *Ashmolean Museum of the History of Science* (comparable to the *Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology*), and for providing by means of annual subscriptions an income for the purchase of desirable objects of scientific interest for the Lewis Evans Collection," proposed by Sir D'Arcy Power and seconded by Dr. F. A. Dixey, was also carried unanimously.

ON May 4 the annual Romanes Lecture was delivered at Oxford to a large assembly by Prof. D. M. S. Watson, on "Palæontology and the Origin of Man." Prof. Watson pointed out that the minor periods of geological time are determined by palæontological remains. The changes produced by evolution tend generally to greater efficiency in relation to the mode of life. But though the general course of succession in any given group is often beyond question, the actual line of descent remains frequently in doubt. Pithecanthropus had bony superciliary ridges and a very small brain; Piltdown man (*Eoanthropus*) had an ape-like lower jaw, but slight brow-ridges; the brain was still small. The Heidelberg jaw was man-like. Neanderthal man had strongly developed ridges, and so had the Rhodesian skull, though it differed in other respects. The course of human evolution is thus uncertain. Prof. Watson said that *Dryopithecus* is probably in the line of human ancestry, but evolution has doubtless proceeded on greatly divergent lines. Many of these have depended on mental development, that is, on the arrangement of molecules in the nervous system; and so have transcended the province of the palæontologist, whose business is only with the obvious morphological facts.

MR. ROLLO APPEYARD gives a complete account, in the *Electrical Review* for April 27, of the Penzance cable station of the Western Union Telegraph Co. This is the first time that a full description has been published of a submarine cable station fully equipped with modern types of amplifying and repeating apparatus. It is of great interest at the present time in connexion with the competition between radio and cable companies. The main cables of the Western Union Telegraph Co. are divided into two groups, one ending in Valentia and the other at Penzance. The introduction of cables sheathed with permalloy

has enormously increased the speed of working. Every cable in the Company's Atlantic system is a link in one of nine through routes. All the manual work of the cables is done at terminal stations such as London or Liverpool and New York or Boston. The whole of the intermediate relaying is now automatic. There is no possibility of accumulation of traffic anywhere except at the terminal stations. The introduction of through working has greatly increased the accuracy and speed of transmission. The limit of manual working used to be about 150 letters per minute. Now a loaded cable having four channels works normally at 1300 letters per minute with much higher accuracy. It is interesting to remember that progress in cable design began by reducing the electrostatic capacity. The loading of cables with induction coils was then suggested, and finally the discovery of permalloy made uniform loading possible. At the present moment the Company is experimenting with modified loading to see if duplex working, which would double the speed, is possible. Unfortunately, trans-Atlantic telephony by submarine cable is not yet in sight.

DR. W. R. BROWNE, assistant professor in the Department of Geology and Physical Geography of the University of Sydney, has been elected president of the Linnean Society of New South Wales.

THE George Darwin Lecture will be delivered by Mr. W. H. Wright, of the Lick Observatory, at the ordinary meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society on June 8. The subject of the lecture will be "The Photography of Planets."

SIR FRANK DYSON, Astronomer Royal, will deliver his presidential address to the Institute of Physics at 4.30 P.M. on May 15, taking as his subject "Physics in Astronomy." The address will be given in the rooms of the Institute at 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.

THE following have been elected honorary members of the Institution of Civil Engineers: His Royal Highness The Duke of York, Sir Alexander B. W. Kennedy, the Right Hon. H. P. Macmillan (Lord Advocate of Scotland), Mr. Samuel Rea, (Pennsylvania, U.S.A.), Sir Ernest Rutherford, and the Right Hon. Lord Wemyss.

THE Linnean Gold Medal for 1928 has been awarded by the Linnean Society to Dr. Edmund Beecher Wilson, Da Costa professor of zoology in Columbia University, New York, and a distinguished worker in the fields of animal embryology and cytology. Prof. Wilson's early work dealt with descriptive embryology; in the 'nineties, he took a great part in founding the new science of experimental embryology, and many of his experiments, especially those on *Amphioxus*, *Nereis*, *Patella*, and *Dentalium*, remain classical. He is known to a world-wide circle as the author of that admirable text-book "The Cell in Development and Heredity." First published in 1896, a greatly enlarged third edition appeared in 1925 (reviewed in these columns on May 9, 1925,

p. 669). It is a model of what a text-book should be—encyclopaedic, trustworthy, and judicial—and shows the hand of a master.

PROF. G. W. RITCHEY will deliver the Thomas Young Oration to the Optical Society on Wednesday, May 16. The subject of his address will be "The Modern Reflecting Telescope." Prof. Ritchey will give an account of his experience in making and using the great telescopes of Yerkes and Mount Wilson Observatories, and of the new cellular mirrors. The meeting will be held at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, commencing at 7.30 p.m., and will be open to all who are interested in this subject. Tickets will not be required.

