his humility, his love for all that is good and worthwhile in life, in the arts and in music, that have endeared him to the alumni of the department and to the university. Forty-seven years—an academic lifetime spent in active service in one department. Relatively few have served longer, more faithfully or better. Relatively few have taken the work and the welfare of the student more closely to heart.

J. N. PEARCE

RECENT DEATHS

DR. CARL BARUS, professor of physics at Brown University from 1895 until his retirement in 1926, and dean of the university's graduate department for twenty-three years, died on September 20. He was seventy-nine years old.

DR. KEITH KUENZI SMITH, associate professor of physics at Northwestern University, died on September 17 in his forty-eighth year.

DR. WALTER HOUGH, who joined the department of anthropology of the U. S. National Museum in 1886 and who has been head curator since 1923, died on September 20 in his seventy-seventh year.

DR. CHARLES HENRY RICHARDSON, professor of mineralogy and geology and director of the Natural Science Museum at Syracuse University, died on September 19 at the age of seventy-two years.

DR. CLIFFORD H. ALVEY, assistant professor of zoology at Purdue University, died suddenly on September 10.

DR. JOHN P. HYLAN, assistant professor of psychology at the University of Illinois from 1898 to 1899 and assistant in philosophy at Harvard University from 1900 to 1905, died on August 30 at the age of sixty-five years. Dr. Hylan on account of ill health gave up teaching to become a dairy farmer.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

AT the annual meeting of the court of the London School of Tropical Medicine a letter received from Sir Austen Chamberlain, chairman of the Board of Governors, referred to the incorporation in the school of the Ross Institute, which opened much larger opportunities for the practical application of the scientific results obtained in the laboratories and made available all the resources for study and research and for further developing the prevention and cure of tropical disease. Referring to the fact that the accounts had been balanced hitherto only by an extraordinary grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, which had now finally ceased, he said: "We owe to the large-minded generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation the fine block of buildings in which the school is carried on and a site in the center of the university quarter. It has further helped us to tide over the difficult years which followed on the world economic crisis, but our main source of income is the grant received through the university from the government in recognition of the Imperial importance of the work of the school. To supplement this grant we make our appeal to other governments of the empire and to corporations and private traders who derive advantage or profit from our labors. Surely when they know what these labors have achieved, and how much more is still to be done, their help will not fail us. In the past year we have received two splendid contributions—Mr. W. J. Courtauld, to whose generosity we already owed so much, has sent us a further sum of £16,000 to complete the endowment of the chair to which he allowed us to attach his name, and the Nizam of Hyderabad sent us a donation of £2,000, which we hope will become the nucleus of a new endowment."

Dean W. W. Jameson, presenting the annual report, said they had had 173 full-time students. That very large number was 26 more than in any preceding year. They came from 20 different countries, and on taking their degrees had proceeded to appointments in 26 countries. They had also had a considerable number of foreign students for short-term courses.

THE ENLARGED CHEMISTRY BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

THE construction of the new south wing completes the chemistry building of the University of California at Los Angeles. This addition rounds out the quadrangle group constituting the main academic buildings.

As described in *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry,* the building is of Mediterranean Renaissance type. The earthquake hazards of brick structures were realized from the first, so that it does not depend for fundamental support upon brick.

The new south wing, with several large classrooms in which pillars were not admissible, was constructed in "Class A" style with full steel frame and reinforced concrete, again using brick face and tile partitions. The whole combined structure accounts for a total of nearly 1,400,000 cubic feet, and cost approximately $800,000, including all built-in scientific equipment. The low cost of 58 cents per cubic foot is explained by the fact that a mild climate permits great economies