

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.