

One of the most popular exhibits in the hall is a very realistic ship's bridge carrying the wheelhouse and chartroom of a cargo liner. Practically all the navigating instruments found on such a vessel, including the gyro-compass, the echo depth-sounder and the wireless direction-finder are arranged so far as possible to simulate working conditions. The visitor is able to handle these instruments and to have their principles explained to him by the 'captain', the 'chief officer' or the 'quartermaster'. Elsewhere in the hall the principles underlying some of these instruments are demonstrated in other ways. In this section also there is a fascinating display illustrating a cathode ray direction-finder which gives the bearings of a distant station instantaneously.

Another exhibit which is proving very popular is the wireless office of a British destroyer manned by naval ratings.

The large mural, 1,500 ft. square, over the exit of the hall is a striking example of the industrial co-operation which has made the exhibits possible. On this mural are displayed silhouettes of every vessel of more than 100 tons gross launched from British yards last year; they include liners, tanker vessels and smaller craft, besides warships of every description. Some four hundred ships, of capital value £46,000,000, are represented according to the town in which they were built. Every ship-building firm in the country has contributed to this remarkable feature by supplying silhouettes of the ships built in its yards.

Obituary Notices

Colonel Marcuswell Maxwell

COLONEL MARCUSWELL MAXWELL, who died suddenly in a Nairobi nursing home on April 21, was one of the most successful photographers of wild life in East Africa, his photographs of lions, elephants, giraffes, rhinoceroses and other big game being some of the best ever taken, while his photographic studies of the eastern gorilla have never been surpassed. He shared with his namesake, Marius Maxwell, the distinction of being not only a photographer but also a photographic artist in that nearly every exposure he made was a picture.

Maxwell's photographs of East African big game have from time to time appeared in the pages of *The Times* and were published in book form, in two volumes, by *The Times* in 1930. One of these volumes, entitled "Elephants and Other Big Game Studies", contains eleven magnificent photographs of the African elephant, the majority of which were taken at close quarters. These are followed by photographs of black rhinoceros, waterbuck, hunting dogs, hyaenas, impala, eland, zebra, giraffe, wildebeest and vultures. The other volume, entitled "Big Game Photographs", commences with a series of photographs of the well-known Serengeti lions, among them some of the most amazing close-ups of these large carnivora that have ever been secured. There is also an interesting study of a lion climbing a tree, showing that these animals do occasionally exhibit arboreal habits. In this volume, there are also photographs of a rhinoceros accompanied by tick-birds, giraffes in the open, a wonderful study of buffaloes in cover, two wart-hogs at home and a general view of waterbuck at a water-hole.

It is a sad coincidence that death should have overtaken both Marcuswell and Marius Maxwell, two of our most prominent animals photographers. They were not related, but their names and photographic work being so similar frequently led to confusion

between the two. This was accentuated by the fact that, in addition to both photographing wild life in Kenya Colony, they both visited the Birunga range of volcanoes in the eastern Belgian Congo in the hopes of photographing the eastern gorilla. Here Marcuswell was more successful than Marius, the latter encountering abnormally bad climatic conditions even for these equatorial forests. Some of Marcuswell Maxwell's photographs of gorillas will never be bettered; he had the good fortune to come up close to an old male gorilla and his family, and without very much interference from the ground vegetation was able to take some excellent pictures.

Zoological science, naturalists and sportsmen have lost a very ardent worker in the death of Marcuswell Maxwell, and he leaves a blank which will be very difficult to fill.

GUY DOLLMAN.

Prof. J. E. Johansson

PROF. J. E. JOHANSSON, of Stockholm, died on March 31, at seventy-six years of age. Johansson was professor of physiology at the Caroline Institute in Stockholm from 1901 until 1927. His first degree was in physics and mathematics. He then studied physiology with Holmgren in Uppsala, and in 1889 he worked with Ludwig in Leipzig. In 1890 he was awarded his M.D. degree for a thesis on the splanchnic nerves and was appointed reader in Tigerstedt's laboratory at Stockholm. From 1890 until 1908, he carried out his well-known researches on metabolism, particularly in connexion with muscular exercise. From 1908 onwards, however, his spare time was chiefly occupied with various activities on behalf of the Swedish Government. He was chairman also (until 1926) of the Medical Nobel Committee, and the high standard which he maintained gave him an enormous amount of work in studying the claims of persons proposed for the Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine.