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A MESSAGE ON THE STATE OF THE ACADEMY

DR. HIRAM E. ESSEX

Rochester, Minnesota

Retiring President

It is my purpose to report briefly on the present state of the Minnesota Academy of Science and to make certain suggestions that I believe would, if carried into action, result in a more effective organization.

The most important phase of our Academy unquestionably is the annual spring and autumn meetings, which furnish an opportunity for the scientists of the state to join in a program of reports of significant researches that have been pursued and to make field trips to areas that are of particular scientific interest and importance to residents of Minnesota.

We are indebted to the membership at Duluth, and particularly to the local committee headed by Dr. Olga Lakela, for a very successful autumn meeting which included an evening session, a visit to the Cloquet Forest Station and, finally, an instructive geologic excursion along the St. Louis River.

PUBLICATIONS

At this point, permit me to stress the necessity of the membership's giving more serious consideration to the program of the annual spring meetings of the Academy. It should not be necessary for the chairmen of the several sections to solicit papers for our program. In fact, I believe this practice should be discouraged. The call for papers should be made and the program should be formed from the titles presented. If there are only enough titles for one section, only one section should be scheduled. The authors should be required, at the time of the annual meeting, to furnish a manuscript ready for publication in the *Proceedings*, if they wish their work to be published in complete form, or a satisfactory abstract of the paper should be submitted, ready for publication. The manuscript presented for publication should be reviewed by an editorial board made up of members from the constituent sections of the Academy.

It is with considerable satisfaction that the board of directors is able to state, as a result of the combined splendid efforts of our acting secretary, Mr. D. K. Lewis, with Mrs. Lewis, and our acting treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Moore, that all back numbers of the *Proceedings* of the Academy will have been published this year. From this date forward, publication will follow the annual meeting of the Academy without the long delay that characterized the appearance of the printed *Proceedings* during the war years. This fact should be an incentive to the membership to present good material

in acceptable form for publication. Let us all work together to make our Academy and its publications the equal of those of any state academy in the nation.

PRESERVATION OF NATURAL CONDITIONS

The splendid work of this Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. A. N. Wilcox, is deeply appreciated by all the membership. This program is of such far-reaching significance that it alone would justify the existence of the Academy. The fundamental problems involved, it is safe to say, affect in some degree every person resident in the state.

At this point I wish to report that a generous addition to the Cedar Creek Forest area has been made by Professor Lawrence as a memorial to his father. This very acceptable gift will make of the Cedar Creek Forest an even more valuable region than it has been. A more fitting memorial would be difficult to devise. I am sure the entire membership of the Academy will commend both the generosity and the foresight reflected in this memorial. The board of directors on behalf of the Academy accept with deep gratitude this very praiseworthy contribution to the Cedar Creek Forest.

JUNIOR ACADEMY

From certain points of view, perhaps the most important function that the senior Academy performs is the sponsorship of the Minnesota Junior Academy of Science. The board of directors has given considerable thought to possible means of assisting the Junior Academy in developing a more extensive program. All of us recognize that it is of prime importance for the future of science to orient the ablest students toward careers in science, and the efforts expended in such guidance will be amply repaid to both the state and the nation.

The program this year was designed to give opportunity for the senior members to see and study the demonstrations and exhibits of the junior members, and vice versa, which it is believed will be to mutual advantage.

During the year Mrs. Helen W. Harvey offered the senior Academy a substantial sum of money which had been presented to her by friends of her husband, the late Dr. R. B. Harvey, to be used as a memorial to him. It was Mrs. Harvey's desire that the funds be used to advance the work of the Junior Academy, since Dr. Harvey had been deeply interested in that organization. The board of directors on behalf of the Academy accepted with sincere thanks the memorial fund and suggested that it be used to provide prizes to be awarded to the high school presenting the winning demonstration or exhibit at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Junior Academy of Science.

It was agreeable to Mrs. Harvey that the money be used in this

way and that the board of directors of the senior Academy be responsible for administering the fund. It is suggested that the prize be known as the Dr. R. B. Harvey Memorial Award.

The Committee on Science Talent Search, under the chairmanship of Mr. O. A. Nelson, has performed a generous service for the Junior Academy which the senior Academy appreciates.

MEMBERSHIP

As the services of the Academy expand, more and more people should be asking for admission to membership. We need more patrons and more sustaining members, as well as a greater number of annual members. Every member should consider himself a membership committee, so to speak, and recommend at least one new candidate each year.

