improvement of human valuations without reliance on the facts and methods of anthropology, psychology, sociology, economics, government and other sciences of man? Can science avoid the responsibility of trying what impartial curiosity and honest work can accomplish in this field of controversy and prejudice?

The world needs the insights and valuations of great sages and dreamers. It needs the practical psychology of men of affairs, leaders in business, government and education. But it also needs scientific methods to test the worth of the prophets' dreams, and scientific humanists to inform and advise its men of affairs and to advise them not only about what is, but about what is right and good.

OBITUARY

THOMAS LEROY HANKINSON

ONE more member was lost to the decreasing tribe of real naturalists on December 3, 1935, when Thomas Leroy Hankinson died at Ypsilanti, Michigan, following a week of acute illness. Throughout his last several years of declining health, Professor Hankinson maintained the intense interest and enthusiasm which marked all his long career as teacher and researcher. A considerable number of biologists owe their initial inspiration and training to this man.

Born on April 12, 1876, at Valparaiso, Indiana, Thomas Hankinson was bereaved of his parents at an early age, whereupon he passed to the care of an uncle who lived at Hillsdale, Michigan. In this lake region the lad gained his unceasing interest in fish and bird life and natural history in general. He graduated from Michigan State College in 1898 and from Cornell University in 1900, and continued his studies in the latter institution for two years. From 1902 to 1919 he taught in Eastern Illinois Normal College; from 1919 to 1921 he served as ichthyologist of the Roosevelt Wild Life Experiment Station of the New York State College of Forestry; from 1921 until his death, he was professor of zoology at Michigan State Normal College; recently he acted also as research associate in the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan. He served summers on natural history surveys or in conservation work for the states of Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, North Dakota and New York. He was a member of numerous scientific societies and served as president of the Wilson Club, as treasurer of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, as treasurer and vice-president of the American Microscopical Society, as treasurer of the Illinois Academy of Science and as vice-president of the Ecological Society of America.

Professor Hankinson was the author of numerous works on the ecology, life history, conservation and systematics of the animals of the several North Central states, particularly of fishes. He has left an even larger amount of unpublished data, including a large general work on the ecology of the Cyprinidae of the Great Lakes region. Much of the results of his work has been contributed to the researches and publications of his colleagues.

Professor Hankinson's life has been one of continuous service to his science and to his fellow scientists. May his tribe increase.

CARL L. HUBBS

RECENT DEATHS

DR. WILLIAM ELWOOD BYERLY, who retired with the title emeritus in 1913 from the Perkins professorship of mathematics at Harvard University, died on December 20 at the age of eighty-six years.

WILLIAM CARROLL LATTA, professor emeritus of agriculture at Purdue University, died on December 22. He was eighty-five years old.

DR. HOWELL T. PERSHING, professor of neurology and psychiatry in the University of Colorado, practising physician in Denver, died on November 30 at the age of seventy-seven years.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, formerly New York State conservation commissioner, died on December 20.

DR. WILLIAM COLLIER, who was president of the British Medical Association in 1904, died on December 22 at the age of seventy-nine years.

PROFESSOR VICTOR GRIGNARD, of the faculty of science at the University of Lyons, died on December 13 at the age of sixty-four years. M. Grignard received the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1912.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE AND DR. KAPITZA

THE University of Cambridge learned in April that Dr. Peter Kapitza, fellow of Trinity College and director of the Royal Society Mond Laboratory, was not returning from Russia to continue his researches with intense magnetic fields, for which special equipment had been provided. During the summer, according to a summary of the negotiations presented in the London *Times*, proposals were received from Russia

for the purchase of this equipment for re-erection in the USSR and the council of the senate at the University of Cambridge has now reported to the university on the proposed sale of apparatus from the Royal Society Mond Laboratory.

In its report, after describing the apparatus, the committee stated that some of the apparatus in the laboratory is of little use to the present program of work and could be transferred immediately to Russia; the remainder of the apparatus is required for the general development of low temperature work, which is now actively progressing. It would, however, be possible to supply duplicates of most of this apparatus within a year without serious interference with the work of the laboratory. One of the requests made by Dr. Kapitza was that he should obtain the services of two of the laboratory assistants for a period of about three years. These assistants have been consulted, and while they may be willing to go to Russia if the committee consents and for a limited period, to assist Dr. Kapitza in re-erecting his apparatus, they are not willing to settle there permanently.

The committee points out that while it is anxious to help Dr. Kapitza to continue in Russia the work which he was undertaking so successfully in England, the work of the laboratory must be carried on and developed, and the wishes of Dr. Kapitza could only be met in so far as they did not interfere with the program of work now being undertaken at Cambridge.

The committee, on the understanding that Dr. Kapitza will have the use of the apparatus so long as he wishes, accordingly submitted for the consideration of the council of the senate the following recommendation:

(1) The university should offer to buy from the government the apparatus in the laboratory which was supplied prior to April, 1926.

(2) The university should transfer to the Government of the USSR the generator and all auxiliary apparatus required for the production of intense magnetic fields and for the study of their effects.

(3) The university should supply duplicates of the remainder of the apparatus in the laboratory, including the helium and hydrogen liquefaction plants, to the Government of the USSR.

(4) That the Government of the USSR should pay to the university a sum to be agreed upon by the Financial Board.

These were later approved by the council, by the Royal Society, by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and by the government of the USSR. Members of the committee signing the report were: Rutherford, F. W. Aston, T. Knox-Shaw, C. T. R. Wilson, H. Thirkill, Rayleigh, F. S. Smith.

BUDGET OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

THE Massachusetts Institute of Technology ended its fiscal year with a balanced operating budget, according to the annual report of its treasurer, Horace S. Ford.

Although the past year's budget appropriations called for an expenditure of $65,000 in excess of income estimates and student income was reduced by $48,000, increased income from investments to the amount of $61,000 with other available resources made it possible to balance the budget of $2,695,000 with a modest margin.

The academic expenses of the year increased $60,000, administration expenses rose $6,000, while plant expenses, due to building operations, were up $4,000. Miscellaneous expenses, however, decreased $22,000, with a resulting total net increase of $48,000. The cumulative deficit on account of operations since 1865 now stands at $24,951, a reduction of $4,927 from the previous year.

The treasurer's balance sheet shows that the endowment funds now amount to $31,767,649, a decrease of approximately $81,000 over the previous year—this, in spite of capital gifts and additions of $484,558—a marked upward turn over the past few years. Of this, $257,000 was received by the institute in the distribution under the Edwin A. Wyeth Trust.

The market value of all securities held on June 29, 1935, was 102.5 per cent. of their book value with corresponding figures of 93 per cent. in 1934, 82 per cent. in 1933 and 66 per cent. in 1932. The net yield of all funds for the year was 4.65 per cent. This compares with 4.53 per cent. a year ago, 4.47 per cent. in 1933 and 4.54 per cent. in 1932.

Charles Hayden, in his report as chairman of the Technology Loan Fund Committee, shows total subscriptions for five years, $1,161,720; income for period, $115,751; profit on securities sold, $22,874; total $1,300,345. The amount remitted to the institute for loans to students over the five-year period is $675,700, leaving a balance in the hands of the committee of $624,645.

On the loan account, the notes receivable now stand at $719,600 as compared with $629,150 a year ago. That the loan fund has really begun to revolve is evidenced by repayments on principal made by students during the year, $69,476, as contrasted with $43,264 the year before. Interest payments amounted to $14,651 against $9,688 in 1934.

The report of the trustee of the Pension Association shows continued growth. Funds in the hands of the trustees now amount to $928,194 against $821,513 a year ago. The market value of the securities