graduating from the University of Kansas, where he was elected to both Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, he went in 1891 to the University of Wyoming to take charge of the Department of Chemistry and to conduct chemical research for the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station. He continued his studies and in 1902 was awarded his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. In 1903 he became literary editor of the *Independent,* which position he held until 1921, when he became director of Science Service, then newly organized as an agency to disseminate authentic news regarding advances in the world of natural sciences.

Dr. Slosson early exhibited the ability to present clearly the facts, theories and progressive work of science in language which the non-technical reader could understand. In the early days he wrote numerous essays on scientific subjects and later became widely known as the author of such successful works as "Creative Chemistry," which doubtless has enjoyed the greatest circulation of any book of its kind, "Chats on Science," "Snapshots of Science," "Keeping up with Science," "Plots and Personalities," "Easy Lessons in Einstein" and "Sermons of a Chemist." Thousands have heard his lectures, always successful because he possessed the ability to mix a dry humor with facts which were thereby relieved of their dryness. His books displayed much of the same wit and everywhere there is evident his insatiable appetite for knowledge, his perpetual desire to know, which coupled with an excellent memory gave him a storehouse of interesting facts, from which he drew at will and upon a moment's notice those which seemed best suited for a particular occasion.

The success which has been that of Science Service has been due in large measure to the leadership which Dr. Slosson gave the enterprise. In this work he wrote and spoke extensively and yet had time to train a group which carried on much of the work of the service and which must now continue to develop that enterprise into a living memorial not only to the man who provided the fund but to its first director. To replace him, however, upon the numerous committees of which he was a member and on the advisory editorial boards where his counsel was so valuable will indeed be well-nigh impossible. The impetus he gave to the humanizing of science will not be lost and the written record he has left of his work will serve as a guiding torch for those who take up the important burden of having the public understand what the progress of science means to it.

H. E. HOWE

RECENT DEATHS

JOHN W. LIEB, senior vice-president of the New York Edison Company, a past president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, died on November 1, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Lieb was one of the early associates of Mr. Thomas A. Edison.

FRANCIS A. J. FITZGERALD, head of the Fitzgerald Laboratories, Niagara Falls, a former president of the American Electro-Chemical Society, died on October 26 at the age of fifty-nine years.

RALPH WAINWRIGHT POPE, honorary secretary of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, died on November 1 at the age of eighty-five years.

PROFESSOR LEONARD S. AUSTIN, metallurgical engineer and chemist, at one time professor in the Michigan College of Mines, died at Los Angeles on October 29. He was eighty-three years old.

HENRY DAGGETT HOOKER, for the past ten years Associate Professor of Horticulture at the University of Missouri, died on October 26, at the age of thirty-seven years.

DR. JAN METZELAAR, member of the staff of the University of Michigan Museum and state custodian of fishes, was drowned on October 4, when the boat in which he was fishing capsized. Dr. Metzelaar was thirty-seven years old.

THE death is announced of Dr. Ernest Edward Glynn, formerly Holt professor of pathology at the University of Liverpool.

DR. J. A. LEACH, the Australian ornithologist, has died at the age of fifty-nine years. Dr. Leach was one of the nine Colonial members of the British Ornithological Union and a member of the American Ornithological Union.

DR. LOUIS CAPITAN, member of the Académie de Médecine de Paris, Loubat professor of American archeology in the Collège de France and professor of prehistory in the Ecole d'Anthropologie de Paris, died in Paris on September 1.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE FLORIDA ANTHROPOID LABORATORY OF YALE UNIVERSITY

THE announcement is made by President James R. Angell that Yale University has acquired nearly 200 acres of land near Orange Park, Florida, on which it will establish a laboratory station for the breeding and scientific study of the anthropoid apes. The establishment of this station and its maintenance for the next ten years has been made possible by the gift of $500,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The general plans for the organization of the station and the site for its establishment have been approved by a committee of distinguished scientific men, including in addition to representatives of Yale, Pro-

fessor Edwin G. Conklin, of Princeton University; Dr. Milton J. Greenman, of the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia; Professor Theobald Smith, of the Rockefeller Institute; Dr. Clark Wissler, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York; Dr. H. Gideon Wells, of the University of Chicago, and Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. This group will also serve as an advisory board for the general supervision of the program of the station, which it is planned to conduct in such a manner as to make it helpful to all university and scientific agencies working in the field of its interests.

