Yale '32, Congregational minister, and Sarah Hayward (Torrey) Eddy, a graduate and teacher of mathematics at Mt. Holyoke Seminary.

Dr. Eddy graduated from Yale A.B. '67, Ph.B. '68, A.M. '70, Hon. Sc.D. 1912; Cornell, C.E. '70, Ph.D. '72; and Centre College (Ky.) LL.D. He also studied at the University of Berlin and at the Sorbonne, Paris. He was instructor in Latin and mathematics at the University of Tennessee, 1868-9; assistant professor of mathematics and civil engineering, Cornell, 1869-73; adjutor professor mathematics, Princeton, 1873-4; professor of mathematics and astronomy and civil engineering, 1874-90, and dean of the academic faculty, 1874-7, at the University of Cincinnati, and was its president-elect in 1890. The following year he went to Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana, as its president and remained there until 1894, when he resigned and went to the University of Minnesota as professor of engineering and mechanics, in the College of Engineering. In 1906 he was elected dean of the Graduate School, which position he held until his retirement from university work in 1912 as professor and dean emeritus.

After his retirement from teaching at 68 years of age, Dr. Eddy formed an association with Mr. C. A. P. Turner, consulting engineer, of Minneapolis, and spent several happy years in mathematical researches concerning the properties and stresses in reinforced concrete floor slabs, the results of which he published in collaboration with Mr. Turner. Dr. Eddy was one of the first to take up the subject of graphical statics and in 1878 he published his well-known "Researches in Graphical Statics"; this was followed in 1879 by a treatise on "Thermodynamics"; previously to this he had published a mathematical text on "Analytical Geometry."

Dr. Eddy was a member of numerous scientific societies of varied interest, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was one of the vice-presidents in 1884; the American Philosophical Society, the American Mathematical Society, the American Physical Society, and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, of which he was an honored past president. He was a man of versatile attainments, as shown by his many valuable contributions to the various societies to which he belonged.

Dr. Eddy was a man of quiet, scholarly tastes, genial in his intercourse and always an inspiration to his associates. He was married in 1870 to Sebella Elizabeth Taylor, of New Haven, Conn., who died on September 5, 1921, only three months prior to the death of her husband. The surviving children are: Horace T. Eddy, Omaha; Mrs. Charles F. Keyes, Minneapolis; Mrs. Clive Hastings, Atchison, Kan.; Mrs. Charles H. Patek, Minneapolis, and Mrs. J. B. Frear, Buffalo, N. Y.

The faculty of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota has placed on its records the following tribute:

Henry Turner Eddy, Ph.D., LL.D., died on December 11, 1921, at the age of 77 years. In his death the faculty of the University has lost one of its most eminent and honored members.

As professor of mathematics and mechanics from 1894 to 1905, as the first dean of the Graduate School from 1906 to 1912, and as professor emeritus since 1912, Dr. Eddy was a distinguished associate whom the faculty was proud to own as a colleague. His ability as a mathematician won him an international reputation and his high general scholarship and Christian character endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He was an educator of the highest type, an inspiration to his students and intimate associates, and a wise, sympathetic counsellor in the faculty conferences.

This faculty would express its heartfelt sympathy with the family, in the faith that God has given the departed a rich reward; and the assurance that it cherishes the memory of a noble life that has left a precious and imperishable heritage.

J. J. F.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE STERLING HALL OF MEDICINE OF YALE UNIVERSITY

THE Yale Corporation and the Sterling Trustees will appropriate from the Sterling funds the amount of $1,320,000 for the erection of a new and modern building to be known as the Sterling Hall of Medicine. With this

purpose in view the university has recently acquired most of the city block bounded by Cedar, Broad, Palmer and Rose streets where the dispensary now stands, opposite the New Haven Hospital.

The Sterling Hall of Medicine will have a central entrance and building at the corner of Broad and Cedar streets containing a library of approximately 12,000 volumes, an amphitheater with a seating capacity of about 250, the administrative offices of the dean and registrar, a room for faculty use, students' common room, and on the third and fourth floors single rooms and suites for unmarried instructors in the pre-clinical subjects. Extending along Broad street a wing will provide space and laboratories on the first and second floors for the department of physical physiology, with like provision on the third and fourth floors for the department of pharmacology and toxicology. A similar wing facing the Brady Laboratory and the administration building of the New Haven Hospital on Cedar street will provide on the first and second floors space for the department of chemical physiology, the two upper floors being given over to laboratory space for anatomy. Beyond the central structure will be an animal house where various types of domestic animals will be kept for experimentation and observation, these being available for all departments of the university located in the vicinity of the hospital. The power house, designed on the unit basis with stack and bunkers of sufficient capacity for future requirements of the hospital and the school, will be situated at the corner opposite to the central building.

Day & Klauder, of Philadelphia, are the architects of the Sterling Hall of Medicine. One of the features of this building will be the provision for future expansion as the needs of the School of Medicine require and its finances permit. This means the ultimate completion of the quadrangle.

One of the features of the expansion of the Yale School of Medicine has been its closer affiliation with the New Haven Hospital and the Dispensary. In addition the finances of the hospital have been placed on a stronger footing and the physical rehabilitation has been begun.

Placing the faculty of the Medical School on a university basis of full time organization in the clinical service has been an important step in the consolidation of the work of the Medical School and the New Haven Hospital. With the beginning of the fall term of the present year all four of the clinical departments of the School of Medicine have been placed on such a basis.

THE CROP PROTECTION INSTITUTE

THE first annual meeting of the Crop Protection Institute will be held at Rochester, N. Y., in connection with the New York Horticultural Society's meeting. A dinner will be provided on January 12 at the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Among those taking part on the program will be Professor W. C. O'Kane of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, and chairman of the board of governors of the Crop Protection Institute, who will speak on the ideals of the institute; Dr. L. R. Jones, chairman of the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council, whose theme will be the "Relation of Environment to Disease and Disease Resistance of Plants"; Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, who will speak informally on the "Need for Investigations in the Chemistry of Insecticides and Fungicides." From the standpoint of industry, Mr. G. R. Cushman, of the General Chemical Company, will speak briefly. Professor P. J. Parrott, of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, will also probably speak on "Paradichlorobenzene."

The Crop Protection Institute, which has a membership of about three hundred and fifty prominent entomologists, plant pathologists, agricultural chemists and manufacturers of insecticides and fungicides and others interested in the protection of all kinds of crops, was organized only a year ago, under the auspices of the National Research Council of Washington, D. C. The purpose of the institute is not to duplicate the work of individuals or other organizations, but to bring about closer cooperation of effort, to strengthen the weak places and develop needed investigations that are not being pursued by other agencies.