Biographical Memoir of George Sumner Huntington: ALEŠ HRDLIČKA. (Read by title.)

Biographical Memoir of Charles Edward St. John: WALTER S. ADAMS. (Read by title.)

Biographical Memoir of Carl H. Eigenmann: LEONHARD STEJNEGER. (Read by title.)

Biographical Memoir of Arthur Gordon Webster: JOSEPH S. AMES. (Read by title.)

OBITUARY

WILLIAM TEMPLE HORNADAY

OVER a span of sixty-six years—or from that day in 1871, when, as a boy of seventeen, he commenced the study of the art of taxidermy at the Iowa State College until he wrote his last article on wild life conservation within a few weeks of his death on March 6—Dr. Hornaday was an ardent and creative force in the field of zoology. The term zoology is used in its broadest sense, since even this brief outline of his life will indicate the many and varied accomplishments which stand as an abiding monument to his creative nature, well-informed mind and impelling sympathy and interest in animal life.

The facilities at the State College soon proved too limited for him, as by this time he was committed to zoology as a life-career, so he summarily left college without graduating and came East to study at Ward's Natural Science Establishment in Rochester, N. Y. Here he rapidly perfected himself in all the branches of taxidermy, and in 1874, when only twenty years of age, he was sent out on his first scientific expedition and within six years his field work had taken him to Florida, Cuba and the West Indies, then to South America, and finally to the Orient—India, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula and Borneo—from whence in 1880 he returned to the United States with a zoological museum collection said to have been the richest and most varied ever made in the field by one man up to that time.

In that year he formed the National Society for Taxidermists and two years later was called to the position of chief taxidermist of the United States National Museum of Washington. He pursued his work there until 1888, and during this time was requested by the government to conduct an expedition to Montana to obtain specimens of the fast vanishing American bison for mounting and exhibition in the museum. He completed this work with distinct originality, for the method he created in mounting and arranging this group marked the beginning of the now popular museum habitat groups.

During this same period he conceived the idea of the establishment of a National Zoological Park in the nation's capital and brought his plans to reality. Congress appropriated the sum of $292,000 to carry out the project, and Dr. Hornaday was made the superintendent of the new park, which was placed under the control of the Smithsonian Institution. As a consequence of questions of policies which arose with which Dr. Hornaday was not in sympathy, he resigned and at the same time gave up his position in the United States National Museum.

For several years thereafter Dr. Hornaday lived in Buffalo, N. Y., but in 1895, upon the formation of the New York Zoological Society, he was called as director of the Zoological Park—for which plans were then being formulated. No better man could have been selected, for, in the development and carrying out of these plans, which were to place the New York Zoological Park in a premier position among such institutions anywhere in the world, Dr. Hornaday played an energetic and leading part, and it was because of his expert knowledge and creative ability in this position that he soon became known both throughout this country and abroad.

In addition to his primary interest in living animals he realized the permanent advantage which would result from the establishment of a national collection of heads and horns. He consequently formulated plans for this project and obtained enthusiastic endorsement from the officers of the society and a number of sportsmen who were the owners of trophies. Thus were laid the foundations for a national collection which eventually grew to such proportions that a building, the only one of its kind, was erected in the Zoological Park especially to house it, dedicated to the vanishing big game of the world.

His courage and independence of thought were outstanding characteristics, as well as his ability to do more than one thing well at the same time. It was during the early years of his position in New York, even when his duties as director of the park were most onerous, that he—enthusiastically supported by some of the officers of the society, such as the late Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mr. Madison Grant and others—began his active work for the conservation of wild life, which engaged his vital interest up to the very last days of his life. He fought successfully for such measures as the Bayne Law to prohibit the selling of native game; the insertion into the tariff law of the provision against the importation of wild birds' plumage for millinery purposes; the promotion of the international migratory bird treaty between the United States and Canada; the Snow Creek Game pre-

serve in Montana, and the establishment of the Montana and Wichita National Bison Ranges.

