ites. From this there resulted a notable series of publications. In 1902 his paper on the "Carboniferous Ammonoids of America," 205 pages and 29 plates, was published by the U. S. Geological Survey as Monograph 42. This was followed in 1905 by his paper, with Alpheus Hyatt, entitled "Triassic Cephalopod Genera of America," U. S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 40. It contained 394 pages and 85 plates. In 1914 his paper, "Middle Triassic Marine Invertebrate Faunas of North America," appeared as Professional Paper 83, U. S. Geological Survey, 254 pages and 99 plates, and in 1927 "The Upper Triassic Marine Invertebrate Faunas of North America" was published by the U. S. Geological Survey as Professional Paper 141, with 363 pages and 121 plates. Still another paper, "The Lower Triassic Ammonoids of North America," was completed at the time of his death and will be published by the U. S. Geological Survey.

While the above are Dr. Smith's largest papers and perhaps the most important ones, he published more than fifty others. The high character of his scientific work was recognized by the best scientists of the country when in 1925 he was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences and on April 24, 1928, was awarded the Mary Clark Thompson Gold Medal for his research in geology and paleontology.

Dr. Smith was married August 19, 1896, to Miss Frances Norris Rand, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin. They had four children, Mary, Forster, Howard and Charles. The daughter and two sons have graduated from Stanford, and the youngest is still in the university.

In addition to his other work Dr. Smith served on various university committees and in many ways was a very important influence not only in determining the policy of the geology department but of the university as a whole. He belonged to but few scientific societies. He was, however, a very loyal member of the Le Conte Club and attended practically all the meetings. He was much interested in sports of various kinds and as a college student was pitcher for his college baseball team. In later years he became very fond of fishing as a diversion in summer vacations.

Dr. Smith was one of the most kind and lovable men it has ever been my privilege to know. He was uniformly courteous, exceedingly modest and unassuming and possessed the very highest sense of honor. This last was well shown in his scientific work, where he insisted full credit should be given each one for any work done. He gave very freely, however, of his own material to his advanced students.

While we mourn deeply his loss we have the very great satisfaction of having had the privilege of knowing him and of being associated with him for so many years.

SOLON SHEDD

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

RECENT DEATHS

DR. ALBERT PAUL WEISS, professor of psychology at the Ohio State University, died on April 3, at the age of fifty-one years.

DR. OTTO WALLACH, emeritus professor of chemistry in the University of Bonn, died on March 1, at the age of eighty-four years. Dr. Wallach was awarded a Nobel prize in 1910 for his work on terpenes.

THE death is announced of Dr. Johannes Reinke, professor of botany at Kiel.

PROFESSOR D. HEPBURN, of the department of anatomy of the Cardiff Medical School, University of Wales, died on March 10, at the age of seventy-two years.

Nature reports the death of Henry Harries, long connected with the British Meteorological Office, on February 8, at the age of seventy-nine years, and of Professor Carl Emil Hansen Ostenfeld, professor of botany and director of the botanical garden in the University of Copenhagen, on January 16, aged fifty-eight years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

A SPECIAL exhibition of apparatus and equipment used in geophysical surveys has been opened in the Science Museum, South Kensington. The exhibits, as described in the London *Times*, have been specially selected to illustrate the development of all the important methods used to locate mineral deposits by the use of sensitive physical apparatus, and the display, though preceded by a smaller exhibition in Stockholm last year, is the first attempt to assemble on a large scale instruments up to the most modern examples. Details of field operations and the technique of the various methods are illustrated by photographs and diagrams, and examples are shown in maps and large scale plans of the results obtained by geophysical surveys in various parts of the world.

The exhibition begins by illustrating general magnetic principles, through specimens of William Gilbert's "terrella" or circular loadstone of date about 1600, specimens of which are lent by the Royal Society. The sixteenth-century sundial compass, and the wooden-bowled mariner's compass of the mid-sev-