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,

an engine house, a bathing pavilion and boathouse, tennis courts and a portion of a golf course. On the whole, no more delightful place for residence and for scientific work can be found in the western Atlantic. The region around Shore Hills is peculiarly favorable for biological and oceanographical work. There is easy access to coral reefs and heads with their wealth of marine life and the deep ocean can be reached in a few minutes in three different directions. The station now possesses a small launch and several rowboats and a larger motor boat will be provided in the future.

It is expected that funds will be available to appoint a scientific director and staff and to keep the station open throughout the entire year, but for the present arrangements are being made for a session of eight weeks beginning on June 15. No formal instruction will be offered, but approved investigators and research students will be welcomed as far as accommodations will permit.

Room and board will be furnished in the main building during regular sessions at actual cost. Microscopes, special apparatus and unusual or costly chemicals that may be required should be brought by investigators; the station will supply the more usual apparatus, including glassware and chemicals, but no sales department will be maintained.

Bermuda is reached by two lines of regular steamers from New York as well as by other lines that are not so regular. Boats of the Furness Bermuda Line sail from Pier 95, North River, at the foot of 55th Street, Manhattan, every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M. New York time. The usual time of trip is 48 hours or less. On reaching Bermuda those who wish to go to the Biological Station by the shortest and least expensive route should leave the steamer by the tender going to St. George and go from there to Shore Hills, one and a half miles distant, by carriage or launch. Workers at the station and their families can secure through the station reduced rates of transportation (first class) from New York to Bermuda and return. From May to December the round-trip ticket costs $40 plus the governments' taxes of $6; from December to May, $60 plus the same taxes.

In the distribution of duties for this season, Dr. Harrison has consented to look after the transportation of investigators from New York to Bermuda and return. Persons desiring to make use of the facilities of the new station should, therefore, apply as soon as possible to Professor Ross G. Harrison, Osborn Zoological Laboratory, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, for sailing accommodations, and information regarding equipment, clothing, etc.

THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF GENETICS

THE year of 1930 may be considered as having been one of preliminary organization for the Sixth International Congress of Genetics, which will be held under the presidency of Dr. T. H. Morgan, California Institute of Technology, at Ithaca, New York, from August 24 to 31, 1932. The year of 1931 is being used to collect the basic financial resources on which the congress must depend, to plan the major features of the program and to work out ways and means for bringing invited Europeans to this country and for utilizing their time wisely after they have arrived.

The council of the congress consists of R. C. Cook, American Genetic Association, treasurer; C. B. Davenport, Carnegie Institution of Washington, chairman of the finance committee; L. C. Dunn, Columbia University, chairman of the transportation committee; E. M. East, Harvard University, chairman of the program committee; R. A. Emerson, Cornell University, chairman of the local committee; D. F. Jones, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, chairman of the publications committee; M. Demerec, Carnegie Institution of Washington, chairman of the exhibits committee, and C. C. Little, Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, chairman of the council and secretary general of the congress. Monthly meetings have been held in New York.

A *Quarterly Bulletin* containing the latest reports on progress made is issued from the treasurer's office. Those interested can obtain copies by writing R. C. Cook, American Genetic Association, Washington, D. C.

Because of the time which must elapse before the congress, American memberships are still coming in very slowly. If such membership is taken out in 1931 it is at a $10.00 rate, which includes the printed proceedings, whereas, if it is delayed until 1932 the rate is $15.00. It is hoped that a reduced rate, without the privilege of receiving the published proceedings, will be offered to students who have not obtained their doctor's degree. The expenses incidental to the congress are being kept at an absolute minimum.

The congress will naturally provide much the same opportunity for invaluable international contacts as did the recent Physiological Congress at Boston. It is the plan of the council to have the congress complete and extensive, including a comprehensive series of exhibits from genetics laboratories throughout the country. Because of these facts it will undoubtedly draw all zoologists and botanists interested in any phase of experimental work.

Participation on the program will be by invitation only. Those interested in genetics should not, how-