

parative material and to the general public, who look to it for guidance and instruction.

His skill in the organizing of material for the latter purpose never forsook him, and he was engaged on undertakings of this kind to the last day of his life. The writer of this memorial note was in consultation with him several times within the last month, working carefully over an exhibit of the geology of New York City; and at the time he was stricken, Dr. Hovey was about to start on a field trip to gather additional information for a similar purpose. While it is always difficult to measure the value of service of this kind, it is not at all difficult to see the effect it has if one will but watch the endless procession of visitors who pass through the corridors of the museum.

Dr. Hovey was instrumental in establishing *The American Museum Journal*, the forerunner of *Natural History*, and for ten years he was its editor. At the same time he was secretary of the New York Academy of Sciences and editor of its "Proceedings" and "Annals." In 1907 he was elected secretary of the Geological Society of America, and thereby became the most influential member and the chief executive officer of that important organization. For sixteen years he held this post and discharged its arduous duties with marked success. The demands of these several organizations finally became so exacting that he found it advisable to retire from them all to give undivided attention to his museum duties and to his unfinished researches. He proposed to devote the rest of his life to publishing the results of years of exploratory experience, much of which, in the press of these other duties, had been crowded into the background.

In spite of his many official duties, however, he had managed to write more than one hundred and fifty scientific papers, covering a great variety of subjects within his chosen field and representing field studies that touched many foreign countries. He was an authority on volcanic phenomena. Through his two years of enforced stay in the Arctic he had opportunity to make observations along the Greenland border, and in his very last year he visited Australia as the guest of the Third Pan-American Scientific Congress, on special invitation of the geologists of Australia. One of his best-known contributions was his study of Mt. Pelé in Martinique, which he visited immediately after its eruption and twice thereafter.

Dr. Hovey was twice married. His first wife, Miss Esther A. Laneraft, who died in 1914, was an active helper during her lifetime in his many interests. In 1919 he married Miss Dell G. Rogers, who, with a young daughter, Constance, survives him.

Dr. Hovey had unusual fitness for the type of

service that he was called on to render to the science of geology. As secretary of the Geological Society of America he came into close relations with all the leading geologists of the United States and could count them as his personal friends. As head of the department of geology of the American Museum of Natural History and organizer of its impressive exhibits he touched the millions of visitors who pass through that institution. It is difficult to fathom the extent of his influence—so much of it went into the building of a better educational science service rather than to more tangible product. In this field he was a very distinguished man and every geologist in America feels the shock of his death. It is difficult to realize that the wise counsellor of more than a generation has passed away.

CHARLES P. BERKEY

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

RESOLUTION OF THE INDIANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

At the annual meeting of the Indiana Academy of Science held at Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana, December 4 and 5, the following resolution was passed with the request that it be sent to *SCIENCE* for publication:

WHEREAS, In reviewing the literature on various biological subjects, members of the Indiana Academy of Science have noted the following bad practices on the part of various authors and publications:

- (1) That in giving bibliographic references some authors cite merely the volume and the page of the publications, but omit the date;
- (2) That authors do not fully index all species and synonyms mentioned in their work, but are often content to index merely the valid genera as they see them;
- (3) That reviews and scientific articles are often signed with the initials and not the name of the author so that the bibliographer is often at a loss to know who the author is;

- (4) That the date of publication of some of the prominent scientific serials is printed on the cover page instead of on a numbered page of the issue, which makes necessary the binding of said cover and the advertisements;

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Indiana Academy of Science at its fortieth annual meeting that such practices as have been enumerated above be heartily disapproved and that the following suggestions for the benefit of all scientific workers are hereby approved:

- (1) That all authors give the volume, page and date of publication when referring to publications;
- (2) That all authors index fully all species, genera and synonyms mentioned in their work;
- (3) That the full name of the reviewer or author be signed to all reviews or scientific articles;

(4) That all scientific publications print the date of publication on a numbered page either at the beginning or the end of the scientific matter so that the binding in of the cover and advertisements will not be necessary.