If this could be done, we would have the most rapid growth the Academy has ever experienced. The advantages of being a member of the Academy are many. Start today to tell your colleagues about the Academy and invite them to become members. Substantial augmentation of our membership can be achieved readily in this manner.

FINANCES

Like many other state academies, we need more funds than are available at present. Our attempts to obtain financial assistance during the last session of the state legislature were unsuccessful, because of the many other demands for funds. We should soon begin to plan a campaign for modest financial assistance from the state for carrying on the activities of the Academy.

REGISTRATION FEE

Most organizations have a registration fee which is used to cover the extra expense of the annual meeting. May I suggest that the board of directors consider this question and make recommendation to the Academy.

SECRETARY OF THE ACADEMY

The most important officer of the Academy is the secretary. The work of this office was assumed by Mr. D. K. Lewis, who has been assisted by Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. J. W. Moore. The Academy acknowledges its great indebtedness to them for their unselfish devotion to the work of the Academy during the past several years. We also solicit the hearty co-operation of all members of the Academy in the efforts of the new secretary-treasurer (to be elected at the 1950 meeting) to advance the work of the Academy in the years ahead. There are three very definite ways in which each of us can assist. They are (1) obtain new members, (2) attend the meetings of the Academy, (3) participate in the scientific programs.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I wish to express my very sincere thanks to every member of the Academy for the splendid co-operation I have received as president. In particular, I wish to acknowledge the substantial help given me by the members of the board of directors.

Let all of us rally to the support of the incoming officers of the Academy, to the end that our organization may continue to advance and become more and more effective in all phases of its program. The objectives are eminently worth while.

THE MINNESOTA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

The purpose of the Minnesota Academy of Science is to promote the sciences through an organization of scientists in the state of Minnesota. Any person who subscribes to the objectives of the organization may apply for membership in the academy.

The Academy was organized in 1932, with about 100 members. It has steadily grown until at present the membership of the senior Academy totals more than 600.

The business of the Academy is transacted at an annual meeting each spring, at which time scientific papers are presented. The program covers a wide variety of subject matter, since papers concerned with the social sciences as well as those pertaining to the natural sciences are presented.

In addition to the annual spring meetings of the Academy, fall meetings are usually held at various places throughout the state for the purpose of acquainting members with the scientific importance of these areas. Field trips at such points are conducted by scientists familiar with the outstanding features of the place or region visited.

The institutions represented in the Academy membership are statewide in their distribution. Some of them are church schools, others are privately endowed and still others are financed by the State of Minnesota. The Academy is perhaps the only organization that affords a common meeting ground for the scientists of the state. The Academy provides an opportunity for the consideration of problems whose solution will advance the welfare of the state and nation.

The Minnesota Academy of Science is singularly fitted to serve the needs of all those engaged in the teaching of science or those doing research in the sciences. The *Proceedings* of the Academy are published as often as sufficient funds are available. The *Proceedings* furnish the opportunity for many of the workers in the smaller institutions of learning in Minnesota to publish reports of their researches. Such publication acts as a stimulus to increased effort in creative scholarship. The *Proceedings* are also an excellent medium

of publication of papers that are of local rather than national interest. The publication of such reports is of importance to the advancement of science in the state of Minnesota.

Early in its existence the board of directors of the Academy recognized the importance of preserving for posterity various areas in the state in as nearly their natural conditions as possible. As a result of the efforts of the Committee for Preservation of Natural Conditions the Academy has acquired for perpetual preservation a number of such natural areas through purchase and gift. One such area of several hundred acres known as the Cedar Creek Forest and located only a short distance north of the Twin Cities has preserved for future generations a beautiful stand of white cedar with its undergrowth of ladyslippers, sphagnum moss and Labrador tea, and its associated bird and mammal fauna that one would not expect to find so near a metropolitan area. If the Minnesota Academy had done nothing more than this, it would merit the hearty support of every loyal citizen of the state for many years to come.

The Senior Academy sponsors the Minnesota Junior Academy of Science. The latter organization is made up of high school pupils who are interested in science. The Senior and Junior Academies hold their annual meetings on the same day. Exhibits of scientific projects are made by members of the Junior Academy and papers written by them are read. The training that these meetings afford the participating members is of immeasurable value to them and a source of vital inspiration to all those who attend the meetings.

Since the next generation of scientists obviously must be drawn from the students that are now being trained in our high schools, there should be a studied effort to attract the most gifted individuals to careers in science. Consequently, the Junior Academy should have much more support than the Senior Academy is now able to furnish.

