lications of the Smithsonian Institution and in various technical journals for many years. Besides over 100 minor papers on zoological subjects, he was the author of a number of large works, including "The Birds of Wisconsin" (1903); "Mammals of the Philippine Islands" (1911); "Mammals of the Alpine Club Expedition to Mount Robson" (1913); "East African Mammals in the U. S. National Museum" (Vol. 1, 1918; Vol. 2, 1919; Vol. 3, 1923). This last is probably Mr. Hollister's greatest contribution to science, being a complete technical account of the great collection made in East Africa by Theodore Roosevelt, Paul Rainey and other collectors.

During Mr. Hollister's term of office as superintendent, the National Zoological Park underwent a steady growth and development. Many improvements to the grounds and animal quarters were carried out and he made every effort to provide for the enjoyment and convenience of the public. During the last few years, the collection of animals in the park has been greater in numbers and in scientific value than ever before, and the number of visitors to the park has increased steadily until it reached during the past year a total of 2,400,000. It was largely through Mr. Hollister's efforts that Congress was persuaded a few years ago to provide funds for the purchase of a frontage of 625 feet at the Connecticut Avenue entrance to the park, thus insuring for the future a dignified and appropriate approach.

Mr. Hollister was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Ornithologists' Union, the Biological Society of Washington (president, 1921), Washington Academy of Sciences, American Society of Mammalogists (editor of the *Journal of Mammalogy*), honorary member of the Sociedad de Estudios Biologicos, Mexico, and a member of the Cosmos Club.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mabel P. Hollister, and by his mother, two brothers and a sister.

X

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

JACQUES LOEB[1]

BY the death of Dr. Jacques Loeb the world has lost one of the great men of his generation; biology has lost one of the finest intellects that has ever been devoted to this branch of science; this laboratory has lost one of its most eminent members. He stood out among his fellows as an investigator, as a teacher and as a cultivated gentleman broadly interested in all aspects of nature and all the activities of men.

As an investigator he was tireless in energy, ingenious in experimentation and exceptionally gifted in insight. He lost little time on false leads, but rather blazed his trail straight into new territory and attained his objective by simple and crucial experiments.

He brought to his work a broad knowledge of related sciences. In the latest advances of chemistry and physics he was always informed, and his researches showed the breadth of his reading and the solid character of his scholarship. He had a poet's imagination held in check by practical and mathematical faculties of high order. Consequently his hypotheses were at once brilliant and founded on the best physico-chemical data available. He was ready to change his theories as new facts were discovered. He believed that explanations of phenomena must be expressible ultimately in mathematical terms. He profoundly influenced general physiology not only by his theories and experimental results but also, quite as much, by the emphasis he laid upon the quantitative method.

Professor Loeb came to Woods Hole first in 1892. The epoch-making discovery of artifical parthenogenesis was made at this laboratory. The antagonistic action of ions was demonstrated here. Many other researches which have influenced biological thought were carried on here and may be noted in the long list of papers and books which constitute his best monument. He founded the course in general physiology at Woods Hole in 1893 and directed it for several years. He was a trustee from 1897 to his death. From 1910 he directed the branch laboratory of the Rockefeller Institute in cooperation with the Marine Biological Laboratory.

As a teacher he was enthusiastic and inspiring. His lectures were in advance of the times and full of suggestions for research. With his graduate students he was helpful and friendly and at the same time critical and stimulating. Those who were his students know how enormously they profited by his inspiring personality.

As a man his interests were well-nigh universal. He found time to make himself familiar with a large literature. He enjoyed music and all the arts. He was interested in economics, sociology and government. His "Mechanistic Conception of Life" is an important contribution to philosophy and psychology.

He was a kindly man. He was a lovable man. He hated war and all sham. He had an incisive sense of humor and loved a harmless joke. He was the center of any company and he had many friends.

This is the man we have lost. Woods Hole is not the same without him, but the inspiration of his work remains in our midst.

To his family we extend our sympathy and on the pages of our records we inscribe this memorial.

[1] Minute adopted by the Trustees and Corporation of the Marine Biological Laboratory.