

ern equipment, in Dr. Robinson's own terms "setting a new and much-advanced standard for herbarium housing." If it had not been for his disinterested efforts the fate of the Gray Herbarium might easily have been a tragic one, in spite of the fact that its great collections of historical material make it of basic importance to North American botany. No wonder that Dr. Robinson was deeply concerned in planning for the perpetuation of the work of his eminent predecessors, Asa Gray and Sereno Watson, and the maintenance and expansion of work that they initiated.

Dr. Robinson's work received wide recognition in his election to numerous societies at home and abroad. He served as president of the Botanical Society of America in 1900 and as president of the New England Botanical Club from 1906 to 1908. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a foreign member of the Linnaean Society, London, and of the Societas pro Fauna et Flora Fennica; a corresponding member of the Deutsche Botanische Gesellschaft, the Botanischer Verein der Provinz Brandenburg, the Société botanique de Genève, the Institut genevois and the Czechoslovakian botanical society, and an honorary member of the Chilean society of natural history.

Quiet, unassuming, courteous in the extreme, a conscientious and efficient worker, a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, Dr. Robinson will be missed by his colleagues and associates at Harvard, by that large group of botanists who were trained at Cambridge during his long tenure of office, and by that larger group of American and foreign botanists who have had the privilege of working for shorter or longer periods with the treasures of the Gray Herbarium. Under Dr. Robinson's leadership the Gray Herbarium attained a spirit of "Gemütlichkeit" unequalled in any other botanical institution with which I am personally familiar. The loss of his services to botanical science is a heavy one, but he leaves behind him a magnificent record of accomplishment.

E. D. MERRILL

#### RECENT DEATHS

GEORGE HALL HAMILTON, formerly official astronomer at the Harvard College branch observatory at Mandeville, Jamaica, died on August 6. He was fifty-one years old.

DR. JOHN W. KEEFE, of Providence, R. I., surgeon, a founder of the American College of Surgeons, died on August 4. He was seventy-two years old.

DR. HARRY BELLEVILLE ELSBERG, instructor in surgery in charge of the department of experimental surgery in the New York University Medical School, died on August 10. Dr. Elsberg was forty-two years old.

THE death at the age of seventy-seven years is announced of Professor Edouard Jeanselme, professor emeritus in the faculty of medicine of the University of Paris and dermatologist emeritus at the Hôpital St. Louis. Dr. Jeanselme is known for his work on syphilis and leprosy, and recently for his publications on the history of medicine.

DR. LYDIA RABBINOVITCH KEMPER, for many years director of the Bacteriological Institute of the Moabite Hospital, Berlin, died on August 5 at the age of sixty-four years.

*Nature* reports the death of Dr. Arthur Bramley, head of the department of pure and applied science at Loughborough College, on July 19, aged fifty-six years; of Sir John MacFarland, chancellor of the University of Melbourne since 1918, a member of the Royal Commission (1899) on Technical Education, Victoria, and of the Government Board (1908) for the Protection of Aborigines, on July 22, aged eighty-four years; and of L. M. Nesbitt, who was awarded the Murchison Grant in 1931 of the Royal Geographical Society for "his difficult journey through the Danakil country of Abyssinia," on July 20, as the result of an aeroplane disaster near the San Bernino Pass, Switzerland.

#### MEMORIALS

A BRONZE plaque of the late Dr. Aldred S. Warthin was presented to the University of Michigan School of Medicine on June 15 by those who had been connected with the department of pathology when he was director. The memorial hangs in the West Medical Building. Dr. Warthin was associated with the university from his graduation there in 1891 until his death in 1931; since 1903 he had been professor of pathology and director of the pathological laboratory.

BUSTS of Koch and Röntgen were added to the German Museum at Munich, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of its foundation. The Municipal Moabite Hospital of Berlin has been renamed Robert Koch Hospital on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his death.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association writes: "Just as three years ago, in commemoration of the semi-centenary of the discovery of the tubercle bacillus, so now, on May 26, in celebration of the year of Koch's death, special ceremonies were organized, which the minister of the interior and the regional health officers were invited to attend. The memorial address was delivered by Professor Kolle, who was a pupil of Koch and