Dr. Hornaday's foresight in realizing that wild-life protection work should be placed upon a permanent basis moved him to establish the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund and with this end in view he raised, by his personal solicitation, an endowment fund, which to-day stands at a figure in excess of $100,000.

His fearlessness and the vigor of his attack frequently made him enemies. The writer of this inadequate appreciation vividly recalls the biting comments of a native Wyoming hunter, who—one night around a campfire—objected with strong expletives to "that man Hornaday in New York, who thinks he can tell us Wyoming people what we ought to do with our game." But Dr. Hornaday's courage and sincerity were potent factors in arousing public opinion. His written words had often the sting of a rapier thrust. He was an unrelenting adversary and it is due to him as much as to any other man in this country that we now have what remains of our heritage of wild life.

All through the years he was a prolific writer, and there is given in a footnote[1] a partial list of the books that flowed from his pen.

To all those who knew him well he was a splendid and loyal friend, and behind the hundreds of admirers who attended his final services, stand the mute inhabitants of our forests and uplands, who found in him a stout-hearted and able defender.

FAIRFIELD OSBORN

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE DENVER MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

REMARKABLY low railway excursion rates will be in effect at the time of the Denver meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, from June 21 to 26. For example, a 21-day round-trip ticket from Chicago to Denver will cost only $34.20, with $14.52 additional for a lower Pullman berth. The corresponding fares from Washington, D. C., will be $78.65 and $25.52, respectively. Even from Boston railway fare and Pullman to Denver and return will be only $93.35 and $28.00.

Time schedules have been shortened as much as fares have been reduced. One may now leave Chicago in the early evening on the Burlington Zephyr or the Union Pacific City of Denver and arrive in Denver at about nine o'clock the next morning. The return journey is correspondingly convenient. If the point of departure is New York or Washington, one may leave in the late afternoon or in the evening, arrive in Chicago the next day, and be in Denver the following morning. Therefore, only one day is spent in traveling half way across the continent. And at about the same cost as by railway one may go by plane from Washington or New York to Denver between morning and evening.

By motor the journey requires a much longer time but is cheaper and in certain respects more interesting. The principal highways are excellent, particularly west of the Mississippi River. Service stations, garages, hotels and good tourist camps are found at frequent intervals. Splendidly graded and paved roads lead out of Denver into the heart of the Rocky Mountains. In Rocky Mountain National Park a new paved road ascends by easy grades to the top of the continental divide, along which it extends for several miles. At its maximum altitude it rises to 12,300 feet, and for miles it furnishes a superb view of rugged mountain scenery. Those who do not drive their own cars may also enjoy motoring in the mountains, for buses regularly carry passengers over all the principal scenic routes.

Since the Pacific Division and the Southwestern Division both join in the Denver meeting, the first time the association and its two divisions have met together, eastern scientists will have an exceptional opportunity of meeting and conferring with scientists from the western part of the country, disproving, at least in the case of scientists, the words of Kipling:

> Oh, East is East, and West is West,
> And never the twain shall meet.

F. R. MOULTON,
Permanent Secretary

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS

THE thirty-first annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers will be opened at the University of Illinois for registration on Sunday afternoon, June 30. The program of the college division is scheduled for the first day of the meeting, June 21. General sessions will be limited to two one and a half hour periods on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 22 and 23. The technical sessions will occupy the remainder of those two mornings and Thursday morning, June 24.

[1] Thirty Years War for Wild Life; Two Years in the Jungle; Our Vanishing Wild Life; Wild Life Conservation in Theory and Practice; Taxidermy and Zoological Collecting; Camp Fires on Desert and Lava; Camp Fires in the Canadian Rockies; The Minds and Manners of Wild Animals; A Wild Animal Round-up; Wild Animal Interviews; Old-Fashioned Verses; The Man who Became a Savage.