The orientation of students toward careers in science should receive as much emphasis as is currently given to careers in other professions. As our system of education functions at present the choosing of Science as a career by a student is largely fortuitous. The next generation of scientists will be called upon to spend millions of dollars for the advancement of science. Whether the expenditure of such funds will be effective will depend on the training and background of the scientists involved. An interest in the potential scientists at the high school level may pay richer rewards in scientific discoveries than has ever been known. The money spent in educating youth is the safest and best investment the state can make.

The crying need of both the Senior and Junior Academies is a permanent, full-time secretary. At present all of the work has been done on a voluntary basis and carried as an extra burden by the

ected officers. Another need is funds for the regular publication of the *Proceedings* of the Academy.

It should be pointed out that the legislatures of several states consider their academies of science of sufficient importance to appropriate varying sums for their assistance. The state of Virginia supports its state academy of science by an annual appropriation of \$25,000.00. If the legislators of our progressive state look with favor upon financial support for the Minnesota Academy of Science, the board of directors of the Academy considers \$9,500 annually sufficient for meeting the cost of the salary of a permanent secretary (\$5,500); office expense (\$2,000) and support for publication of the *Proceedings* (\$2,000). With this type of support the senior Academy can become one of the outstanding state academies of the nation and the work of the Junior Academy can be expanded to include every high school in the state.

POINTS OF INTEREST

The Mayo Civic Auditorium, erected in 1938 as a gift to the city of Rochester from Dr. C. H. Mayo and the Mayo Association, consists of four large units, the largest of which is the arena. Other units are a theater of 1,500 seats, and two halls for smaller gatherings. It is located in Mayo Park, and is easily visible from Broadway and First Street Southeast. Ice skating and ice shows open to the public are held in the auditorium during the summer and these, as well as other events presented in this auditorium, have proved to be important attractions.

The Rochester Country Club, Rochester Tennis Club, Rochester State Hospital and the Rochester Airport all are located within a short distance from downtown Rochester. A University Club is situated in the Kahler Hotel.

The Rochester Art Center, at Center Street and Third Avenue Northwest, contains the work of local artists. It also presents, from time to time, exhibits of the work of artists and craftsmen in various parts of the country, and offers courses in the arts and crafts. The Rochester Public Library, which possesses about 48,000 volumes, is situated at Second Street and Third Avenue Southwest. The Little Green House, three blocks north of the Clinic on Second Avenue Northwest, is devoted to occupational therapy.

The Mayo Foundation House on Fourth Street Southwest, originally the home of Dr. W. J. Mayo, has an especially notable large stained-glass window depicting several epochs in the history of medicine. The window is situated in Balfour Hall, on the top floor of the edifice. The Foundation House is used for various local and regional medical and scientific gatherings, and provides quarters for visiting speakers or observers in these two fields.

The Mayo Clinic Annex, opened in 1947, is situated on First Street and Third Avenue Southwest. It is a two-story building now occupied by the Department of Neurology and Psychiatry, the Section on Neurologic Surgery, the Section on Ophthalmology, the Section on Urology and the Section on Postoperative Care. This building is connected to the Mayo Clinic by a subway.

The Biblioteca Hispano-americana, a collection of more than 1,200 books, most of which are by Spanish-American authors, is located in Room 217, near the elevators on the main floor of the Clinic. A major part of this collection was donated by Senor Rafael Larco Herrera, of Lima, Peru. New additions to this library are being made constantly.

The Mayo Clinic Library, which has more than 75,000 volumes of medical and scientific works, is located on the twelfth floor of the Clinic. Especially attractive is the Browsing Room, which is fitted out to appeal to the person who is interested in reading for pleasure in an atmosphere of informal comfort. A Science Room is set aside specifically for works dealing with the several sciences ancillary to medicine and surgery.

The Mayo Foundation Museum of Hygiene and Medicine is temporarily situated on the northwest corner of First Street and First Avenue Northwest, across the street from the Colonial Hospital. It will be located in the present Clinic building when the new building is completed.

The Medical Sciences Building on Third Street Southwest is connected to the Clinic by a subway. It houses a blood bank, physiology department and other research units of the Clinic. An addition to this building is under construction, and will provide much-needed laboratory and shop facilities when it is completed.

The Institute of Experimental Medicine, a short distance from Rochester, is maintained by the Mayo Foundation for a wide variety of research endeavors.

