

"Institutional Segregation," Mr. Perry Burgess, president of the foundation, will close the symposium with a general discussion. Mr. Burgess's knowledge of leprosy as a world problem will be of great value in bringing together the various aspects of this disease.

The program on Friday will be opened by an address commemorating the work and life of Henry Sewall, a distinguished physiologist who died last year. This memorial address will be followed by a series of research and clinical papers dealing with various phases of human tuberculosis and diseases of the chest. The Colorado workers have arranged the program, and through Dr. James J. Waring, chairman of the committee on local arrangements, a cordial invitation has been extended to all who wish to visit the various departments of the Medical School to make their desires known and guides will be provided.

The Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, Southern California and Pacific Coast Sections, will hold a joint session with the Section on Medical Sciences (N) on Monday morning. The program will consist of papers limited to ten minutes each.

The Section on Agriculture (O), in cooperation with the faculty of Colorado State College, will give a program of papers dealing with the scientific background of agricultural development in the Rocky Mountain region. This will include presentations of the geologic and edaphic characteristics of the area, water supply and related problems, range, horticultural and agronomic resources, each given by specialists within their respective fields. Sessions will be held on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning. On Friday and Saturday an agricultural field tour will visit the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station at Fort Collins, the U. S. Department of Agriculture Horticultural Field Station and Dry Land Experiment Station near Cheyenne, Wyoming, and the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wyoming at Laramie. Return to Denver will be via Rocky Mountain National Park. If desired, stops will be arranged at field projects of the Soil Conservation Service and the Resettlement Administration.

The Society of American Foresters will hold sessions

during the period of the meeting. Opportunity will thus be afforded for contact and joint activity with the various sections and societies in which members of the society are interested. A program is being prepared that will feature some of the phases of forestry that are of national importance. This will take the form of a symposium on "Forests and Waters." Field trips will be arranged that will give an opportunity to see at first hand some of the problems and the work in forestry that are distinctive in this region. Many scenic and scientific attractions in the mountains of Colorado will repay visitors for their trip. This will be the first official visit of the society in the Rocky Mountains, and, accordingly, will offer many members the opportunity for exploration in virgin territory so far as forestry is concerned. Joint sessions will be held with the Section on Engineering (M) on Monday afternoon and with the Hydrology Section of the American Geophysical Union on Tuesday.

The Western Society of Soil Science, which regularly meets with the Pacific Division, will hold sessions at Denver on June 21 and 22.

The Section on Education (Q) has organized a special committee for the purpose of carrying out a strong and effective program. The local secretary for the section is Mr. Charles E. Greene, assistant superintendent of schools of Denver.

The National Social Science Honor Society, Pi Gamma Mu, will hold a luncheon on Thursday at 12 o'clock at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

In conformity with the recently developed policy of the American Association of University Professors to hold regional conferences, one or two half-day sessions are being planned for the region which includes Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, in order to arouse a greater consciousness in teachers of the work being carried on by that organization. The program will include papers representative of both teaching and administration. It is hoped that President Carlson will take an active part. Although the meeting is being called as a regional one, it is hoped that all members attending the Denver meeting will join in making it a real success.

OBITUARY

MILTON JAY GREENMAN

WHEN a visitor to the Wistar Institute entered the office of the director, he found a genial, alert man, trained in biology, gifted to an unusual degree with mechanical and inventive abilities, with business capacity and good judgment, based on the imagination needed for an administrator. Thus Dr. Greenman was peculiarly fitted to bear his many responsibilities.

He died on April 7, in his seventy-first year, failing rapidly in the few weeks before his death—and the institute thus lost its real scientific founder, to the sorrow of all those associated with him.

In 1892 he graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, and became at once associated with Dr. Horace Jayne in the biological work at the university. In 1893 Dr. Jayne became director of the

Wistar Institute, and Dr. Greenman was associated with him as assistant director.

During this period he made a remarkable preparation of the bones of the human skeleton, which now forms an exhibition of these structures quite unequaled in detail and elegance.

