CARLOS CLYDE GOFF

1905–1939

IN the death of Carlos Clyde Goff, assistant entomologist, on January 13, 1939, the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station lost an unusually fine young man; one whose broad interests and enthusiasm have contributed much to the work of the station and promised more for the future. His quiet friendliness, his kindly wit and his unfailing good humor endeared him to all who knew him.

Mr. Goff's contributions have been in entomology, animal ecology, herpetology and mammalogy. His work for the Experiment Station was the study of the vertebrate pests of Florida crops, and at the time of his death work was under way on the pocket gopher; the land turtle, or Florida gopher; and the Florida field mouse.

Mr. Goff was born on October 2, 1905, at Charleston, Ill. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1928. He continued at the university until 1930, serving between 1927 and 1930 as an assistant entomologist with the State Natural History Survey. He went to Florida in 1930, and his M.S. degree from Illinois was awarded *in absentia* in 1931. In 1934 Mr. Goff took further work at the University of Michigan in mammalogy and herpetology. During his stay at Michigan he completed the course work and preliminary examination for a Ph.D. degree and his research work on field mice was to have been reported as a thesis.

Mr. Goff was a member of the American Society of Mammalogists, the Ecological Society of America, the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, the Wild Life Society, the Florida Entomological Society, and the Florida Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Goff's wife died in January, 1937. Besides his daughter, Eva Harriet, Goff is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Goff, of Charleston, Ill.; a brother, Joseph, also of Charleston; and a sister, Mrs. Reece Bell, of Oakland, Ill.

MARION N. WALKER
FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, LEESBURG

RECENT DEATHS

DR. HERMAN SCHNEIDER, professor of civil engineering, dean of the College of Engineering and Commerce and director of the School of Applied Arts and of the Institute of Scientific Research of the University of Cincinnati, died on March 28 at the age of sixty-seven years.

BARON JOJI SAKURAI, president of the Imperial Academy and of the National Research Council of Japan, from 1882 to 1919 professor of chemistry at the University of Tokyo, died on January 28 at the age of eighty years.

Nature announces the death of Dr. H. M. Dawson, professor of physical chemistry in the University of Leeds, on March 11, aged sixty-three years; of Dr. C. M. Jessop, emeritus professor of mathematics in the University of Durham, on March 9, aged seventy-six years; of Dr. Giuseppe Cesàro, formerly professor of mineralogy in the University of Liège, a past-president of the Belgian Academy of Sciences; of Marcel Godechot, professor of chemistry and dean of the faculty of sciences of the University of Montpellier, aged fifty-nine years, and of Dr. A. M. Hocart, professor of social anthropology in the University of Cairo, on March 9, aged fifty-five years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE INSTITUTE OF GEOLOGY OF VENEZUELA

THE Instituto de Geología in Caracas, Venezuela, was formally opened on September 15, in the presence of President López Contreras, of Venezuela. Classes began that day with a registration of twenty-four selected students.

The institute is fully equipped for the training of students in the fields of general geology, petroleum geology and mining geology. It is housed in its own building, which contains a large lecture hall, several recitation rooms, separate laboratories for chemistry, mineralogy, petrography, paleontology and economic geology, a drafting room, a research laboratory for the staff, a preparation room for the cutting, grinding and polishing of specimens and thin sections and a workshop. Also included in the institute are a paleontologic museum and a large library. All the laboratories are equipped with the latest apparatus for the investigation of geologic problems.

In addition to courses in mineralogy, economic geology, petroleum geology, paleontology, stratigraphy, sedimentation, field geology, etc., basic courses in chemistry, physics, botany and zoology, mathematics, drafting, hygiene, mining and petroleum laws and language are given. The institute also has its own physician, who, in addition to his medical duties, will teach hygiene.

The institute as at present constituted will give a bachelor's degree in geology at the end of four years study, half of the fourth year being spent in the field. It is planned, later on, to extend the scope of the institute so as to be able to grant higher degrees.