THE Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers has made the following awards in respect of papers read and discussed at the ordinary meetings during the session 1927-28:—Telford Gold Medals to Dr. Oscar Faber (London) and Mr. G. L. Watson (Newark, New Jersey). Telford Premiums to Prof. John Goodman (Skipton); Mr. James Williamson (Wallington); Mr. R. M. Wynne-Edwards (Vancouver); and jointly to Mr. F. C. Vokes (Birmingham) and Mr. C. B. Townend (Birmingham).

THE Rockefeller Medical Fellowships for the academic year 1928-29 will shortly be awarded by the Medical Research Council, and applications should be lodged with the Council not later than June 1, 1928. These Fellowships are provided from a fund with which the Medical Research Council has been entrusted by the Rockefeller Foundation. Fellowships are awarded by the Council, in accordance with the desire of the Foundation, to graduates who have had some training in research work in the primary sciences of medicine or in clinical medicine or surgery, and are likely to profit by a period of work at a university or other chosen centre in the United States before taking up positions for higher teaching or research in the British Isles. A Fellowship will have the value of not less than £350 a year for a single fellow, with extra allowance for a married fellow, payable monthly in advance. Travelling expenses and some other allowances will be made in addition. Full particulars and forms of application are obtainable from the Secretary, Medical Research Council, 15 York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Royal Institution, held on May 1, the annual report of the committee of visitors for the year 1927, testifying to the continued prosperity and efficient management of the Institution, was read and adopted. The report of the Davy Faraday Research Laboratory committee was also read. The following were unanimously elected as officers for the ensuing year:—*President*, The Duke of Northumberland; *Treasurer*, Sir Arthur Keith; *Secretary*, Sir Robert Robertson. *Managers*, Lord Blanesburgh, Sir James Crichton-Browne, Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce, Mr. A. Carpmael, Prof. F. G. Donnan, Sir James Dundas-Grant, Viscount Falmouth, Sir Robert Hadfield, Mr. J. S. Highfield, Mr. W. E. L. Johnston, Sir Henry Lyons, Mr. C. H. Merz, Mr.

S. W. A. Noble, Sir Richard Paget, and Dr. G. C. Simpson. *Visitors*, Prof. E. N. da C. Andrade, Mr. A. Glegg, Commdr. A. C. Goolden, Mr. W. Vaux Graham, Mr. K. R. Hay, Sir Lawrence Jones, Dr. V. W. Low, Mr. W. Macnab, Mr. E. S. Mond, Dr. W. A. Milligan, Dr. C. C. Paterson, Dr. E. H. Rayner, Mr. H. M. Ross, Mr. S. Skinner and Mr. W. J. Tennant.

A LARGE earthquake was recorded at Kew Observatory on May 2 at 21 hr. 59 min. 42 sec. G.M.T. The epicentre is estimated to have been 1620 miles away and probably in the Grecian Archipelago. The intensity of the disturbance was about one-half of that produced by the earthquake which occurred in the same region on Mar. 31 and caused destruction at Smyrna.

A NEW enterprise on the part of the Ordnance Survey is announced in *Geography* (Spring 1918), which consists in the reproduction of one-inch maps of the country originally published 1801-1830. The series which the survey is prepared to reprint covers England south of a line through Chelmsford, St. Albans, Oxford, and Stroud, and certain other sheets, including the Humber, Lincolnshire, the Wash, Pembrokeshire, and the Gower area. In most cases four sheets cover a county. If the demand justifies the printing of an edition of 100 or more copies of each sheet, the price will be 5s. a sheet. These maps should prove valuable to students of geography and economic history.

It is announced in *Science* that Dr. Henry Augustus Pilsbry, chief of the Department of Mollusca at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, has been awarded the Academy's Joseph Leidy Memorial Award for 1928 "in recognition of his researches on the phylogeny of the terrestrial mollusca, in which field he is universally regarded as a leading authority, and for his work on the classification of the Cirripedia which constitutes the most notable contribution to the subject in recent years." The award consists of a bronze medal and honorarium, given once in three years for outstanding work in the natural sciences. It was founded in 1923, and its first recipient, in 1925, was Dr. H. S. Jennings, of the Johns Hopkins University.

SIR JOHN ROSE BRADFORD contributes to the May issue of the *Nineteenth Century and After* an article on William Harvey, in which he gives an interesting account of the discovery of the circulation of the blood, of the state of medical knowledge at the time, and of Harvey's connexion with the Royal College of Physicians, London. In the coming week, the Royal College of Physicians will celebrate the tercentenary of the appearance of Harvey's "Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis," which was published at Frankfurt in the spring of 1628 when its author was fifty years of age (see also NATURE, Mar. 31, p. 507).

THE twenty-third International Congress of Americanists will be held in New York City during

the week beginning Sept. 17 next. An organising committee has been formed, of which Dr. Franz Boas is chairman, and Mr. P. E. Goddard, of the American Museum of Natural History, is secretary. The Congress will be divided into six sections, dealing with the ethnology of America, the archaeology of America, the origin, distribution, and ethnography of the American Indian, native languages, the discovery and early history of America, and finally, geographical and geological questions with special reference to human activities. The titles of papers and abstracts for submission to the Congress should be in the hands of the secretary not later than June 1.

