

Lake Superior Region, where he had been with a group of graduate students studying Precambrian geology.

Born at Moline, Illinois, Dr. Grant spent his boyhood days near Des Moines, Iowa, where he became an enthusiastic collector of snails and snail shells. In this he already showed himself a close observer and a great lover and student of the out-of-doors. These traits remained with him to the end. He entered the University of Minnesota and was graduated from there at the age of 21. Accepting a fellowship in biology, he continued his studies there the following year. The year after found him at Johns Hopkins as a biology student, with geology as his minor subject, and he received from there his doctorate in 1893, at the age of twenty-six. Due, perhaps, to the new and undiscovered world which his teacher and friend, G. H. Williams, showed him in rocks, he centered his interest on geology and especially on rocks. With this background and interest he developed his life's scientific activities around the study of the Precambrian geology of the Lake Superior region.

In 1899 he came to Northwestern University to fill the chair of geology, which had just been organized. At the time of his entrance on his major life's work at Northwestern, he found in the entire university far fewer students than are now registered in the department of which he was head. He was repeatedly reelected on the most important committees and was known, even to those who differed from him as to policies to be pursued, for his fairness and his honesty of purpose. In two separate occasions, for brief periods, he was called to the deanship. Therefore, to many on the campus he was always known as Dean Grant.

Upon his graduation from Johns Hopkins, Dr. Grant served as assistant state geologist of Minnesota until going to Northwestern. During the latter two years of this period, he was also on the geology staff of the university. Later, he served on other state surveys also, including Wisconsin, Oregon and Illinois. For the United States Geologic Survey he carried on studies in Alaska, Illinois, Oregon, Wisconsin and Wyoming. He was unusually well informed on the geology of the Lake Superior region, to which he made many enduring contributions.

At meetings of the various scientific societies Dr. Grant was a familiar figure, and he prized the friendships that in this way he could renew. He served successively on a number of committees of the Geologic Society of America, the Society of Economic Geologists and the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He was also vice-president of Section E of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1915, and was associate editor of the *American Geolo-*

gist from 1897 to 1905. Unstintingly did he lend his energies to further scientific projects at every opportunity, and was always active in the dissemination of scientific information in and about Evanston. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Geographical Society.

Very probably his greatest and most enduring contribution was his imprint on the lives of his students and junior associates. Many men now prominent owe much of their success to his kindly stimulus, which continued to manifest itself in his voluminous correspondence. His friendships for and interest in his students and close associates in his work dominated his life completely. To him geology was a living thing, like a friend, not a text-book subject. It was an important part of the "great out-of-doors," where he was always at his best, not only with rocks but with birds and trees and the beauty and freshness of nature.

Dr. Grant is survived by his wife, two daughters and two sons. His friends, now so widely scattered, will sympathize with his family and share in their profound loss.

W. H. HAAS

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

HAROLD JACOBY

PROFESSOR JACOBY, who died on July 20, 1932, was born in New York City on March 4, 1865. He received an A.B. degree from Columbia University in 1885 and a Ph.D. in 1896. Jacoby took part in the United States Eclipse Expedition to West Africa, 1889-1890, and subsequently became a voluntary assistant at the Cape of Good Hope Observatory. There he married Annie Maclear, daughter of George Maclear, chief assistant at the Cape Observatory and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Maclear, who was for many years Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope.

In 1890, Rutherford gave, along with his instrumental equipment, his valuable series of astronomical photographs and measurements to Columbia University. Jacoby reduced the plates on the Pleiades, and several other regions were reduced under his direction. The method of determining accurate star places by means of photography, which was then in its infancy, is at present regarded as the only satisfactory method to obtain positions of high accuracy for large numbers of faint stars. Jacoby was among the few astronomers of his time who realized the importance of this method.

Jacoby took part in the observations and especially in the reduction of the variation of latitude. He also investigated the effect of optical distortions of the objective on photographic measurements.

