ogy and biochemistry, died on January 4, 1920, in Dallas, Texas, following an operation.

Professor Woods was born and raised a Missourian and descended from Virginia and Kentucky stock.

He received the A.B. and A.M. degrees from the University of Missouri. While pursuing work for the Master's degree he came under the influence of the late Waldemar Koch with whom he conducted fundamental research on the distribution of the lecithins.

Later work and study were had at the Universities of Illinois, Wisconsin, and California and at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. His earliest teaching experiences were enjoyed at the Universities of Illinois and Wisconsin and later on in a high school of California.

Professor Woods's first teaching in Texas was at the Texas Christian University, at Fort Worth, and a little later at the Grubbs Vocational College, an institution connected with the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

Those who gained an intimate acquaintance with Professor Woods found him to be a man possessed of extraordinary ability. His habits were simple and abstemious, his temperament sensitive and impetuous, very often not sanguine and serene enough for steady happiness.

As a man of science he was essentially clean, candid and a devout lover and seeker of the truth.

When he died he was thirty-six years of age, a period in life when most begin to live in enjoyment of the progression of science. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Lewis William Fetzer

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE LISTER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE IN EDINBURGH

As has been noted in Science, the project originated before the war, for the establishment in Edinburgh of a permanent memorial to the late Lord Lister, has been revived. The *British Medical Journal* states that the University of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh have come to the conclusion that the most suitable form for such a memorial will be an institute in which the scientific investigation of disease in any of its forms can be undertaken, and in which the principal sciences concerned can be adequately taught. It was in Edinburgh that Lister elaborated and consolidated his system, and it is appropriate that the scientific spirit which animated him and the methods of research he developed should be commemorated and continued in that city. Lister's work in the wards of the Royal Infirmary would have been fruitless—could not indeed have been carried out—had he not first tested his theories in the laboratory. It was in and through research that his system of treatment came to fruition. Research was the keynote of his work, and it is to research and the teaching of the results of research that the proposed memorial is to be dedicated. The need for such a centralized teaching and research institute in Edinburgh, it is said, is pressing. At the present time the burden of such work is borne by the university department of pathology and the laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians. Of these, the former, built and equipped thirty-five years ago, is now inadequate, and the resources of the latter, particularly as regards the accommodation of the workers, are entirely insufficient, even for present needs. There is as yet no permanent memorial to Lister in Edinburgh, and it is felt that the rapid development of pathology, of bacteriology, of clinical pathology, of pathological chemistry, and of other cognate branches of knowledge has widened the field to such an extent as to render it necessary that the building erected to his memory shall be modern in design and equipment, and sufficiently large to house all the departments enumerated. The proposed new institute will be managed by a board on which the university and the two Royal Colleges will be represented.

A committee has been formed to make an appeal for £250,000 to pay for the site, to erect

and equip the necessary buildings, and to provide for maintenance, apart from remuneration to research workers. A site, described as extensive and extremely suitable, has been secured close to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and the medical school of the university at a cost of over £50,000. The president of the committee is the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., chancellor of the university, and vice-presidents are the Duke of Atholl, the Earl of Rosebery, Earl Beatty, Lord Glenconner, Lord Leverhulme, and Sir J. Lorne MacLeod. An appeal has been issued, signed by Sir J. A. Ewing, principal of the university, Sir R. W. Philip, president of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and George Mackay, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. The university has given £10,000, the college of physicians £10,000, and the college of surgeons £5,000.

A JOURNAL OF ECOLOGY

COOPERATION in science doubles the value of each man's knowledge and efforts. The Ecological Society of America, comprising zoologists, botanists, foresters, agricultural investigators, climatologists and geographers, is a link in the cooperative chain which will bind the natural sciences together. The society has long felt the need of having its own journal, and at its St. Louis meeting last December voted to start a serial publication to present original papers of an ecological character.

The enterprise is made possible by the generous action of the owners of *Plant World*, who are giving this magazine to the Ecological Society to continue as its official organ. The new serial will begin as an illustrated quarterly of about 200 to 300 pages per year, known as *Ecology*. The Brooklyn Botanic Garden is undertaking the publication of this journal in cooperation with the Ecological Society under an agreement substantially like that under which the *American Journal of Botany* is now being published. The *Plant World* will complete the present volume, number 22, and *Ecology* will begin with the number for March, 1920. Barrington Moore, now serving his second term as president of the Ecological Society, has been elected editor-in-chief.

PUBLIC LECTURES OF THE CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

THE California Academy of Sciences, under the direction of Dr. Barton Warren Evermann, maintains a Sunday afternoon lecture course devoted to popular science topics in its Museum in Golden Gate Park. This course is steadily gaining in popularity and serves a useful purpose in bringing into closer relations the research man and the public. The lecturers are largely drawn from the research departments of the University of California and Stanford University. Following is the schedule for February and March:

February 1. "The ocean as an abode of life." Dr. W. K. Fisher, director of the Hopkins Marine Station of Stanford University.

February 7. "Life of the deep sea." J. O. Snyder, associate professor of zoology, Stanford University. Illustrated.

February 15. "The ocean meadows, or the microscopic life of the open sea." Dr. C. A. Kofoid, professor of zoology, University of California. Illustrated.

February 22. "Fishes of the California coast." E. C. Starks, assistant professor of zoology, Stanford University. Illustrated.

February 29. "Marine mammals." Dr. Harold Heath, professor of zoology, Stanford University. Illustrated.

March 7. "The fur seals of the Pribilof Islands." Dr. Barton Warren Evermann, director of the Museum, California Academy of Sciences. Illustrated.

March 14. "Life between tides." Dr. W. K. Fisher, director of the Hopkins Marine Station of Stanford University. Illustrated.

March 21. "Oceans of the Past." Dr. J. P. Smith, professor of paleontology, Stanford University.

March 28. "Systematic and economic phases of California marine algæ." Dr. N. L. Gardner, assistant professor of botany, University of California.