On the retirement of Dr. Jayne, in 1905, he was made director of the institute. This brought him in direct contact with General Isaac J. Wistar, the founder of the institute, and under him he developed his business training.

Almost at once he began to consider the problems of the further development of the institute, which, in the earlier years, had grown more as a museum than as a center for investigation. Pursuing this idea, a group of ten anatomists was called in council, and a plan for the research work drawn up. This work began in 1906, and, with the aid of the Advisory Board formed from the original group of advisers, has continued ever since.

Following the purpose of making the institute helpful to the biologists of the country, Dr. Greenman began taking over the responsibility for the publication of a biological journal. The first experiment was made with the *Journal of Morphology*. Then, gradually, other journals were added until, at the present time, eight such journals have been acquired and are published, together with the bibliographic cards referring to them.

This step brought up the problem of printing, and through the generosity of a member of the board of managers, a suitable printing plant was established.

From the beginning of the laboratory work the albino rat had been used as the animal of choice. Large numbers of these had to be kept, and well kept. Here again, through the generosity of a member of the board, an adequate colony house was built for these animals, not only to furnish those used in the institute laboratories, but also to permit distribution to other laboratories working with these animals.

In 1916-17, Dr. Greenman turned aside for a time, to make two excellent studies on the nervous system of the rat. However, increasing executive duties prevented him from further work in this field.

The problem of the welfare of the rats was always before him, and to supply fresh food and pure water, a station was required in the country, where these conditions could be met. In 1928 this was accomplished by the establishment of the Effingham B. Morris Biological Farm, near Bristol, and about thirty miles from Philadelphia. Through the generosity of Mr. Morris, this station developed rapidly, furnishing buildings not only for laboratories, but for the culture of amphibians and for the rearing of the opossum—a project in which Dr. Greenman had been interested

for many years. Thus was added a division of the institute which called for much administrative care. Here Dr. Greenman had his home.

He acted as secretary of the board of managers, who were his devoted friends and admirers, and it was through them that many activities not warranted by the resources of the institute were made possible.

Dr. Greenman has left behind him an unusual record of achievements directed to the advance of biology and of biologists the world over. His work will be long remembered.

HENRY H. DONALDSON

RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. ELIAS POTTER LYON, professor of physiology at the University of Minnesota, who resigned last year as dean of the Medical School, died suddenly on May 4. He was in his seventieth year.

DR. CHARLES LINCOLN EDWARDS, since 1912 supervisor of the department of nature study of the Los Angeles schools, previously from 1894 to 1912 successively professor of biology at the University of Texas, the University of Cincinnati, Trinity College, Conn., and the University of Southern California, died on May 6. He was seventy-three years old.

DR. GEORGE HENRY FOX, formerly professor of dermatology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, died on May 3 at the age of ninety years.

DR. ALBERT WILLIAM BORTHWICK, professor of forestry at the University of Aberdeen, died on April 19 at the age of sixty-four years.

IN the presence of five hundred persons, including members of the American Explorers Club and the American Polar Society, *The General A. W. Greely*, a three-masted schooner, in which a party of meteorologists under the leadership of Clifford J. MacGregor, of the Weather Bureau at Newark Airport, will sail for the Arctic on June 25, was christened on May 2 at Port Newark, N. J. Mrs. Gertrude Greely Sheed, a daughter of General Greely, after whom the ship was named, broke a bottle of champagne over the prow.

THREE trees were planted in front of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia on May 1 in honor of Benjamin Franklin and two contemporary botanists, John and William Bartram. The trees, known as "Frankliniae Altamahas," were presented to the institute by Charles F. Jenkins, of Kitchen's Lane, Germantown. There were officially accepted at the ceremony by Henry Butler Allen, director of the institute. Miss Elizabeth C. White, of White's Bog, N. J., who has watched the growth of the young trees, and Arthur N. Leeds, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, also spoke briefly.