NEW GIFTS TO EDUCATION

FORTY-SIX million dollars have been given to the creation of a trust fund by James B. Duke to be used for educational, charitable and religious purposes, chiefly in the states of North and South Carolina.

Announcement of the fund, to be administered by fifteen trustees as a self-perpetuating body, was made by Mr. Duke, who in specifying the institutions and purposes for which the fund will be used, said the securities set aside for it include about three fourths of his holdings in the Southern Power System.

The fund contains an alternative provision by which Trinity College at Durham, N. C., may have \$6,000,000 of the total to be used in its expansion if it elects to change its name to Duke University. Otherwise, the trustees are directed to spend not more than that amount in establishing a Duke University in North Carolina.

Providing for retention of twenty per cent. of the annual income on the remaining \$40,000,000 to be added to the principal until it amounts to \$80,000,000 the plan specifies the division to be made of the remaining income, with 32 per cent. to go to Duke University for "all purposes" and an equal percentage to the building and maintenance of hospitals, chiefly in North and South Carolina. Smaller percentages are allotted to charitable work among whites and negroes in the two states, to the Methodist Episcopal Church in North Carolina and to other educational institutions in the two states.

Bringing his total known benefactions to \$58,602,900, George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Company, has announced new gifts of \$12,500,000 to institutions of higher education, after recently announcing a gift of \$2,500,000 in the greater University of Rochester campaign. Those to benefit under the latest gifts of Mr. Eastman are: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$4,500,000, which is added to a previous gift of \$11,000,000; University of Rochester, \$6,000,000; Hampton Institute, \$1,000,000, and Tuskegee Institute, \$1,000,000.

Of Mr. Eastman's total of \$58,602,900, the sum of \$23,578,500 has been given to the University of Rochester, making this institution the largest single recipient of his gifts.

Gifts just made and not announced before are under terms similar to those made to employees. Stock is sold to benefiting institutions for \$12,500,000 less than its actual value. While provision is made that it may be paid for in installments during the life of Mr. Eastman, it is given without any restriction re-

garding the time for sale. It may be sold at once if the beneficiaries desire to part with it.

PLANS FOR THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

EXPENDITURE of approximately \$7,000,000 to make the New York Botanical Garden a model for the world is contemplated by the Board of Managers, whose plans have been announced by the president of the board, Dr. Frederic S. Lee, 437 West Fifty-ninth Street, research professor of physiology at Columbia University. The announcement explains that "endowment, equipment, maintenance and research are among the purposes to be advanced," and then says:

The realization of the requirements for adequate maintenance, needed improvements and desired advance would place the New York Botanical Garden in a position of leadership in this country, if not in other countries, in matters that deal with plants in their various scientific, esthetic and economic relations to man.

The garden would then stand conspicuous among the best of the public institutions of the city. To enable it to assume this rightful position its funds must be largely increased, and chiefly by private beneficence.

The actual amount of money required would be approximately \$7,000,000, in the form partly of moneys to be directly expended, and partly of increased endowment. The more urgent needs demand the sum of \$4,000,000, of which \$800,000 should be expended for material improvements and equipment and the remainder be added to the endowment.

The Board of Managers is making an effort to obtain this needed \$4,000,000, and confidently looks to the people of New York to contribute it.

PROGRAM ON THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AT WASHINGTON

THERE will be a joint meeting of Section L, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the History of Science Society at Washington on December 31 and January 1, at which the following program will be presented:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1924, AT 2 P. M.
Room 24, Corcoran Hall, George Washington University

DR. L. J. HENDERSON,
of Harvard University, presiding

Development of the present day conception of palaeontological history: DR. JOHN C. MERRIAM, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Arabic science in Christian Europe: DR. CHARLES H. HASKINS, professor of history, Harvard University.

Study of medieval science: DR. GEORGE SARTON, research associate, Carnegie Institution of Washington and lecturer of the History of Science, Harvard University.

The life and work of Dr. William A. Locy (the first chairman and vice-president of Section L [History of