anatomy was the essential foundation of every practitioner, he constantly endeavored to improve the older methods of teaching while preserving the basic principles. After Dr. Dwight's death, he raised a memorial fund—the Dwight Fund—to be used for the acquisition of specimens or other material which might be of value to the student. Later he planned and created the Dwight Room, a teaching anatomical museum situated among the dissecting rooms and therefore immediately available to the students. Always a skilled dissector, he himself supplied most of the specimens for this museum, and spent much thought and care on their arrangement and availability for study. Within the last few years he decided to use this abundant material in the preparation of an atlas of anatomy. Beautiful drawings of his dissections have been made, on which he expended years of patient care. That he was not destined to see the completion of this work must be deeply regretted. In all these activities his one idea was that of helpfulness to the student; his viewpoint was that of the teacher.

John Warren's administrative ability was early recognized. In 1903 he became the youngest member of the faculty and since then has been called upon to serve on numerous faculty committees. In 1911 President Lowell appointed him university marshall, in charge of the commencement day exercises. Many graduates will remember the dignity which his presence lent to these yearly gatherings, even though they may not realize the thought and infinite care necessary in their preparation.

During the war this same faculty for administration secured for him posts of considerable importance in the army. His interest in military matters remained after his discharge from military duty, and it is in large part due to his influence that the medical unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps now exists at Harvard.

He was always interested in historical matters, as was natural in one of his lineage, and within the last few years became a collector of old books on anatomy, a pursuit in which he was particularly happy. These volumes he added to those already in his possession, handed down from father to son in his family. This truly notable collection he has now bequeathed to this school as a memorial to five generations of Warrens.

Unfailing courtesy, straightforward simplicity and a deep loyalty to this school and to the university mark his career as a teacher. His sweetness of character was well known to his friends. He carried on worthily the tradition of service handed down by his ancestors.

J. L. BREMER,
HARVEY CUSHING,
WALTER B. CANNON,
Committee

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

THE creation of a National Institute of Health is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, and now on the Senate calendar of business to be considered during the forthcoming short session. The bill has been approved by the Senate Committee on Commerce. The report submitted by this committee recommending the enactment of the bill says:

The object of this bill is to promote the health of human beings, to improve their earning capacity, to reduce their living expenses, to increase their happiness and prolong their lives.

It seeks to prevent disease by ascertaining its cause and applying preventive measures in advance of its outbreak. It has unselfish interests to serve, and its beneficent results will enter every home in the nation.

It appreciates that disease is universal and ignores state and national lines, hence it seeks to establish in this Capital City a great national institute of health in the belief that it will become a clearing house of health for all the world.

It has received the indorsements of distinguished men of science, and of the national organizations of related scientific research.

The bill contains three distinct features.

First, the creation of a National Institute of Health in the Public Service under the administration and control of the surgeon-general, for the special purpose of pure scientific research to ascertain the cause, prevention and cure of disease affecting human beings. It does not create any new bureaus or new commissions, but utilizes existing government machinery and provides for much enlargement of the hygienic laboratory, which is merged in and made an essential part of the National Institute. It authorizes appropriation of such sums as may be adequate to carry out the provisions of the measure.

Second. It authorizes the Treasury Department to accept gifts unconditionally for study, investigation, and research in problems relating to the health of man and matters pertaining thereto, with the proviso that if gifts in the sum of a half million dollars or more are made, the name of the donor shall be attached thereto.

Third. It proposes the establishment and maintenance in the institute of a system of fellowships in scientific research in order to secure the proper scientific personnel and to encourage and aid men and women of marked proficiency to combat the diseases that menace human health.

In conclusion the committee reports:

We are disposed to feel hopeless over the time required for the solution of these intricate and difficult problems of the health of the individual. Yet the necessities of war gave us clear illustration that when researchers in the several sciences are brought together and given adequate facilities and full time for research, results can be accomplished at a speed hitherto undreamed of.

Surely we would be unfaithful to our responsibilities if we do not profit by this striking example and apply similar defenses for the battle of man with disease. Our failure to act will mean a deliberate sentence of sorrow and suffering in the homes of our constituents.

Favorable action will mean an effective start along the road which ultimately will lead to successful solution.

