called the National Dinosaur Monument Quarry, without question the most famous dinosaur quarry in the world.

In 1924 Mr. Douglass joined the University of Utah and assisted in preparing dinosaur material, which he obtained from the famous Jensen quarry after leaving the Carnegie Museum in 1924.

Among the activities by Mr. Douglass the last year or two of his life may be mentioned his preparation of an exhaustive geological survey of the Barbour Asphaltum Company holdings of the hydrocarbon deposits in the Uinta Basin, Utah.

Mr. Douglass's activity in research was quite extensive. Besides many publications on economic geology and other subjects in various periodicals not easily accessible or even listed, there are some twenty-four titles recorded in the catalogue of the fossil vertebrates of North America by Dr. Oliver P. Hay.

O. A. PETERSON

CARNEGIE MUSEUM,
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ERIK EKMAN—AN APPRECIATION

THE work of Erik Ekman as a botanist has been most competently recorded by a fellow botanist in a recent number of SCIENCE, and to that account I have nothing to add. It is rather to emphasize his unique character as a man and as an individual that a mere entomologist can hope to speak. A trained writer, such as Seabrook in his "The Magic Island," can give a not inaccurate account of how Ekman appeared to ordinary persons; yet without some knowledge of the fundamental impulses actuating his conduct and his outwardly unkempt mode of living, a true appreciation of his character is lacking.

In considering the historic figures who, in pursuit of a great purpose, have given up all thought of family and friends, wealth and position, worldly honors and distinctions, one should not forget the conflict in interests before the decision was made to forsake them all. Yet so far as one could judge of Ekman, there was no conflict, and never had been. He lived wholly and absolutely for botany, without thought of other considerations. When he importuned transportation to go on an extended field trip, there was nothing personal about his request. The mode of transportation and physical discomfort meant nothing, if only one would stop and let him observe and collect long enough at the desired localities. A fellow botanist, H. D. Barker, one of whose ambitions had long been to own and drive a Cadillac, took the two of us on a long trip across the border into the Dominican Republic, my own humble function being to hold tight and read the speedometer when Barker was fully occupied in getting 65, 70 and 72 miles an hour out of the venerable bus. At one point Ekman decided that a certain cactus might be sub-specifically different from that growing elsewhere in Hispaniola, and, to determine the point, he collected an abundance of material, which for safe-keeping was placed loosely in the back of the car, under his knees. For ordinary travel this was well enough, but when Barker really began to push the car over rough roads, Ekman yelled that the cacti were pricking him. No wonder, yet it never occurred to him to throw them out until two or three days later, when they could be compared with other material and the point at issue regarding their difference or identity definitely settled.

Travel by private automobile, however, was really exceptional for Ekman. He usually walked. Unhesitatingly, he often started out afoot on trips that would last for weeks, especially to the more inaccessible parts of the island. At times he was nearly barefoot because he had worn out the soles of his shoes. Never did he complain at what food and shelter for the night the humblest and poorest Haitian peasant could furnish.

But little as physical discomfort meant to him, even less did the opinions of others affect the mental atmosphere in which he dwelt. The thick-skinned pertinacity of a "go-getter" salesman was as nothing compared with the indifference of Ekman to what those who were helping him collect might think of him personally, or of his activities. Of course he might have smoothed his way of being less direct and outspoken in his statements of fact or opinion, but even such slight deviations from his singleness of purpose were not considered. Systematic botany was a wholly sufficient end, which must excuse any breach of ordinary etiquette by its devotees. My own requests for identification of the host plants eaten or infested by insects were always treated as only parasitic, and entirely accidental, by-products of a science complete in itself, while more obviously practical applications of his knowledge were hardly worthy of discussion.

No account of Ekman in Haiti is complete without mention of the sympathetic aid given by the kindly, white-haired German pharmacist, Buch, who took Ekman into his own household, cut a previously unnecessary window in a partition of an upper floor of his store, and fitted up a room where Ekman could work undisturbed and keep his material. At times when Ekman tended to devote too much time to field work, Mr. Buch insisted that he keep his herbarium in shape and continue to forward his material to Germany for more intensive study, comparison and description. Without some such quiet, self-effacing, appreciative person to organize Ekman's exceptional abilities, a large part of the tangible results accruing from his enthusiasms in toiling with heavy herbarium presses in the baking heat of Haitian deserts or in

the chill of rain-drenched mountain peaks would have been lost to science.