The Franklin Heating Station, located half a block south of the Clinic on Second Avenue Southwest, furnishes heat, light, power and water to the Clinic and to the properties of the Kahler Corporation.

Several different companies offer sight-seeing tours of the city; many points within the city can be reached by the local bus lines. Radio-dispatched taxicabs are readily available.

THE DOCTORS MAYO

Dr. William Worrall Mayo (1819-1911), born near Manchester, England, was a pioneer physician who in 1855 came to Saint Paul in what was then the Territory of Minnesota. He moved first to Le Sueur, Minnesota, and then to Rochester. In 1889 he became physician to the newly opened St. Marys Hospital where two sons, Dr. William James Mayo (1861-1939) and Dr. Charles Horace

Mayo (1865-1939), assisted him. Both sons were born in Minnesota, Dr. Will in Le Sueur and Dr. Charlie in Rochester. After 1900, when the desirability of the group practice of medicine in relation to medicine and medical research began to be evident, what is now the Mayo Clinic took form by a process of gradual evolution.

MAYO CLINIC

The Mayo Clinic is a voluntary association of physicians, the primary interest of which is the conduct of the co-ordinated group practice of medicine. The Mayo Clinic, as an operating organization, owns no hospitals, buildings or other real property. The building which houses the Mayo Clinic is owned by the Mayo Association which likewise will hold title to the new ten-story diagnostic unit.

Fellows of the Mayo Foundation, who are graduate students in the University of Minnesota, use the educational and other facilities of the Mayo Clinic. The Mayo Clinic is administered by a Board of Governors consisting of nine members of the staff, and by several standing committees composed of members of the staff. Permanent members of the professional staff of the Mayo Clinic now number in excess of 250.

MAYO FOUNDATION

In 1914 the president of the University of Minnesota suggested that a plan be evolved whereby educational work and research in the Mayo Clinic could be made part of the work offered by the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota. The Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research was formed in 1915. Fellows of the Mayo Foundation are registered as graduate students of the University of Minnesota. If they complete the requirements for either a master's degree or a doctorate while in postgraduate work in the Mayo Foundation, that degree is conferred by the University of Minnesota. Usually, the tenure of a fellowship in the Mayo Foundation is three years. Former fellows of the Mayo Foundation now are engaged in practice or in teaching, or both, in each of the 48 states, in every province of Canada, in the possessions of the United States, and in 41 cities of foreign countries. Mayo Foundation House, the former home of Dr. and Mrs. William J. Mayo, on Fourth Street and Seventh Avenue Southwest, was dedicated by them in 1938 to serve "as a meeting place for the exchange of ideas for the good of mankind." The Institute of Experimental Medicine is maintained by the Mayo Foundation, as is the Museum of Hygiene and Medicine. Offices of the director and the associate director of the Mayo Foundation are situated on the fifteenth floor of the Clinic building, as are quarters for clerical and other personnel. Many members of the staff of the Mayo Clinic serve as members of the faculty of the Mayo Foundation, and as such are instructors or professors in the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota.

MAYO ASSOCIATION

The Mayo Association, founded in 1919 as the Mayo Properties Association, is essentially a trusteeship. It operates as a charitable, benevolent, educational corporation. It has no stock of any kind; it is governed by a board of nine persons known collectively as the Board of Members. It is entirely distinct, as an entity, from either the Mayo Clinic or the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research.

To this association the founders transferred, by gift, not only large parts of their personal funds but also all assets of the institution then called the Mayo Clinic, with the exception of those funds earlier given to the University of Minnesota for the establishment of the Mayo Foundation as part of the Graduate School of that university.

The Mayo Association as trustee holds title to all the varied assets, including the buildings, machines, instruments and records, used by the Mayo Clinic. The articles of incorporation of the Mayo Association state that "no part of the net income of this corporation or of its property or assets upon dissolution or liquidation shall ever inure to the benefit of any of its members, or of any private individual."

THE CLINIC BUILDING

The main building of the Mayo Clinic, completed in 1929, was designed specifically to make it possible to carry on efficiently the co-ordinated practice of group medicine. Within the terms of this definition, the building is structurally a prototype. It is essentially what has become known as "functional" in design and arrangement.

The physical system which permits the co-ordinated practice of group medicine is perhaps more important than the mere fact of the building itself. A single patient, for instance, may be seen by a number of physicians, yet each of these physicians is provided with rapid access to the patient's record by means of a conveyor system, planned as an integral unit of the building, which will deliver needed information efficiently and rapidly. The conveyor system is associated intimately with the history file rooms, some of which can be seen opposite the elevators on the main floor. Examining rooms, waiting rooms, laboratories and other facilities all were planned to enhance, as much as possible, the efficiency of the co-ordinated group practice of medicine.

