

gun at the station last year in experimental physiology, using as subjects the sloths and monkeys.

Mr. Paul C. Standley, of the U. S. National Herbarium, Washington, D. C., spent some time at the station in connection with his forthcoming "Flora of the Canal Zone." Mr. Standley collected many plants which are rare or little known, and has promised that one of his future labors will be the preparation of a "Flora of Barro Colorado Island." This is no light task, but it will be an invaluable aid to every naturalist who visits the station.

Dr. Charles W. Townsend, ornithologist, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, visited the station and subsequently wrote a most entertaining and vivid description of the island and some of the more conspicuous birds for the *Harvard Graduate Magazine*.

Mr. Josselyn Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan, was associated with Professor Gross during his studies already mentioned and is now again at the station to continue his work.

Professor George B. Wislocki, of the Johns Hopkins University, studied the anatomy, and especially the genito-urinary systems, of the sloths and monkeys, supplementing Dr. Richter's studies. He has already published a work on the placentation of *Bradypus*.

Professor Charles Woodworth, of the University of California, studied several groups of insects in which he is especially interested. In this work he was assisted by his son, Professor Charles E. Woodworth, of Modesto Junior College, Modesto, California.

In addition to the above there were many visitors to the station, among them Dr. George T. Moore, director of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis. After visiting the station, Dr. Moore promised that the Missouri Gardens would become a regular contributor to the support of the station. Regular annual contributions from universities, scientific institutions or societies and individuals are much needed. The committee in charge of the station will be glad to make special arrangements for investigators representing contributing institutions.

VERNON KELLOGG

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

DOUGLAS STEWART

AT sunset on April 21, 1926, Dr. Douglas Stewart, director of the Carnegie Museum, died at his home, 5816 Solway Street, Pittsburgh, in the fifty-third year of his age.

He was born in the city of Pittsburgh on July 15, 1873, the son of the late David Alexander and Nancy (m. n. Scott) Stewart. His father was one of the earliest partners of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and at the time of his death, December 13, 1888, was chairman of the board of directors of the Carnegie Steel Com-

pany. His mother was a niece of the late Col. Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His ancestors on both sides were of Scotch extraction. For several generations they had lived in western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stewart was prepared for college at the Shady-side Academy in Pittsburgh. He took his degree as Bachelor of Arts at Yale in the class of 1896. The two years following graduation were spent in foreign travel. He visited the various capitals of western Europe and continued his journeys to Algeria and Egypt. In the latter country he made a considerable stay and became deeply interested in the memorials of the ancient civilization of the land. The interest then aroused continued through his entire later life.

Upon his return from abroad he was at the suggestion of Mr. Carnegie appointed as an assistant in the office of the director of the Carnegie Museum. He held this position continuously from 1898 to 1919. His attendance upon his duties at the museum during this period was only interrupted by occasional journeys, as in 1902, when he spent the summer in Europe, accompanied by his bride, and in later years, when he visited various parts of America in quest of recreation or information. In the year 1918-1919 he was granted leave of absence for a twelve-month, which he spent in Washington, D. C., serving as associate director "in charge of prisoners" in the American Red Cross. In this capacity he rendered eminently successful service, and at the close of the World War was invited to undertake the oversight of the affairs of the American Red Cross in Europe. He declined the invitation and, returning to Pittsburgh, was appointed assistant director of the Carnegie Museum. In the early summer of the year 1922, when the then director of the museum became director emeritus, Mr. Stewart was elected to the directorship, in which position he has remained until his sudden and untimely death.

During the all too short years of his service as director he was very successful in efforts to popularize the institution and initiated various series of lectures and established numerous classes for pupils in the different grades in the schools of the city, which have been exceedingly well attended. He devoted himself with enthusiasm to promoting the activities of the institution along lines which had already been established for the advancement of scientific research and the diffusion of knowledge. Having as a student at Yale taken a special course in mineralogy under Professor Edward S. Dana, he felt strongly drawn to this field of inquiry, and during his entire connection with the museum served as the curator of the mineralogical as well as of the archeological collections which were being acquired by the institution. In

June, 1924, the University of Pittsburgh conferred upon him the honorary degree of Sc.D. in recognition of his attainments and services to the community.

