signs of research ability among his students and when this was once detected it was most carefully nourished. Workers were attracted to him by the spell of his personality. They were admitted to his laboratory as part of the scientific family and given an independence which was limited only by the consciousness that they were harmoniously working together toward a common end.

The only dominating force in the laboratory was the intelligence and ready knowledge of its chief. Hours were spent by him in the elucidation of ways and means, more hours were spent in the meticulous preparation of statements for publication, yet in the end his claims for personal credit were extraordinarily modest. How much these years of association with Dr. Loevenhart were appreciated has been very touchingly expressed in letters written by his collaborators since his death.

Dr. Loevenhart was truly an apostle of the spirit of science, of science for its own sake and science for what it could contribute to the welfare of mankind. He was never so happy as when he could arouse or quicken the same spirit in others, and the extent to which he did so was one of his most conspicuous successes. Many of his former associates now occupy positions of responsibility in other schools, and the roster of the Pharmacological Society contains the names of ten members who have actively engaged in research in collaboration with him.

The high regard held for Dr. Loevenhart by his colleagues was shown by his position on many important committees and by the fact that he was twice made president of the Pharmacological Society. He had an enormous circle of friends, and at the dinners or smokers during any scientific gathering he could always be found surrounded by a group of them, who had gathered to listen to his witty and inspiring conversations enlivened by his inexhaustible supply of stories which always seemed to have such a pointed connection with the topic of the moment. His friends afforded one of the greatest pleasures in his life, and loyalty to a friend was one of his outstanding characteristics. The last years of his life were burdened by ill health, but they did not prepare his friends for his premature death at the age of fifty-one years. Throughout his ill health his cheerfulness never failed. Instead of diminishing his activity his illness seemed to spur him on to search more actively for means more immediately useful for the relief of the suffering of sick people. His last years were the most productive of his life, and his laboratory was one of the most active in the country.

The world at large will remember him as a scientist and a humanitarian, and a smaller group will remember him also as an inspiring teacher, but those who worked with him and played with him will remember him too as a lovable human being endowed with an indefinable charm.

H. S. GASSER

RECENT DEATHS

DR. CHARLES RANOLD MACINNES, associate professor of mathematics at Princeton University, died on September 29 at the age of fifty-three years.

DR. GEORGE F. WHITE, professor of chemical engineering in Clarkson College of Technology at Potsdam, New York, fell down a flight of stairs and was instantly killed on September 18. Dr. White for the last five years had been chemical engineer and director of the science department of Bauer and Black, of Chicago.

DR. WILLIAM FAIRFIELD MERCER met with almost instant death on July 29 at his summer home, Otto, N. Y. While Dr. Mercer was oiling his car it rolled backward crushing him underneath. Dr. Mercer had been head of the department of biology at Ohio University, Athens, since 1900.

DR. CHARLES AUGUSTUS BROWN, radiologist and founder of the Brooklyn Cancer Institute, died on September 27. He was fifty-six years old.

DR. GEORGE F. GAUMER, of Izamel, Yucatan, discoverer of several new mammals and author of a monograph of the mammals of Yucatan, died on September 2.

WALTER HEAPE, the English embryologist, died on September 10 at Tunbridge Wells at the age of seventy-four years.

THE death is announced of Dr. Richard Zsigmondy, professor of inorganic chemistry at the University of Göttingen. He was awarded the Nobel prize in 1928 in recognition of his work during the previous year in the field of colloidal research.

DR. MARIE, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, has died from botulism contracted in the course of his researches on the disease.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

IT is announced that construction will soon begin on the great memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in New York City. On September 24 the bids were opened by Colonel Frederick Stuart Greene, of the State Department of Public Works at Albany for the foundation of this structure. At a luncheon given by Dr. Osborn, chairman, to Colonel Greene and the trustees

of the memorial prior to the opening of the bids, Professor Osborn took occasion to remark that it had taken ten years of unceasing labor to bring about the start of the undertaking with an initial appropriation of $1,000,000 by the Legislature.