The central structure of the Mayo Clinic now consists of two main buildings, side by side. The first of these is a red brick building, five stories high, directly opposite the Kahler Hotel on First Street Southwest. The cornerstone bears the date 1912. This building, which was planned largely by Dr. H. S. Plummer (1874-1936), of the Mayo Clinic, now houses the administrative offices and certain laboratories. The first, second and third floors are con-

tinuous with the first, second and third floors of the new building.

The second, or new, building adjoins the 1912 building on the south. This edifice, also conceived and largely planned by the late Dr. H. S. Plummer, was completed in 1929. The building, best described as "a modern twentieth century American building with surface details inspired by Romanesque architecture," has a height equal to that of a twenty-story building. It is 295 feet high from sidewalk to top, and has 500 rooms, not counting those given over to the public. A revolving beacon, to guide airplanes, surmounts the tower. Other buildings which are parts of the Mayo Clinic have been described in the section entitled "Points of Interest."

Decorative Details.—The two great bronze doors at the main entrance of the new Clinic depict six basic activities of man: domestic arts, applied arts, fine arts, mathematics, construction and agriculture. They were designed and cast specifically for the building.

The bronze elevator doors in the main lobby of the new Clinic represent various branches of the healing art. Diagnosis, x-rays, pharmacology, laboratory science and medical education may be readily recognized.

Set into the exterior wall along the front of the building are a series of carved panels which are, in effect, cartoons in stone. One of these, at the southwestern corner of the building, is a caricature of Dr. H. S. Plummer, poring over the plans of the building which he helped to design. Other panels deal with a wide variety of subjects.

The interior of the building is decorated with marble, terrazzo and tile. The floors of the public spaces on the main floor are made of art marble. Each piece was individually cut and fitted before it was shipped to Rochester. Seven colors are used: red and yellow Numidian marble from Algeria, rose Travernelle marble from Italy, tan Siena marble from Italy, light green (sylvan green) marble from Pennsylvania, dark green (Alps green) marble from Italy and black Belgian marble.

The interior walls are faced of Notre Dame marble from France; counters of built-in desks in the various reception rooms are made of Italian black-and-gold marble. In the elevator lobbies from the fourth floor to the eleventh floor, inclusive, brecciated black-and-gold base and Montenelle marble, both from Italy, are used.

Plummer Hall, on the fourteenth floor of the Clinic, is built of massive carved oak. The ceiling in this large hall is gesso work. It was cast in sections, and the sections were hoisted to the correct height and then joined to each other, in the final position, by a special bonding medium. The hall is used for weekly meetings of the staff of the Clinic and Foundation and for meetings of special societies.

Structural Details.—The Mayo Clinic main building rests upon

bedrock. It is a steel skeleton building with concrete floors and curtain walls of masonry. These curtain walls may be compared to the "skin" of a Zeppelin airship, in that they serve no purpose other than that of keeping the elements out. They support nothing; this function is exercised by the steel beams which are the essential structural elements of the buildings, as aluminum ribs are the essential structural components of a Zeppelin.

Between the exterior curtain walls of brick and the plaster walls on the interior of the building is a space about 2 feet wide. This space contains pipes, conduits for electric light and power lines, and radiators and ducts for fresh air. Fresh air reaches the rooms by way of ducts below each floor, and enters the rooms by passing up through the concealed radiators and out by the way of the horizontal grille which is seen directly below and in front of each window. This system was in itself an innovation when the building was erected in 1929.

An interesting minor aspect of construction of the building is the fact that when the steel structural columns surrounding the elevator shafts were completed, they were found to be only $\frac{1}{8}$ inch out of plumb. The usual limit of tolerance in this particular instance is 1 inch.

Carillon.—A carillon composed of 23 bells, ranging from 168 to 7,840 pounds, or a total of 36,988 pounds, is located in the tower of the Clinic. This carillon was dedicated in 1928 to "the American soldier" by Dr. William J. Mayo and Dr. Charles H. Mayo. The bells were cast at the Gillett & Johnson works at Croydon, England. An automatic keyboard is installed on the twelfth floor of the Clinic. The automatic mechanism will play a number of melodies and can be used to strike the hours, but concerts are played by a trained carillonneur.

