

lished that fall. There he was awarded the degree of master of science in forestry in 1905.

Since July 1, 1905, Mr. Hill had been with the Forest Service continuously, with the exception of three years, 1909-12, when as assistant professor of forestry at the University of Michigan, he taught forest utilization, wood technology, mensuration and dendrology. Even during this period, the Service retained him as collaborator. He served for a time as chief of the Forest Products Division of the Regional Office in Denver, as forest examiner on the Sierra National Forest in California, and subsequently in the California Regional Office in San Francisco. At various times he was occupied with land classification, was chief assistant in timber management, had charge of law enforcement in California national forests and later of forest products activities. Since 1927, he had been with the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, where his responsibilities included direction of the products and economics research, and more recently special services in forest land utilization.

Mr. Hill was the author of numerous publications ranging from semi-popular articles in trade journals to technical bulletins and covering such a wide range of topics as wood paving in the United States, law enforcement on the national forests, heptane from California pines, air seasoning of western softwood lumber, marine borers and their relation to marine construction, utilization of El Dorado County land, and many others.

He served as executive officer of the San Francisco Bay Marine Piling Committee, 1919 to 1927, and as chairman of the natural resources committee of the California Economic Research Council throughout the

existence of that organization. He was a senior member of the Society of American Foresters, and served as chairman of the California section of that society from 1927 to 1929. His membership in other learned societies included the American Association for the Advancement of Science, California Academy of Sciences, California Botanical Society and the East Bay Astronomical Association. He was a fellow in the first two of these organizations.

Mr. Hill had a wide circle of friends outside his profession as well as within it, and his personal contacts reached far beyond the United States to Europe, Africa, Australia and the Orient. The forestry profession and American scientists as a group have lost a staunch and able colleague.

EDWARD C. CRAFTS

CALIFORNIA FOREST AND RANGE
EXPERIMENT STATION

RECENT DEATHS

DR. SAMUEL BRADFORD STONE, assistant professor of chemistry at Brooklyn College, died on May 7 in his forty-fifth year.

DR. WILLIS COHOON CAMPBELL, professor of orthopedic surgery at the College of Medicine of the University of Tennessee, died on May 4 at the age of sixty years.

SIR ALBERT SEWARD, from 1906 to 1936 professor of botany at the University of Cambridge, died on April 11 at the age of seventy-seven years.

SIR JAMES GEORGE FRAZER, anthropologist, author of "The Golden Bough," died on May 7 at the age of eighty-seven years. Lady Frazer died a few hours later.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK

THE official opening of the African Plains in the Bronx Zoological Park took place on May 1. This is a first step toward exhibiting animals according to their distribution by continents.

The opening ceremony was marked by short addresses by Mayor La Guardia, Sir Gerald Campbell, minister from Great Britain, Commissioner Robert Moses and the Honorable J. J. Lyons, president of the Borough of the Bronx. President Fairfield Osborn, of the New York Zoological Society, made a brief opening address which follows:

This ceremony welcomes the life of a far-away continent to New York. It marks the opening of a new vista to the wonders of nature. It spells the beauty of living things, creatures age-old, yet ever new. We are here to greet this sight, and millions of others will do likewise before the year is out, grateful for an hour of recreation,

snatched from these troubled days. We can be refreshed for a while from the spectacle of man's cruel and needless destruction of himself. We should have no patience with those unthinking persons who rant that man, in his present cruelties, is reverting to primitive nature—to the so-called law of the jungle. No greater falsehood could be spoken. Nature knows no such horrors. Through the ages, from Aristotle to Darwin, the great philosophers have interpreted the equitable principles governing all living things. Hitler, and his totalitarian system, whatever battles he may win, is bound to lose in the end. Man's age-long insistence on freedom for the individual isn't anything in the world but the straight, pure, unadulterated urge of any higher mammal. Add to that man's spirit and soul. The totalitarian system may be found among ants and bees—it is impossible for man! I wish that dictators had studied some of these things before they started this catastrophe. Let me remind you again that the world of animal life is more than a side-show—it is related historically, psychologically, physically,