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

without sacrifice in real quality. Even the new wing, with its 17 miles of electrical conductors and other equipment to match, was installed at only 60 cents per cubic foot, but of course under more favorable market conditions.

The older portion of the building houses not only the administrative offices, storerooms, central mechanical services, library, etc., of chemistry, but also includes the large laboratories in elementary and advanced inorganic and organic chemistry and biochemistry. The new wing houses quantitative analysis and physical chemistry on two of its floors. The feature of this section is a sub-basement underlying the whole southerly block. This part is subdivided into ten research laboratories, all with complete forced-ventilation service. The subterranean location practically eliminates the considerable day-to-night temperature variation characteristic of California. Like the instructors' private laboratories, these research laboratories are equipped with gas, water, steam, air, vacuum and diversified electrical service. In addition to the conventional single- and 3-phase alternating current, and generator-battery direct current services, a very useful multivoltage, 1 to 220 volt alternating current service is provided at a central transformer. Lights, students' laboratory circuits, etc., are protected by individual circuit breakers instead of fuses. The newer classrooms, offices and corridors are treated with acoustic plaster.

THE NEW ARBORETUM OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

PROFESSOR RALPH W. CURTIS gives an account in *The Cornell Alumni News* of the beginning of the work on the new arboretum to be constructed at Cornell University. Unlike any other great arboretum or botanic garden, this one will be not only a garden of trees, shrubs and vines brought together for scientific purposes, but in addition will exemplify the principles of landscape design and be a laboratory for the conservation of wild life. None of these three ideas is new in itself, but their combination into one great preserve is a novel enlargement of the arboretum idea. The arboretum will occupy eventually more than five hundred acres of present university property.

The landscape consultant is Nelson Wells, '18, now with the Department of Parks, New York City. The chairman of the university arboretum committee is Conant Van Blarcom, '08, superintendent of Cornell buildings and grounds; the other members are Professors Gilmore D. Clarke, '13, planning; Carl Crandall, '12, civil engineering; Ralph W. Curtis, '01, ornamental horticulture; Ralph S. Hosmer, forestry; Eugene D. Montillon, '07, landscape architecture, and Karl M. Wiegand, '94, botany. Lieutenant R. D. Blanchard of the army is construction officer of the camp, and Charles E. Houghton, of the Finger Lakes State Park Commission project, is project superintendent in charge of the whole arboretum development.

Eight general provisions adopted by the management of the arboretum are announced:

1. The arboretum should contain representatives of all species and varieties of woody plants which will grow in this climate.
2. The arrangement of plants in the arboretum should be such as to give the best landscape effects and also promote to the highest degree their educational value.
3. The wilder areas should be maintained as nearly as possible in their natural condition.
4. Areas needed for special biological purposes may be assigned when this seems desirable. Such areas should be brought into harmony, as far as possible, with the general scheme of the arboretum.
5. Local characteristic trees, shrubs, and vines should be planted generously and quite continuously as the background of the arboretum to give continuity and appropriate setting for the large amount of exotic planting which the arboretum will contain.
6. The planting scheme of the arboretum should be a composite of four superimposed seasonal units so that at all times of the year, in spring, summer, autumn, and winter, there will be interest throughout the entire arboretum.
7. While the planting should be in generic groups, so that any one may find the oaks near each other and the maples, pines, and other groups in the same fashion, the scenic appearance of the arboretum must be maintained by merging the individuals in adjacent groups so that they tie together with the background material and those plantings made for seasonal interest. In this way the arboretum will demonstrate planting design as well as plant materials.
8. Circulation should be by paths and by only such roads as are necessary for accessibility and service. Entrances, in location and number as necessary and desirable, should be established to connect the arboretum with adjoining roads. By this plan, it is hoped that the Cornell Arboretum may become distinctly a plant sanctuary.

A CCC camp of two hundred workers has been transferred to Ithaca to carry on the work.

THE HAYDEN PLANETARIUM OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

THE Hayden Planetarium at the American Museum of Natural History will open its doors to the public on October 3, when a group of school children will comprise the audience. It is expected that at least 300,000 children will attend free of charge in the course of each school year. The work is being done by the museum in cooperation with the City School Department.