lems in genetic logic, which were not central to the major avenues of progress, and could be made so only by reinvestigation under the clues of anthropology and the naturalistic concept of psychology.

There is thus both in his life and work an element of detachment and estrangement. Such movements as behaviorism and psychoanalysis he regarded as obstructing the legitimate program of psychology and derogatory to its reputation.

The great majority of present-day psychologists knew him not; his name stands to them for little; his contributions carry an old-time flavor. While he can not be rated as a great psychologist—for he lacked the intensive grounding in the cognate sciences to support his major interests—he belongs to the group of stalwart pioneers whose devotion to their profession was expended wisely and well. American psychologists join in a tribute to the memory of James Mark Baldwin.

JOSEPH JASTROW

RECENT DEATHS

DR. ERNEST GALE MARTIN, professor of physiology at Stanford University since 1916, died on October 17 at the age of fifty-eight years.

GEORGE B. MORTIMER, professor of agronomy at the University of Wisconsin, died on November 18. He was fifty-two years old.

DR. CORNELIUS GODFREY COAKLEY, for twenty years professor of laryngology and otology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, died on November 22 at the age of seventy-two years.

DR. ELAM BARTHOLOMEW, curator of the Mycological Museum at Fort Hays Kansas State College, died on November 18. He was eighty-two years old.

DR. WILLEM DE SITTER, professor of astronomy at the University of Leiden, died on November 21 at the age of sixty-two years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE WAYMAN CROW HALL OF PHYSICS AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

To celebrate the formal opening of Wayman Crow Hall, the new home of the Department of Physics of Washington University, the American Physical Society meets on November 30 and December 1 on the campus. Chancellor George R. Throop will deliver a brief address on Wayman Crow, and Dr. Arthur L. Hughes, head of the department of physics, will speak on scientific research at Washington University. About 150 members of the society, including many of the foremost physicists in the country, will be present to read and discuss technical papers and to inspect the building.

The total cost of the building was $257,000 of the original gifts, from two anonymous donors, of $700,000. Of the remainder, $93,000 has been set aside as a maintenance fund and $350,000 will be used toward furthering the teaching and research work of the department. Construction of the new building on the main campus was begun during the summer of 1933, and completed last summer. Classes have been regularly held in Crow Hall this semester.

The building, which is 175 feet long and varies in width from 52 to 105 feet, forms the first unit of a proposed new engineering group for which plans were set up some time since. It is in Tudor Gothic style of architecture similar to the other buildings on the main part of the campus, and is constructed of native Missouri granite and Bedford limestone. It contains a ground or basement floor and two main floors above. On the ground floor are the research rooms for the regular staff and advanced students. On the first floor are classrooms, large and small, offices, library, etc., and on the second floor the main laboratories for the instruction of engineering and college students. There is also a sub-basement, 33 x 66 feet, artificially ventilated, for the purpose of experiments with constant temperatures and for experiments calling for freedom from earth vibration. A large tower measuring 42 x 48 feet is above the second story. This affords, through shafts to the sub-basement, opportunity for experiments with falling bodies from a considerable height.

AWARDS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

WILLIS H. CARRIER, of Newark, N. J., has been awarded the medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for 1934 "in recognition of his research and development work in air conditioning."

Mr. Carrier is chairman of the board of the Carrier Engineering Corporation, the Carrier Corporation, the Carrier Manufacturing Corporation and the Carrier Engineering Company, Ltd., London. He was born in Angola, N. Y., on November 26, 1876, and attended high school in Angola and Buffalo. He was graduated from Cornell in 1901 with the degree of electrical engineer. Mr. Carrier, pioneer in air conditioning, is the author of many scientific papers, one of which, "The Rational Psychometric Formulae," published in 1911, presented the theory now accepted as to evaporation of moisture.

He is past president of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers and of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. He became an

associate member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1905, and a member in 1912.

The medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was established in 1920, and is awarded for distinguished service in engineering and science. Previous recipients were Hjalmar Gotfried Carlson, Frederick Arthur Halsey, John Ripley Freeman, R. A. Millikan, Wilfred Lewis, Julian Kennedy, William Le Roy Emmet, Albert Kingsbury and Ambrose Swasey.

Ralph E. Flanders, of Springfield, Vt., was awarded the Worcester Reed Warner gold medal for his "contributions to a better understanding of the relationship of the engineer to economic problems and social trends." This medal was established by the will of Worcester Reed Warner, of the firm of Warner and Swasey, Cleveland, and an honorary member of the society. Mr. Flanders was recently elected president of the society for 1935. He is president of the Jones and Lamson Machine Company, and is a member of the Business Advisory and Planning Council appointed by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper. For many years he has been a leader in the public service activities of the engineering profession, and has been actively identified with the Federal recovery program. Mr. Flanders is the second Warner medalist, the first award having been made to Dean Dexter S. Kimball, of Cornell University, in 1933.

AWARD OF THE JOSEPH LEIDY MEDAL BY THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA

THE fourth award of the Joseph Leidy medal "for the best publication, exploration, discovery or research in the natural sciences" has been made to Gerrit Smith Miller, Jr., curator of mammals in the United States National Museum at Washington. Mr. Miller was selected by the committee for "his extensive and fundamental studies on the structure, classification, distribution and evolution of the Mammalia, particularly of the Chiroptera (bats), the mammal faunas of North America, Western Europe, Southeastern Asia and the East Indies, and the Pleistocene and subfossil West Indian members of the group, as well as his comprehensive classification of the voles and lemmings of the entire world."

The medal and honorarium accompanying it will be presented to him at a special meeting to be held in the academy on Wednesday afternoon, December 5, at 4 o'clock. The committee on this award consisted of Dr. E. G. Conklin, professor of biology, Princeton University, and vice-president of the academy, *chairman;* Dr. Robert A. Harper, emeritus professor of botany, Columbia University; Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry, curator of mollusca of the academy; Dr. Joseph Grinnell, director of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at the University of California, and James A. G. Rehn, secretary and curator of entomology of the academy.

Mr. Miller, who was born in Peterboro, New York, was graduated from Harvard University in 1894, and four years later was appointed assistant curator of mammals in the U. S. National Museum. In 1909 he became curator of the same department, which post he still holds. At one time he was assigned to the British Museum (Natural History) for the preparation of his Western European monograph. His contributions number more than three hundred titles, of which the best known volumes are "The Families and Genera of Bats"; "Catalogue of the Land Mammals of Western Europe" and several catalogues (1902 and 1911) of the mammals of North America.

The first award of the Leidy Medal was made in 1925 to Dr. Herbert Spencer Jennings, of the Johns Hopkins University, for his researches upon the Protozoa and the Rotatoria. The second award, in 1928, was made to Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry, curator of mollusca of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, in recognition of his researches upon the phylogeny of the terrestrial mollusca, and his work on the classification of the Cirripedis. The third award of the Leidy Medal was made in 1931 to Dr. William Morton Wheeler, professor of entomology at Harvard University, in recognition of his researches and studies on the ants of the world and his contributions to animal evolution and psychology.

AWARDS AND OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

THE following is a list of those to whom the Royal Society has this year awarded medals:

The Copley Medal to Professor J. S. Haldane in recognition of his discoveries in human physiology and of their application to medicine, mining, diving and engineering.

The Rumford Medal to Professor W. J. de Haas for his researches on the properties of bodies at low temperatures and, in particular, for his recent work on cooling by the use of adiabatic demagnetization.

A Royal Medal to Professor S. Chapman for his researches in the kinetic theory of gases, in terrestrial magnetism and in the phenomena of the upper atmosphere.

A Royal Medal to Professor E. D. Adrian for his work on the physiology of nerve and its application to the problems of sensation.

The Davy Medal to Professor W. N. Haworth for his researches on the molecular structure of carbohydrates.

The Darwin Medal to Professor A. C. Seward in recognition of his work as a paleobotanist.