With a few others Jacoby founded the Mathematical Society of New York, serving as treasurer and editor of its *Bulletin*, which group later on became the American Mathematical Society. At that time there existed no astronomical society and several astronomers were members of the mathematical society.

Jacoby had a very strong personality, and his exceptional conversational power was outstanding. He was much sought after for public lectures and popular scientific articles. He taught astronomy and navigation in Columbia University from 1891 to 1929, and his text-books on these subjects were widely used.

Professor Jacoby is survived by Mrs. Annie Maclear Jacoby, his son, Maclear Jacoby, his daughter, Eve Jacoby Van de Water, and two grandchildren.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

JAN SCHILT

RECENT DEATHS

DR. JUNE E. DOWNEY, professor of psychology and philosophy at the University of Wyoming, died on October 11, at the age of fifty-seven years.

DR. OLIVE M. LAMMERT, professor of chemistry at Vassar College, died suddenly on October 10, at the age of thirty-eight years.

H. C. CHADWICK, honorary lecturer in marine biology in the University of Liverpool, died on September 10, at the age of sixty-eight years.

DR. J. STUART THOMSON, senior lecturer and demonstrator in zoology in the University of Manchester, died on August 28, at the age of sixty-four years. Dr. Thomson was a brother of Dr. J. Arthur Thomson.

THE deaths are announced in *Nature* of Dr. J. A. Chubb, formerly curator of the Liverpool City Museum; of S. Williamson Wallace, formerly director of the Egyptian Government College of Agriculture and director of agriculture for the State of Victoria, and of Dr. A. Wilmore, formerly lecturer in geography at the Westminster Training College and principal of the Technical School, Colpe.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

DEGREES FROM EUROPEAN MEDICAL SCHOOLS

DR. HAROLD RYPINS, secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, announced on September 19 that American medical students now studying at certain medical schools in Europe or entering these schools this fall would be ineligible to practice in New York State.

With the announcement he made public a list of foreign medical schools from which graduates matriculating prior to January 1, 1933, will be eligible for license in New York State. After that date the graduates of the schools listed will not be accepted unless these schools obtain full recognition by the State Department of Education.

The list of thirty-seven includes all the medical schools of France, Italy and Switzerland and three in Scotland.

The complete list follows:

France—Universities of Lille, Lyon, Nancy, Paris, Strasbourg, Toulouse and Montpellier.

Italy—Universities of Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Florence, Genoa, Messina, Milan, Modena, Naples, Parma, Padua, Palermo, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, Sassari and Sienna.

Switzerland—Universities of Basel, Bern, Zurich, Geneva, Lausanne and Neuchâtel.

Scotland—Anderson's College, Glasgow, School of Medicine of The Royal Colleges, Edinburgh, and St. Mungo's College, Glasgow.

Czechoslovakia—University of Prague.

Greece—National University of Athens.

Rumania—University of Cluj.

Turkey—University of Constantinople.

The following is a list of foreign medical schools recognized in New York State, the graduates of which will be eligible for license:

Austria—Universities of Graz, Innsbruck and Vienna.

Denmark—University of Copenhagen.

England—Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Sheffield and Cambridge.

Germany—Universities of Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Frankfurt, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Cologne, Königsberg, Marburg, Münster, Erlangen, Munich, Wurzburg, Leipzig, Tübingen, Freiburg, Heidelberg, Jena, Giessen, Hamburg, Rostock and Düsseldorf.

Hungary—Universities of Budapest, Pecs and Szeged.

Ireland—Universities of Ireland, Cork, Dublin, Galway and Belfast.

The Netherlands—Universities of Amsterdam, Groningen, Leyden and Utrecht.

Norway—University of Oslo.

Scotland—Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrew's.

Sweden—Universities of Lund, Stockholm and Uppsala.

Wales—Welsh National School of Medicine.

FOREIGN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

THE United States Geographic Board has issued its first publication devoted exclusively to geographic names in foreign countries. This "First Report on