

the first X-ray photograph of the human thorax in a living subject (1899; later frequently improved), and the first successful attempt at X-ray cinematography of the movements of the human stomach (1909). Jointly with Rieder, Rosenthal was editor of the first "Lehrbuch der Röntgenkunde" (first edition, 1913; second edition 1924).

In later years, Rosenthal took an active interest in the development of the Deutsches Museum in Munich, especially in its Department of Radiology, an activity which found its official recognition on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Museum, in 1928, when he was awarded the "Goldene Ring" of the Museum. A popular lecture, given in the Museum, entitled "Das Jahrhundert der Strahlen", appeared as a pamphlet in 1930.

WE regret to announce the following deaths

Sir Henry Fowler, K.B.E., formerly chief mechanical engineer of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, on October 16, aged sixty-eight years.

Dr. Willis R. Gregg, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, known for his work in aeronautical meteorology, on September 14, aged fifty-eight years.

Dr. Thomas C. Hebb, professor of physics in the University of British Columbia, on August 13, aged fifty-nine years.

Prof. Maurice d'Ocagne, 'free member' of the Paris Academy of Sciences, known for his work on the application of geometrical methods to the calculus, and author of the "Traité de Nomographie" (1919), on September 23, aged seventy-six years.

News and Views

Sir Daniel Hall K.C.B., F.R.S.

THE impending retirement of Sir Daniel Hall from the directorship of the John Innes Horticultural Institution will presumably close his very long connexion with agricultural administration and research. From the time when he was the first principal of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, and throughout his directorship of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, his tenure of office as principal scientific adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and lately as director of the John Innes Institution, Sir Daniel has impressed all by his knowledge, his sound judgment and tact, and not least by his great ability as a writer and speaker. Like the late Lord Ernle, and his successor at Rothamsted, Sir Daniel excels in the art of exposition, and British scientific agriculture has indeed been fortunate in commanding the services of men of this type. Now that he has passed the stage when, in the pursuit of duty, it is no longer necessary to "rise earlier than virtue and go to bed later than vice", we hope that Sir Daniel will find occasion to continue his great interest in the social contacts of science; but no one will grudge him time to devote to oriental art and other "digressions of a man of science". Science needs men like him who can write and speak, as well as think and do, in order that its voice may be heard amidst the disharmonies of a world torn by political turmoil and social strife.

International Study of African Problems

THE Volta Foundation Congress, which met in Rome at the beginning of October under the auspices of the Italian Royal Academy for the discussion of questions relating to Africa, was attended by delegates from fourteen European countries, including representatives of Great Britain and Germany. The delegates appear from the reports of the proceedings to have appreciated to the full both the joint responsibility of the nations of Europe for the future

development of Africa, which was stressed by Prof. Orestano in his address at the opening of the Congress, and the desirability of international co-operation on a broad basis in the study of conditions which is a necessary preliminary in the approach to the problems, upon the solution of which advancement of Africa and her peoples must depend. Among the topics discussed on these lines were such matters as tropical diseases, native education, European settlement, anthropological studies, communications, and the like. In view of the attitude of the delegates on these matters, it is not surprising that in the final session strong expression was given to the opinion that some permanent organization should be formed for the promotion of international co-operation in further inquiry; while it was also urged that nations other than those at present interested directly in Africa, should be invited to participate in the interests of civilization at large. While any proposal is welcome which aims at promoting study of the problems of Africa as a whole, and seeks to attract collaboration from as wide a field as possible, it may not be out of place to recall that there are already in existence international organizations, which in certain fields are doing excellent work, and are capable of ready extension, were funds available. It would, however, be premature to offer comment before the present proposal takes more definite shape.

Boundaries for University Teachers

ANY action which affects the positions of members of scientific staffs of universities or similar institutions concerned with the promotion of natural knowledge, or restricts fields of research, or is in conflict with the spirit of internationalism in science, commands the attention of scientific workers everywhere. It is on this account, and as an indication of the restrictions imposed upon the movements of university teachers by State authority, that we print the following