

pected to report annually to the committee as to the progress of the work for which the grant was made.

Researches carried on with aid from the Rumford Fund may be published in any place or form, with the proviso that due recognition be made of the grant as from the Rumford Fund of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. It is expected that a complete copy of every such publication shall be presented to the academy.

Persons making application for grants from the Rumford Fund are expected to inform the committee of any similar applications made by them for grants from other funds in aid of the same research, or of related researches.

Applications for grants should be addressed to the Chairman of the Rumford Committee, Care of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street, Boston. Such an application may be made by any duly qualified person in North America or in any of the American islands. It should specify the nature of the research and the particular aid desired.

A. E. KENNELLY,

Chairman of the Rumford Committee

EDMUND OTIS HOVEY (1862-1924)

THE unexpected death of Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey, for many years curator of geology of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, came as a severe shock to the geologists of America. For a generation he had been a familiar figure in the councils of the leading organizations fostered by investigators in the science of geology, and his service in them has left an impress that will last for many years. Few men had a greater number of personal friends in his own field or a wider acquaintance in his science the world over. His passing has given a distinct sense of personal loss to a host of people, far beyond the bounds of intimate family ties and friend-associates. It is well to stop and pay tribute to the memory of such a man.

Edmund Otis Hovey was born of New England parents, in New Haven, Connecticut, September 15, 1862. After a career of great usefulness and activity, which continued unto the very day of his death on September 27, 1924, his life work came to a sudden end in the midst of a busy day, almost as any very active man might wish.

By inheritance, training and subsequent opportunity, Dr. Hovey was marked for geological service, and few men in the field of geology in America have filled their niche better. His father, Horace Carter Hovey, before him, was deeply interested in geologic phenomena, but was a minister of the gospel by profession, a calling which he followed all his days. The scholarly atmosphere of the parsonage, coupled

with a deep love of scientific investigation, furnished a favorable environment.

To this helpful environment of youth and to his native talent were later to be added a training that could not readily be surpassed and an opportunity far superior to that vouchsafed to most men of scientific bent. It is true that his preparatory education was somewhat broken by the many moves of the family to different places in the Middle West and in New England, but the cities and towns to which his father was called to preach were among the better places of those days. Even this experience was but a foretaste of travels to many distant lands that it became his own lot to visit and study in later years.

He attended Yale College in the days of the elder Dana, one of the great masters of earth science in America and it was in such surroundings that he began to formulate plans for a scientific career. After finishing his college course he was for two years a teacher and principal in the schools of Minnesota; but was not content to follow that call, and in 1886 he returned to Yale for graduate study in geology and mineralogy, securing the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1889. Additional years of teaching and school administration were followed by travel and study abroad, where he came in touch with some of the most famous scientists of Europe, notably with Professor Rosenbusch, the most eminent petrographer of his day, whose influence seems to have followed him the rest of his life. From that time he devoted himself to scientific work in his chosen field, to the organizing of geologic data for educational purposes and ultimately to very distinguished service as an editor and as the chief responsible officer of one of the greatest scientific societies.

The first step was taken in 1893 when he was placed in charge of the Missouri State exhibit of minerals at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The ability displayed in that engagement attracted the attention of museum directors; and at the invitation of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, he accepted a position on the geological staff of that institution, where he served the rest of his life. It was neither luck nor favor, but a perfectly natural outcome for a man who had already proved his mettle and had made good on the first opportunity presented.

His years at the American Museum carried him through all grades and many kinds of service to a curatorship in charge of the department of geology, one of the highest scientific responsibilities in that organization, which post he held for fourteen years. In the course of his service at the museum an enormous amount of work had to be done in making the immense collections of that institution of greatest usefulness both to scientists, who look to it for com-

parative material and to the general public, who look to it for guidance and instruction.

His skill in the organizing of material for the latter purpose never forsook him, and he was engaged on undertakings of this kind to the last day of his life. The writer of this memorial note was in consultation with him several times within the last month, working carefully over an exhibit of the geology of New York City; and at the time he was stricken, Dr. Hovey was about to start on a field trip to gather additional information for a similar purpose. While it is always difficult to measure the value of service of this kind, it is not at all difficult to see the effect it has if one will but watch the endless procession of visitors who pass through the corridors of the museum.

Dr. Hovey was instrumental in establishing *The American Museum Journal*, the forerunner of *Natural History*, and for ten years he was its editor. At the same time he was secretary of the New York Academy of Sciences and editor of its "Proceedings" and "Annals." In 1907 he was elected secretary of the Geological Society of America, and thereby became the most influential member and the chief executive officer of that important organization. For sixteen years he held this post and discharged its arduous duties with marked success. The demands of these several organizations finally became so exacting that he found it advisable to retire from them all to give undivided attention to his museum duties and to his unfinished researches. He proposed to devote the rest of his life to publishing the results of years of exploratory experience, much of which, in the press of these other duties, had been crowded into the background.

In spite of his many official duties, however, he had managed to write more than one hundred and fifty scientific papers, covering a great variety of subjects within his chosen field and representing field studies that touched many foreign countries. He was an authority on volcanic phenomena. Through his two years of enforced stay in the Arctic he had opportunity to make observations along the Greenland border, and in his very last year he visited Australia as the guest of the Third Pan-American Scientific Congress, on special invitation of the geologists of Australia. One of his best-known contributions was his study of Mt. Pelé in Martinique, which he visited immediately after its eruption and twice thereafter.

Dr. Hovey was twice married. His first wife, Miss Esther A. Laneraft, who died in 1914, was an active helper during her lifetime in his many interests. In 1919 he married Miss Dell G. Rogers, who, with a young daughter, Constance, survives him.

Dr. Hovey had unusual fitness for the type of

service that he was called on to render to the science of geology. As secretary of the Geological Society of America he came into close relations with all the leading geologists of the United States and could count them as his personal friends. As head of the department of geology of the American Museum of Natural History and organizer of its impressive exhibits he touched the millions of visitors who pass through that institution. It is difficult to fathom the extent of his influence—so much of it went into the building of a better educational science service rather than to more tangible product. In this field he was a very distinguished man and every geologist in America feels the shock of his death. It is difficult to realize that the wise counsellor of more than a generation has passed away.

CHARLES P. BERKEY

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SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

RESOLUTION OF THE INDIANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

At the annual meeting of the Indiana Academy of Science held at Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana, December 4 and 5, the following resolution was passed with the request that it be sent to *SCIENCE* for publication:

WHEREAS, In reviewing the literature on various biological subjects, members of the Indiana Academy of Science have noted the following bad practices on the part of various authors and publications:

- (1) That in giving bibliographic references some authors cite merely the volume and the page of the publications, but omit the date;
- (2) That authors do not fully index all species and synonyms mentioned in their work, but are often content to index merely the valid genera as they see them;
- (3) That reviews and scientific articles are often signed with the initials and not the name of the author so that the bibliographer is often at a loss to know who the author is;

- (4) That the date of publication of some of the prominent scientific serials is printed on the cover page instead of on a numbered page of the issue, which makes necessary the binding of said cover and the advertisements;

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Indiana Academy of Science at its fortieth annual meeting that such practices as have been enumerated above be heartily disapproved and that the following suggestions for the benefit of all scientific workers are hereby approved:

- (1) That all authors give the volume, page and date of publication when referring to publications;
- (2) That all authors index fully all species, genera and synonyms mentioned in their work;
- (3) That the full name of the reviewer or author be signed to all reviews or scientific articles;