pology of the U. S. National Museum, a position which he held until his retirement in 1941. In this capacity he published countless articles and many books. Among the latter are: "Skeletal Remains Suggesting or Attributed to Early Man in North America" (1907, 1918); "Physiological and Medical Observations among the Indians of Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico" (1908); "Early Man in South America" (1912); "The Most Ancient Skeletal Remains of Man" (1914, 1930); "Anthropometry" (1920); "The Old Americans" (1925); "Anthropological Survey of Alaska" (1930); "Children Who Run on All Fours" (1931); "Practical Anthropometry" (1939); "Alaska Diary" (1943); "Catalogues of Human Crania in the U. S. National Museum" (1924, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1931, 1942).

In 1896 Dr. Hrdlička married Marie Dieudonnec, of New York City. Her death in 1918 was greatly mourned. In her honor there was established the "Aleš and Marie Hrdlička Foundation" in Czechoslovakia, which subsidized, in part at least, a chair of anthropology at the Charles University in Prague and the Czech journal *Anthropologie,* in publication since 1923.

Dr. Hrdlička's greatest contributions were in founding the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology,* of which he was editor from 1918–1942, and in establishing in 1929 the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, of which he was president from 1929 to 1932. To the journal he gave unstintedly of time, energy and devotion; in its formative years he was its financial "angel." To the association he gave years of wisdom and a rare, sympathetic insight into human nature. He was jealous of the reputation of the "science of anthropometry," feeling that "it will be practiced as long as man is interested in the study of his kind." In protecting this reputation he at times leaned over backward to guard against what to him seemed impractical innovations or extravagant or unwarranted claims and deductions.

Many honors came to Dr. Hrdlička: the chairmanship of the Anthropological Society of Washington (1907), Section H of the A.A.A.S. (1918), of the American Anthropological Association (1925–1926) and of the Washington Academy of Sciences (1929). He had an honorary Sc.D. from Prague (1922) and Brno (1926). He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and of the American Philosophical Society.

In the Epilogue to "Alaska Diary" Dr. Hrdlička speaks of the volume as the views of "a medical man, an anthropological explorer, and a human human . . . a story of sustained, systematic assiduous search for evidence that might aid in clearing the aboriginal history of (Alaska)." This says what we all feel toward his memory: he was a great scientist, but first he was a warm-hearted, unselfish, lovable human being.

WILTON MARION KROGMAN
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

RECENT DEATHS

DR. FREDERICK PAUL KEPPEL, dean of Columbia College from 1910 to 1918 and from 1923 to 1941 president of the Carnegie Corporation, died on September 8. Since his retirement he had served with the State Department in Washington as a member of the Board of Appeals on Alien Cases.

Nature reports the death of T. J. Jehu, emeritus regius professor of geology of the University of Edinburgh, and at the age of fifty-eight years of Sir Stopford Brunton, Bt., the Canadian mining geologist.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

GIFTS AND GRANTS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

TWENTY-NINE gifts and grants to the University of Illinois amounting to more than $127,000 were reported at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees. They are for research, for scholarships and for special items such as books.

The largest of the grants was $75,000 from the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., for a three-year study of the synthesis of penicillin which will be conducted by the department of chemistry, and in addition the company has provided $1,200 for a post-doctorate research assistantship in chemistry.

The sum of $1,200 was received from the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., New York, in support of research into the amino-acid requirements of man and of $2,400 to support research on calcium utilization by man. Grants were made by the William S. Merrell Company of $7,500 for fellowship stipends to support research in chemistry; by the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, New York, $7,000 in support of research on high blood pressure; by the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, two fellowships in organic chemistry of $750 each; by Sharpe and Dohme, Philadelphia, $1,500 for study of certain animal diseases; by Cerophyl Laboratories, Kansas City, $1,200 for research in botany; by the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, $4,500 for a research fellowship on insecticides; by the Eastman Kodak Company, $1,000 for a fellowship in chemistry.