While the institute is a part of the Ministry of

National Education, it has been organized by a committee of professional geologists from the Ministry of Industries' Geological and Mining Service. These men, trained in Europe or the United States, now form the board of regents. They are: Drs. V. M. López, *chairman;* M. Tello; P. I. Aguerrevere; Santiago E. Aguerrevere, and G. Zuloaga. The faculty includes: N. B. Knox, technical director and professor of geology; Ely Mencher, professor of paleontology; Bela Murakosy, professor of topography, and Hermann Kaiser, professor of chemistry.

There are no tuition fees for Venezuelans, but candidates must pass examinations in mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology, English and French before being admitted. The course is four years and leads to a degree. Six scholarships have been granted to students from other North and South American countries. Many of the students are on scholarships provided by the oil companies operating in Venezuela, which give the student not only cash to live on but opportunity for field and laboratory work during vacations.

N. B. KNOX,
Director of the Institute

THE TROPICAL STATION OF THE MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

THE Missouri Botanical Garden, like all similar institutions which are solely dependent for support upon rentals from business property and returns from investments, has suffered a sharp reduction in its income during the past years. Unlike many institutions, the cost of maintaining the estate, city taxes, annual bequests, etc., must all be deducted before money is available for maintaining the numerous activities of the garden. Since the budget must be balanced, the only way to do this is to reduce expenses or increase resources.

An appeal for contributions to a "Friends of the Garden Fund" will shortly be made and it is hoped that this may result in restoring the income to something like it was ten years ago. In the meantime one of the economies which has regretfully been enforced is the abandonment of the Tropical Station on the Canal Zone.

This station was established in 1926, at the time the Powell orchids were acquired, and through the years has been a most helpful adjunct in building up the orchid collection. Recently the station has been the headquarters for expeditions for plants other than orchids, looking towards a more complete study of the flora of Panama.

The Canal Zone Government is taking over the station and will maintain it as a park for the benefit of residents and tourists. Fortunately Paul Allen, formerly manager of the station, will remain in the employ of the Canal Zone, and will be able to act as the tropical representative of the garden. This will make possible the continuation of the work on the flora of Panama, and it is hoped that because of the facilities still available this project will not suffer unduly because of the station ceasing to be an adjunct of the garden.

SCIENCE AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

ACCORDING to an official statement recently issued by authorities of the New York World's Fair, "Science, one of the fundamental principles on which the New York World's Fair has been built, will have a special display of its own, portraying its influence on the individual, the family, education and social life." Dr. Albert Einstein is chairman of the Advisory Committee on Science. He is cooperating with Dr. Gerald Wendt, director of science and education, in endeavoring to present "a dramatically visual program that will be understandable and revealing to the average layman." The exhibit, sponsored jointly by the fair corporation and the American Association for Adult Education, also will include education "as a force in the never-ending search for truth, standing between civilization and disaster." One of the seven exhibits under Science and Education will occupy 10,000 square feet of space in a triangular structure, which will house the "Hall of Man," containing the exhibits on medicine and public health. The official announcement states that "The twin exhibit will deal with ideas, with the true nature of science and education and with their social implications. In the first exhibit the purpose will be to show the 'secret of success' that has brought science to the fore. In the latter exhibit will be featured the responsibility of citizens in a democracy to keep pace with this changing world and the necessity for regarding education as a life-long process. There will be no effort to 'teach' science or to compete with the fascinating commercial exhibits, since science pervades practically every department of the fair. Similarly, in education there will be no exhibit of 'school work,' of school materials or of specific educational institutions."

Museum News describes the building of the New York Zoological Society, which is a one-story structure with a great ball at one corner for showing the "Bathysphere," in which Dr. William Beebe made his deep-sea observations, accompanied by specimens and models of deep-sea fish, and with special bays at another corner for a large habitat group and at one end for the cage of the society's giant panda. At the entrance to the building will be two dioramas showing the effect of time on zoological life, the dioramas representing the New York area a million years ago and to-day. Other exhibits will show brilliantly colored species of