A special laboratory will be built on the Florida site for the intensive study of one or more species of the anthropoids, which include the chimpanzee, the gorilla, the orang-utan and the gibbon. According to the announcement, detailed observation will be made of the habits, social relations, life history and psychobiological development of these animals.

The station will be under the general supervision of Professor Robert M. Yerkes, who has for many years been seeking the establishment of such a station, and who began the work in comparative psychobiology at Yale University five years ago. The academic center for the activity will remain in New Haven, where it is hoped that enlarged laboratories and equipment may be obtained in proximity to the Institute of Human Relations, of which the psychobiology unit will be a part. Senior members of the staff of the unit will alternate between the Florida station and the New Haven laboratories, spending some months in each place. It is expected that the staff in Florida will consist of a director, a research associate and a few research students.

Observational field camps are planned in Africa and Malaysia. Here the anthropoids and other primates will be studied in their natural surroundings. Such work is now being conducted by Dr. H. C. Bingham, who is studying the mountain gorilla in the Belgian Congo in the heart of central Africa. It is expected that another member of the staff will shortly proceed for study and the collection of material to Kindia in French equatorial Africa, where the Pasteur laboratory is established.

The three divisions of activity in comparative psychobiology are planned to supplement each other. In the academic center at New Haven data will be assembled and studied in the light of their bearing upon problems of human conduct. At the Florida station, apes will be observed over long periods of time under carefully controlled conditions, and animals will be bred for use in the New Haven laboratories and elsewhere. In the field camps added data concerning the natural history of the same type of animal will be gathered.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE exercises which will formally open Charles James Hall, the new chemistry building at the University of New Hampshire, will take place at 10:00 o'clock on Saturday, November 9. The exercises are to be held in Murkland Auditorium.

President Edward Morgan Lewis will act as chairman of the exercises. The program is as follows:

Dr. Lester A. Pratt: "Charles James—Teacher."
Dr. Irving C. Langmuir: "Charles James—Chemist."
Dr. H. C. Knight: "Relation of Chemistry to Agriculture and Biology."
Dr. Charles L. Parsons: "The Laboratory—the Key to Progress."

After the exercises, luncheon will be served to the invited guests. The laboratory will be open for inspection during the day.

In the afternoon the regular November meeting of the Northeastern Section of the American Chemical Society will be held in Durham. The speakers will be President Irving Langmuir and Professor Worth H. Rodebush. President Langmuir's subject has not been announced. Professor Rodebush will describe researches on the magnetic properties of the rare earths and other transition metals.

James Hall is named in honor of the late Professor Charles James, formerly head of the chemistry department at the university, who attained world-wide recognition for his work in the field of rare earths.

THE DE LAMAR LECTURES AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

THE following series of De Lamar lectures in hygiene at the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University is announced for the session of 1929–30:

November 12. Park Lewis, M.D., vice-president, National Society for Prevention of Blindness, Buffalo, New York, "The Adventure of Sight-saving."
December 3. E. L. Bishop, M.D., commissioner of public health, Nashville, "Tennessee's Child Health Program."
December 17. Stewart Paton, M.D., lecturer in psychiatry, the Johns Hopkins University, "The Art of Living."
January 7. H. Gideon Wells, M.D., professor and chairman of department of pathology, director, Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute, University of Chicago, "The Relation of Heredity to Human Cancer."
January 21. A. S. Warthin, M.D., professor of pathology and director of the pathological laboratory, University of Michigan, "The Distribution of Latent Syphilis in the Population."