The keyboard of the carillon or clavier is located on the nineteenth floor one floor below where the bells are hung in the Clinic building. It looks a little like an organ keyboard except that the keys are much larger and much heavier to push down. The keys are connected with steel rods which in turn are connected with the clapper on each bell. There are swivel attachments on these rods which must be readjusted before the carillonneur gives a recital, since they are affected by heat and cold.

Each bell is made with two clappers, one on each side. One clapper is for automatic playing such as the striking of the hours and the other is for manual playing by the carillonneur.

"There is no carillon music written," a carillonneur has said. "The music which is played must all be transcribed from piano or organ numbers. This means taking a piano number, for example, written for 88 keys and transcribing it for the 23 carillon keys.

"None of the tonal qualities are lost because of the richness of

the carillon tones. Music from two up to six-part harmony can be played besides the single notes."

Thus far, almost 2,000 week-day recitals and 1,000 Sunday recitals have been given. On December 31, 1947, records showed that 27,588 numbers had been played since the bells were installed.

Formal dedication of the carillon took place on September 16, 1928. Members of the American Legion in particular, took part in the ceremonies, since the largest bell bears the inscription: "Dedicated to the American soldier by William J. and Charles H. Mayo."

NEW DIAGNOSTIC UNIT

A new ten-story diagnostic unit, to be the equivalent of an office building with 1,150 rooms, is under construction on the site formerly occupied by the Mayo Foundation Museum of Hygiene and Medicine directly across the street from the present Mayo Clinic building.

The first studies concerned with the need for a new building began in 1938. At that time the physical space which was devoted to physicians and patients seemed adequate. Nonetheless, surveys were started and continued, and they soon showed that although the number of patients and the number of physicians to care for them increased, the physical space available for diagnostic purposes remained constant. The result was that there was not space enough to accommodate the increased number of patients who came to the Clinic for medical care. Delays in appointments, disconcerting as they are to all concerned, became inevitable. The new diagnostic unit, it is believed, will greatly increase the efficiency of the diagnostic facilities of the Mayo Clinic and the rapidity with which they can be called into play for the benefit of the individual patient.

The new diagnostic unit will be 150 feet high. The present Mayo Clinic building is 295 feet high from sidewalk to top. The new building, however, will occupy almost an entire city block. Seen from directly above, it will have the form of a Greek cross. This design permits the use of landscaped open areas at each of the four corners of the building. Each floor of the new ten-story building will be considerably larger than twice the size of a floor in the present Mayo Clinic building.

The new building will be a steel frame, bolted together, rather than riveted or welded, with concrete floor slabs. The structure has been planned so that four to six additional floors, if necessary, can be added to it. Final details of the exterior decorative scheme are not yet completed, but it can be said that although the architecture will not duplicate that of the present Mayo Clinic building, it will embody elements of harmony with it.

When the new diagnostic unit has been completed, it will house the general and special diagnostic sections and x-ray diagnosis, in addition to the registration and records departments and the busi-

ness and administration offices. The present building will then be devoted to therapeutics and medical education, providing expanded facilities for the Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research and the medical library, permanent housing for the Mayo Foundation Museum of Hygiene and Medicine, and enlarged quarters for the Section on Publications, the Section on Physical Medicine, the sections concerned with radium and roentgen-ray treatment, and other sections or units.

The red brick building, with the cornerstone bearing the year, 1912, will be devoted to clinical and research laboratories, some of which are already located there, as are the present registration, business and administration offices.

The new ten-story diagnostic unit will have 12 elevators for patients, one of which will be a special elevator for patients in wheel chairs. Space will be provided for an additional 6 elevators to accommodate patients if the need arises. Facilities also will be provided for 8 other elevators for the use of members of the staff.

The entire building will be air-conditioned. Chilled water used in the air-conditioning process will be furnished, as will be heat, light and power, from a central source, which is the Franklin Heating Station, just south of the present Mayo Clinic building.

Each floor devoted to diagnosis likewise will have a seminar room, equipped with projection lanterns, blackboards and other articles or apparatus commonly found in such rooms. Adequate cloak-rooms and locker space will be available for all personnel on each floor, and a refreshment room for each level similarly is planned.

Since the concept of unification and integration of facilities for the treatment of patients has always been important to the institution, the new diagnostic unit will be linked to the present Mayo Clinic building by a broad underground concourse. The pneumatic tube and other conveyor systems which connect to the downtown hospitals and to St. Marys Hospital will be extended throughout the new building.