the chill of rain-drenched mountain peaks would have been lost to science.

GEORGE N. WOLCOTT

ISABELLA SUBSTATION,
PORTO RICO

RECENT DEATHS

PROFESSOR GEORGE HERBERT MEAD, since 1894 connected with the University of Chicago, since 1907 as professor of philosophy, has died at the age of sixty-eight years.

THOMAS TARVIN GRAY, president of the Gray Laboratories of Newark, New Jersey, and well known as a consulting petroleum technologist, died on April 27. He was forty-nine years old.

DR. WILLIAM A. DRUSHEL, teacher of chemistry at Yale University from 1908 to 1918 and director of the research laboratory of the Haskelite Manufacturing Corporation from 1918 to 1931, died on April 17 at the age of fifty-seven years. Dr. Drushel is best known for his numerous research papers in certain phases of colloid chemistry and related subjects.

PHILIP R. LOWRY, assistant professor of economic entomology and assistant entomologist of the Experiment Station at the University of New Hampshire at Durham, died on April 30 at the age of thirty-five years, while working in the entomological laboratory of the university.

HENRY F. HOLTZ, associate professor of soils at the Agricultural Experiment Station, State College of Washington, died on April 20.

FERDINAND F. CREVECOEUR, an amateur naturalist, who is the source of many plant, bird and insect records from Onaga, Kansas, died on April 7 at the age of sixty-nine years. He published nine articles in the *Transactions* of the Kansas Academy of Science from 1903 to 1922. A biography has been prepared for publication in the *Transactions*.

DR. JAMES LORRAIN SMITH, F.R.S., professor of pathology and for some years dean of the faculty of medicine at the University of Edinburgh, died on April 18.

THE death is announced of Dr. Wilhelm Valentiner, professor of astronomy at the University of Heidelberg.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE BERMUDA BIOLOGICAL STATION FOR RESEARCH

IN 1903 the Bermuda Biological Station was established under the joint auspices of Harvard University, New York University and the Bermuda Natural History Society, and it has been continued every year since that time under the directorship of Dr. E. L. Mark, of Harvard University. During all these years it has occupied rented property in Bermuda, and in spite of limited facilities about two hundred and eighty investigators have studied at the station and have published more than 160 papers on the work done there.

In 1925–26 the station was reorganized under a corporation consisting at present of 180 scientists and public-spirited citizens of the United States, Bermuda, Canada and Great Britain. A board of trustees, consisting at present of 20 residents of these countries, was elected by the corporation, and articles of incorporation were granted by the State of New York on June 28, 1926.

Committees of the trustees have visited Bermuda several times to select the best available site for the station and to secure the cooperation of the Bermuda Government. After careful investigation of many sites, and after the selection and subsequent abandonment of one of these, a property known as "Shore Hills" in St. George's Parish, near the northeast end of the Bermuda group, was finally chosen. The Bermuda Government contributed £5,500 toward its purchase on condition that the trustees secure £50,000 elsewhere, the Rockefeller Foundation met this condition, and on March 26, the Bermuda Biological Station took possession of "Shore Hills," one of the finest properties in St. George's Island.

The buildings are now being remodelled for laboratory and residential purposes. In the main building, which was formerly a sanitarium-hotel, there will be in the basement a physiological laboratory, with accommodations for five or six workers, an aquarium room, a dark room, a cold room and a chemical store room, as well as kitchen, laundry and other rooms for household purposes. On the first floor will be a large general laboratory 24′ x 40′ with accommodations for eight or more investigators, and eight private laboratories, all of them supplied with aquaria and running salt water, as well as with A.C. current of 110 volts. There are also on the first floor a living room, dining room, serving room and extensive verandas which can be used for laboratory purposes as well as for recreation. On the second floor are rooms for the library, twelve bath rooms and eighteen bedrooms, each with an outdoor sleeping porch; many of these can be converted into private laboratories if the need should arise. On the third floor are seventeen bedrooms, and four baths in addition to store rooms. The grounds of more than fourteen acres contain in addition to the main building five cottages,