As an economic question, there can be no difference of opinion on the wisdom of such an investment of public funds; as a social question, none can equal it in importance.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

THE Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History held a regular meeting in New York on November 12, immediately following a luncheon given by President Henry Fairfield Osborn. The November meeting is the most important one of the year, as at this time a general report of the activities of the museum for the current year is furnished and the future progress and scope of its work, as well as the financial problems confronting it, are given.

Following a policy initiated by President Osborn a few years ago, creating committees of trustees, who should concern themselves with the different branches of science in the museum and become responsible for their development, reports of the chairmen of fifteen such committees were given. The African and Asiatic Halls and their collections, which are directed by Trustees Daniel E. Pomeroy and Junius S. Morgan, Jr., respectively, are having the preparation of their groups hastened to completion. All of the specimens for these groups have been the gifts of supporters of the museum. In the case of the African Hall, the donors are George Eastman, Daniel E. Pomeroy, the late Col. D. G. Wentz, Arthur S. Vernay and Mr. and Mrs. G. Lister Carlisle, while the groups in the South Asiatic Hall were collected by Arthur S. Vernay and Col. J. C. Faunthorpe and are the gift of Mr. Vernay.

Favorable reports were given by Mr. George F. Baker, Jr., on the development of the Morgan Hall of Minerals; on geology and geography, by Dr. A. Hamilton Rice; on the department of paleontology, by Childs Frick; of the increased interest in anthropology and archeology, by Clarence L. Hay; of the collection of nearly extinct mammals, by Madison Grant; of the progress made in the Hall of Ocean Life, by George T. Bowdoin; of insect life, by George D. Pratt; on the Hall of Fishes, by Cleveland E. Dodge; on amphibians and reptiles, by Douglas Burden; the additions to the library, by Ogden Mills; the report on education, by Felix M. Warburg. President Osborn reported that forty expeditions had been in operation during the year, thirty-two of which were privately supported. The field activities were reported and especial comment made upon the work of such as the Central Asiatic Expedition, the Roraima Expedition to British Guiana, the Vernay Expedition to Indo-China, the Whitney South Sea Expedition, the Carlisle-Clark Expedition to Africa, seven expeditions for fossils to New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Texas and Florida, the Stoll-McCracken Arctic Expedition, the Tyler-Duida Expedition to Venezuela and others.

DEDICATION OF THE ENGINEERING LABORATORY OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

THE new engineering building at Princeton University was dedicated on November 15 with ceremonies attended by delegates from more than a hundred universities and engineering schools. At the formal ceremonies Charles Z. Klauder, the architect, turned over the keys of the building to President Hibben, who accepted them in the name of the trustees. Dean Greene made an address. A luncheon was later given at Princeton Inn, at which Carlton S. Proctor, of New York, president of the Engineering Association, Dean Augustus Trowbridge, of the Princeton Graduate College, and Dean Dexter Kimball, of the Cornell Engineering School, spoke.

The cornerstone of the building was laid May 12, 1927, Dr. Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University, being the principal speaker. The cost of construction was $500,000. At the same time building operations were begun on the new chemical laboratory, which is still under construction. Although not fully completed, the engineering building was opened to classes at the beginning of this semester.

Civil engineering at Princeton was established in 1875, and graduate electrical engineering in 1889. In 1921 these were merged and enlarged into the School of Engineering, adding mechanical, chemical and mining engineering.

The engineering building has been designed in the collegiate Gothic style of the other Princeton structures. The entrance leads into a foyer, opening into the library, the conference room and the two stair halls. The library, which is finished in Gothic detail, will serve as a study hall, with reference books and current periodicals. The conference room, constructed and furnished by the Princeton Engineering Association to emphasize the factor of beauty in the equation of efficiency, is planned for meetings and informal consultations.

The building contains three wings, in which are found classrooms, drawing rooms for each class and laboratories. The north laboratory contains a high-pressure boiler and superheater, steam engines and turbine with condensers and outside cooling tower, internal combustion engines, dynamometers for testing these engines and automobiles, refrigerating apparatus, air compressors, fan blowers and transmission apparatus of the belt and gear form. The three south laboratories are devoted to electrical engineering and hydraulics. Direct and alternating current