The memorial is to face on Central Park West, the entrance being on 79th Street. For a long time it has been planned to construct an inter-museum promenade through Central Park, connecting the east and west sides of the city, the eastern terminal to be near the Metropolitan Museum and the western terminal facing the Roosevelt Memorial. By its means visitors would be afforded direct access to either institution by a path which would be safe at all times of the day or night and would give these great institutions far more accessibility than is now possible.

The building, as planned by the architect, John Russell Pope, will be approximately 200 feet square and six stories high. Its Ionic exterior will be built of pink granite to harmonize with the material used in the museum buildings. It will adjoin the new Whitney Wing on the north, the Asiatic Wing on the south and behind it, joining it to the museum on the west, will be erected the Akeley African Hall. Flanking the entrance for a distance of half a block on either side will be a curving terraced walk, while immediately in front, against the background of the sixty-foot entrance arch, will be an equestrian statue of Roosevelt in bronze on a polished granite pedestal. This statue is in course of preparation by the sculptor, James E. Fraser.

In order to secure the plot of land for the memorial it was necessary that the City of New York cede it to the state and on July 30 the board of trustees forwarded the deed to Albany for approval by the attorney-general and on September 5 the board was informed that the title had been examined and approved.

At the same time that the bids for the Roosevelt Memorial were opened by the state authorities, the city authorities opened bids for the construction of a new Power and Service Section estimated to cost $1,050,000 and for the Akeley African Hall to cost $1,450,000. Upon the completion of the preparation of the plans, bids will be requested for the construction of the Whitney Memorial Hall which is estimated to cost $1,500,000. This will adjoin the Roosevelt Memorial on the north. These four buildings it is expected will cost $7,500,000.

THE YALE INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS

PRESIDENT JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL, of Yale University, announces that a gift of $500,000 has been received from the General Education Board for construction of the Institute of Human Relations building. This, with the sum of $1,500,000 previously given by the Rockefeller Foundation for the same purpose, provides a total of $2,000,000.

Ground has been broken this week for the building, plans for which have been completed. Every effort will be made to have it available for use at the beginning of the next academic year. Grosvenor Atterbury, of New York City, is the architect.

The institute is to be a center for research in biology and sociology. Its unique architectural features are a residential unit for the study of child development, a residential and treatment unit for the study of mental efficiency and mental diseases, modern laboratories for psychological investigations and facilities for research in sociology, including social psychology, economics and government.

The entrance is to be on Cedar Street, where the building will be joined with the Sterling Hall of Medicine. Broad Street is to be closed as far as Oak Street and a sunken garden will be created in the space now occupied by the roadway between the institute building and the Sterling Hall of Medicine.

At the spot where Broad Street, Oak Street and Davenport Avenue converge, a traffic circle 150 feet in diameter is to be formed. The approach to the human welfare group from the east will thus be impressive, with a perspective of the sunken garden, flanked by the institute and Sterling wings, affording a view of the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Pavilion and other hospital structures across Cedar Street from the institute site.

Another entrance to the institute building will be in the middle of the long Davenport Avenue wing. This section will be devoted chiefly to the work of psychology and sociology. More than 30 rooms will be provided on the first floor for social science research. The section for psychology will include shops, optical rooms, sound-proof rooms, dark rooms, projecting rooms and laboratories, containing the most modern equipment available for the measurement of stimuli and the reactions of the human brain. On the top floor of this section of the building there will be a lounge and grille opening to the east and west.

In material the institute building will be identical with recent additions to the Human Welfare group. It will be constructed of red pressed brick trimmed with gray stone, in a modified Georgian style of architecture. At the Oak Street end the building will be five stories high, but on Cedar Street only four stories, because of the sloping ground.

With the erection of the institute building another step will have been taken in the development of the Human Welfare group, the purpose of which is to correlate scientific knowledge in the study of man as a whole, from the mental and social as well as the physical point of view.