

Society of Naturalists; the Washington Academy of Sciences, and of other similar organizations.

Professor Hargitt was both a teacher and a friend to his many students. He was never content to admit that there was any difficulty in harmonizing the work of science and religion, and was ever ready to discuss these problems with students. We think of him as one of the pioneers in the teaching of the sciences at Syracuse. He has left a noble record of achievement and was fortunately able to carry on his research up to the end.

W. M. SMALLWOOD

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

AN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL BIOLOGY IN PARIS

BARON EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD, who is a member of the Institute of France, in the section of "*membres libres*," has made a gift of 30,000,000 francs (\$1,200,000) to found and support an institute of physico-chemical biology, the need of which he suggested a number of years ago. The Paris correspondent of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association writes:

The proposed institute was already represented by a committee on organization. M. Girard, laboratory director at the *École des hautes-études*, will be the administrator of the new institute, which will be under the supervision of a board composed of the organizing committee, together with a number of distinguished scientists. The institute will be erected in the school quarter, in the vicinity of the Institute Curie. An institute of mathematical physics is likewise planned, funds for which will be contributed by the same donor. The text of the document by which M. Edmond de Rothschild conveys his gift is peculiar. Its tenor is inspired by the author's personal views in regard to biology and is intended to assure the continuance of the work of Claude Bernard, who was a friend of de Rothschild. It takes account, also, of Bernard's doctrine of physico-chemical determinism in relation to the phenomena of life. De Rothschild outlines thus, in a general way, the paths to be followed by the scientists of the future institute, and excludes, in advance, microbiology from their field of research. While the good intentions of the donor have been universally applauded, the restrictions that are thus placed on scientific research have been questioned in some quarters. The object seems to have been to found, over against the Pasteur Institute (the center of microbiology), a research center for the study of biologic phenomena, together with their practical applications, solely from the physical and chemical point of view. The gift is the largest that has ever been made in France by a single individual for the creation of an institute of pure science.

THE BARTOL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

DECISION to remove the research laboratories of the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute

from their present location in Philadelphia to the campus of Swarthmore College has been made.

It was only recently announced that Dr. W. F. G. Swann, who for the last two years has been the head of the department of physics at Yale University and director of the Sloane Laboratory there, would in September become director of the Franklin Institute Laboratories.

The Franklin Institute has leased a corner of the Swarthmore campus for its new building, but there has been no merger of the institute with the college.

Dr. Howard McClenahan, secretary of the institute, states that it is expected that the laboratories will profit by association with a college community, that they will have the conveniences of the college library and that they may be able to find students who can, at times, carry on researches of an elementary character by doing part-time work.

On the other hand, the authorities of Swarthmore College expect that the proximity of the laboratories and the associations of the research men in the laboratories will prove stimulating to the scientific departments of the college and will arouse interest among the students in research in physical science.

Mechanical and electrical disturbances due to city traffic have made it difficult to work in Philadelphia with the sensitive apparatus used in the laboratories and have resulted in the decision to move.

Nine men are now carrying on research work under fellowships of the Bartol Foundation, which maintains the laboratories, but the new building will accommodate about fifteen workers, in addition to the director and his assistants. It is expected that at least ten fellows will devote their full time to research work in different directions.

Dr. McClenahan pointed out that the plans for the laboratories were distinct from plans for a scientific, technical and industrial museum, which the Franklin Institute expects to build on the Parkway in Philadelphia.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS OF THE LATE PAYNE WHITNEY

THE residuary estate of the late Payne Whitney, who died on May 25, is by his will divided into 300 parts, of which about one third are bequeathed for public purposes. It is estimated that the value of these bequests is in excess of \$20,000,000, and may be \$50,000,000. The relevant provisions of the will are as follows:

(a) I give and bequeath unto The Society of the New York Hospital, twenty-two of said shares. I give and bequeath unto Cornell University, for the maintenance and support of Cornell University Medical College, five of said shares. I give and bequeath unto the New York