Dr. Stewart accompanied by his family spent the summer of the year 1925 in European travel, and visited the leading museums of London, Cambridge, Paris, Brussels and Berlin. He was everywhere received with the greatest courtesy. He returned apparently greatly invigorated by his trip and full of ideas bearing upon the future of the institution of which he was the head.

Dr. Stewart was a member of the American Archaeological Society, a member of the American Association of Museums, serving at the time of his death as one of the governing Council, he was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was an active member of many of the scientific societies in Pittsburgh. For a long time he served as president of the Stage and Play Society in Pittsburgh. After his return from Washington he accepted the duties of chancellor of the Belgian Consulate in Pittsburgh under the appointment of his chief, Dr. Holland, who from 1918 to 1922 was the Consul for Belgium for western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stewart added to his other accomplishments a good knowledge of music, and was a proficient violinist. He possessed a happy and cheerful disposition and was a favorite in the social circles in which he moved. He was devoted to his family and was most happy in his home, where his gracious wife and he loved to entertain a wide and interesting circle of friends and acquaintances.

He left his office on the evening of Thursday, the 15th of April, apparently in good health and the best of spirits. On the following day he was reported from his home as being slightly indisposed. He took to his bed, but no special anxiety was felt until in the evening of Tuesday, April 20, when alarming symptoms suddenly developed. He died of heart failure on the evening of the following day. His funeral took place at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church on Friday, April 23, at 3:00 p. m., Rt. Rev. Alexander Mann, Bishop of the P. E. Diocese of Pittsburgh, officiating. He is buried in Allegheny Cemetery.

He leaves his wife and two young daughters and an innumerable company of friends to mourn his loss. He lived a noble, useful and inspiring life, and was "every inch a gentleman." His death ends a career which was full of the richest promise for the future, and inflicts a heavy loss, not only upon the institution which he so long and faithfully served, but upon the cause of science in America.

W. J. H.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

AWARDS OF PRIZES BY THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

At a quarterly meeting of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on April 15, as already recorded in *SCIENCE*, the Walker Prize of £100 was awarded to Dr. William Ewart Gye in recognition of his work in advancing the knowledge of the pathology and therapeutics of cancer during the past five years. The award was made in pursuance of the following report from the committee appointed to advise the council in the matter:

The work of Dr. Gye, which has been very materially assisted by the optical researches of Mr. J. E. Barnard, F.R.S., promises to throw light upon the hitherto unsolved problem of the causation of malignant disease. Taking as his starting-point the pioneer work of Peyton Rous upon fowl sarcoma, Dr. Gye produced from this tumor, by different methods, two fluids. Neither of these fluids when inoculated alone produced a tumor, but an inoculation of the mixed fluids in a healthy fowl was followed by the appearance of a sarcoma. The experimenter inferred in his further work that to produce a malignant growth two factors are necessary, first a living virus which appears to be of extreme minuteness, and secondly a chemical factor peculiar to each species of animal and effective only in that species. Dr. Gye has succeeded in cultivating this virus *in vitro*. Further, by a series of substitution experiments, he has shown that there can be obtained from human carcinoma and from malignant tumors of the rat and mouse a virus capable of acting with the "specific factor" of the fowl to cause fowl sarcoma.

These experiments, pursued with great patience and acumen over a long period and still in progress, suggest new and hopeful lines of attack upon the problem of the cause of malignant disease. Though it can not yet be said that they have found practical application, they have already given to cancer research such a great stimulus, and such a new direction, as to justify the committee in recommending Dr. Gye for the Walker Prize.

The Cartwright Medal, with an honorarium of £85, was awarded to Dr. James Sim Wallace, L.D.S., for his essay on "Variations in the Form of Jaws with Special Reference to their Etiology and their Relation to the Occlusion of the Dental Arches." The subject for essays for this prize for 1926-30 will be "The Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment of Periodontitis."

THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOIL SCIENCE

FOREIGN governments will be invited by the United States to be represented by delegates at the Fifth International Conference of Soil Science to be held