IN spite of the advances in medical knowledge and practice, maternal mortality has continued at a high level, and has shown little tendency to decline. The subject is engaging the concern of the Ministry of Health, and in a circular (No. 517) issued in 1924, the attention of local authorities was directed to the importance of providing facilities for assistance in the diagnosis of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, and for the treatment of patients who are unable to secure adequate treatment for themselves. In a further circular (No. 888) recently issued, the Minister of Health again directs attention to these necessary services, and expresses the hope that in all areas all maternal deaths will be investigated by a competent and experienced medical officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments, on or before the dates mentioned:—A Paterson research scholar in the Cardiographic Department of the London Hospital—The House Governor, London Hospital, E.1 (May 15). A professor of philosophy in the Egyptian University, Cairo—The Director, Egyptian Educational Office, 39 Victoria Street, S.W.1 (May 22). An assistant lecturer in zoology and geology in the University College, Southampton—The Registrar, University College, Southampton (May 28). Research chemists at research establishments of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research—The Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 16 Old Queen Street, S.W.1 (May 28). A student probationer (zoologist, botanist, or physiologist) at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Plymouth—The Director, Marine Biological Laboratory, Plymouth (May 30). The Grote chair of philosophy of mind and logic at University College, London—The Academic Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.7 (June 14). The Sir William Dunn chair of pathology at Guy's Hospital Medical School—The Academic Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.7 (June 15). A temporary reader in organic chemistry in the University of Dacca, East Bengal—The Registrar, University of Dacca, East Bengal (June 26). An assistant lecturer in chemistry at the Battersea Polytechnic—The Principal, Battersea Polytechnic, S.W.11.

Our Astronomical Column.

BRIGHT METEOR FROM HALLEY'S COMET.—On the morning of May 6, at 1 h. 40 m. G.M.T., a meteor quite equal to Jupiter was seen by two observers at Bristol, and the flight was recorded from $317^{\circ} - 1^{\circ}$ to $187^{\circ} + 10^{\circ}$, which is equal to about 125 degrees. Such a lengthy course is very seldom recorded for a meteor of any kind. The path recorded shows the radiant was probably at $337^{\circ} - 4^{\circ}$ and from the position computed for meteors from Halley's comet (May 4). There is little doubt, therefore, that this small fireball was a particle from the famous Halley's comet. Though the full moon was shining strongly at the moment the object appeared, the latter presented a fine spectacle as it occupied five seconds in its transit and threw off a bright trail of sparks. As viewed at more southern stations and from the English Channel, the meteor must have been a very conspicuous object, and it is hoped that some additional observations of its path will come to hand. This shower, discovered by Tupman in 1869-70, is specially interesting from its association with Halley's comet.

COMETARY SPECTRA.—Mr. N. T. Bobrovnikoff has recently published several papers on this subject (*Astro. Jour.*, October and December 1927; *Pop. Astr.*, January 1928). Halley's comet showed marked changes of type during the apparition; when near the sun reflected sunlight predominated; at distance 1.2 from the sun, the violet type of spectrum due to inherent light predominated. A sudden change happened on May 24; the bands of CN IV disappeared, those of C+H became much weaker, those of C IV somewhat weaker. Barnard at the same time noted a swelling up of the nucleus. A note is made of the tendency of the head of this comet to repeat its

behaviour at successive returns; many of the drawings made by Bessel in 1835 resembled phases seen in 1910; bright jets from the nucleus were also drawn in 1682 and 1759.

The comet Pons-Winnecke last summer exhibited the violet type of spectrum, which could be traced as far into the ultra-violet as in the case of Altair, which was in the same region of the sky. The bright knots of the spectrum of the head indicated the following diameters: C+H, 5000 km.; CN IV, 3600 km.; C IV, 3000 km.; continuous spectrum, 2000 km. A change in the spectrum occurred between June 10 and 19, CN IV being first brighter, then fainter than C+H. This was one of the first comets to be examined spectroscopically, by C. Wolf in 1869; he noted the three bands of the Swan spectrum.

THE EINSTEIN DEFLEXION OF LIGHT IN THE ECLIPSE OF SEPTEMBER 1922.—*Lick Observ. Bull.*, No. 397, contains the full discussion, by Prof. W. W. Campbell and R. J. Trumpler, of the photographic investigation undertaken in West Australia. The diagram gives very convincing evidence of the closeness with which the observed deflexions of star-places agree with those calculated on Einstein's law. A discussion follows as to the possible effect of abnormal terrestrial refraction owing to the fall of temperature during totality; it is convincingly shown that the effect would be very small compared with the observed shift. It is also shown that Courvoisier's yearly refraction could not be traced and was apparently not present. It may be pointed out that as some people are still unconvinced by the evidence, the Einstein effect is to be further investigated at next year's eclipse in Sumatra by Dr. Jackson and Mr. Melotte.