A gift of $500 was made by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich., to the College of

Dentistry for student aid; The Farm Foundation, Chicago, gave $425 toward work of the Land Tenure Committee of the North Central States; the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers gave $400 for annual scholarships, and Mrs. Kittie B. Pierce gave $300 for the Phyllis Pierce Ruettinger scholarship fund.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY will be fifty years old on September 16. The following is an official summary of events of importance in the history of the museum.

A charter was obtained on September 16, 1893, under the title, Columbian Museum of Chicago. The name was changed in 1894 to Field Columbian Museum, and it was again changed in 1905 to the present form, Field Museum of Natural History.

Much of the sum originally subscribed in cash—$1,443,408—necessarily had to be expended during the early years to purchase collections, exhibition cases and equipment, and to defray organizing and administrative expense.

Under the will of Marshall Field, whose death occurred on January 16, 1906, $8,000,000 was bequeathed to the museum with the stipulation that $4,000,000 was to be added to the endowment fund and $4,000,000 was to be used for the construction of a new building. This bequest of Mr. Field's brought the total amount of his gifts to $9,430,000.

For three years prior to the completion of the present building, the efforts of the entire staff were devoted to packing the collections and preparing them for transfer from the original building in Jackson Park. Actual moving started on April 26, 1920. A railroad spur was built through Jackson Park to the old building, and another was built to the new building, and all the collections, exhibition cases and equipment were moved by the use of freight cars and trucks. By May 2, 1921, the new museum building was opened.

Since the founding of the museum, 440 expeditions have gone out to all parts of the world, and this number does not include many hundreds of small trips classified as local field work.

The collections shown in exhibition cases are but a small part of the total. In research, the study collections of museums are of the greatest importance. They are used by scientific men from all over the world and are the basis of much of our present-day knowledge. Those at Field Museum rank high both in extent and in usefulness.

During the fifty years under review, the museum has printed 566 scientific publications, most of them the results of its own expeditions and research. It has also published eighty-eight leaflets written in popular style.

Field Museum Library contains approximately 130,000 books and pamphlets on anthropology, botany, geology, zoology and related subjects, and offers the largest reference collection in its special fields in Chicago.

It is interesting to note that during the museum's occupancy of the old building in Jackson Park, from June 2, 1894, to February 23, 1920, a period of approximately twenty-six years, the attendance was 5,839,579, whereas the attendance in the present building from May 2, 1921, to June 16, 1943, approximately twenty-two years, has been 27,576,728.

The museum has realized the importance of exhibiting all types of material in a way that would attract and educate the layman visitor. It was among the first to install animal habitat groups in natural settings.

THE THIRD NATION-WIDE SCIENCE TALENT SEARCH

THE third annual Science Talent Search, for promising scientific ability among high-school graduating seniors, will be conducted during the fall and winter months of the school year.

Open alike to boys and girls, the search will enlist the aid of high-school principals and teachers who will administer tests and supply other necessary data. Westinghouse Science Scholarships amounting to the sum of $11,000 will be awarded to at least ten, and possibly forty, of the successful contestants. In addition, all forty will attend a five-day Science Talent Institute on an all-expense trip to Washington next February.

In the second Talent Search, completed last spring, some fifteen thousand seniors requested examinations, three thousand, four hundred completed the requirements and two hundred and sixty were awarded honorable mention. Of the forty taken to Washington, eleven were girls and twenty-nine boys.

Watson Davis, director of Science Service, said that students in public, private and parochial schools desiring to enter the Science Talent Search this fall will take a special aptitude examination under supervision of school officials in their home communities between December 3 and 27. The forty who pass the examination, and qualify on the basis of personal and scholarship records and essays, will be named delegates to the institute.

Final examinations during sessions of the institute will determine the award of two four-year Westinghouse Science Grand Scholarships of $2,400 each and eight four-year Westinghouse Science Scholarships of $400 each. One boy and one girl will be selected