GEORGE N. WOLCOTT

ISABELLA SUBSTATION,
PORTO RICO

RECENT DEATHS

PROFESSOR GEORGE HERBERT MEAD, since 1894 connected with the University of Chicago, since 1907 as professor of philosophy, has died at the age of sixty-eight years.

THOMAS TARVIN GRAY, president of the Gray Laboratories of Newark, New Jersey, and well known as a consulting petroleum technologist, died on April 27. He was forty-nine years old.

DR. WILLIAM A. DRUSHEL, teacher of chemistry at Yale University from 1908 to 1918 and director of the research laboratory of the Haskelite Manufacturing Corporation from 1918 to 1931, died on April 17 at the age of fifty-seven years. Dr. Drushel is best known for his numerous research papers in certain phases of colloid chemistry and related subjects.

PHILIP R. LOWRY, assistant professor of economic entomology and assistant entomologist of the Experiment Station at the University of New Hampshire at Durham, died on April 30 at the age of thirty-five years, while working in the entomological laboratory of the university.

HENRY F. HOLTZ, associate professor of soils at the Agricultural Experiment Station, State College of Washington, died on April 20.

FERDINAND F. CREVECOEUR, an amateur naturalist, who is the source of many plant, bird and insect records from Onaga, Kansas, died on April 7 at the age of sixty-nine years. He published nine articles in the *Transactions* of the Kansas Academy of Science from 1903 to 1922. A biography has been prepared for publication in the *Transactions*.

DR. JAMES LORRAIN SMITH, F.R.S., professor of pathology and for some years dean of the faculty of medicine at the University of Edinburgh, died on April 18.

THE death is announced of Dr. Wilhelm Valentiner, professor of astronomy at the University of Heidelberg.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE BERMUDA BIOLOGICAL STATION FOR RESEARCH

IN 1903 the Bermuda Biological Station was established under the joint auspices of Harvard University, New York University and the Bermuda Natural History Society, and it has been continued every year since that time under the directorship of Dr. E. L. Mark, of Harvard University. During all these years it has occupied rented property in Bermuda, and in spite of limited facilities about two hundred and eighty investigators have studied at the station and have published more than 160 papers on the work done there.

In 1925–26 the station was reorganized under a corporation consisting at present of 180 scientists and public-spirited citizens of the United States, Bermuda, Canada and Great Britain. A board of trustees, consisting at present of 20 residents of these countries, was elected by the corporation, and articles of incorporation were granted by the State of New York on June 28, 1926.

Committees of the trustees have visited Bermuda several times to select the best available site for the station and to secure the cooperation of the Bermuda Government. After careful investigation of many sites, and after the selection and subsequent abandonment of one of these, a property known as "Shore Hills" in St. George's Parish, near the northeast end of the Bermuda group, was finally chosen. The Bermuda Government contributed £5,500 toward its purchase on condition that the trustees secure £50,000 elsewhere, the Rockefeller Foundation met this condition, and on March 26, the Bermuda Biological Station took possession of "Shore Hills," one of the finest properties in St. George's Island.

The buildings are now being remodelled for laboratory and residential purposes. In the main building, which was formerly a sanitarium-hotel, there will be in the basement a physiological laboratory, with accommodations for five or six workers, an aquarium room, a dark room, a cold room and a chemical store room, as well as kitchen, laundry and other rooms for household purposes. On the first floor will be a large general laboratory 24′ x 40′ with accommodations for eight or more investigators, and eight private laboratories, all of them supplied with aquaria and running salt water, as well as with A.C. current of 110 volts. There are also on the first floor a living room, dining room, serving room and extensive verandas which can be used for laboratory purposes as well as for recreation. On the second floor are rooms for the library, twelve bath rooms and eighteen bedrooms, each with an outdoor sleeping porch; many of these can be converted into private laboratories if the need should arise. On the third floor are seventeen bedrooms, and four baths in addition to store rooms. The grounds of more than fourteen acres contain in addition to the main building five cottages,