his abilities would work, that explains Walter Jones's premature disappearance from the annals of biochemistry. After his official retirement and when better health permitted, he was ushered into a new laboratory planned for his use. For a moment the old eagerness returned; for a few hours laboratory equipment took form; then a sudden disappearance and no return. A more placid mind could have given us those slowly ripening fruits of age that are needed by a generation accustomed to the strenuous life. Walter Jones knew only and loved only the strenuous life, and when the body could no longer respond fully to the iron will he felt his career to be ended. Thenceforth a complete silence in all scientific matters must have concealed what we can only guess.

If a mind so independent can be said to have harbored ambitions for recognition, three such ambitions were fulfilled. Walter Jones attained an honorable and honored place in the history of his chosen science. He commanded the respect of his students as an inspiring lecturer. He won the loyalty of those who labored with him. These are not the least of possible attainments, and from an imperfect acquaintance enriched at his fireside in the hills of Maryland I am led to suspect another, more satisfying to the man himself. It must have been that had the gods permitted the removal of disguise he could have told us something of Olympus; for there were moments in his discussion of great matters in literature and music when he spoke as one who feels that "it is given to the gods to know one another when they meet."

WM. MANSFIELD CLARK
THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

ALBERT MANN
1853–1935

THE Diatomaceae have but few students in North America, in fact throughout the world, due, somewhat, to the difficulties attending their study. The passing of one of these students, recognized not only as the dean, but also as the foremost authority here, is of inestimable loss to those enthusiasts who have been attracted by the beauty and symmetry of these lowly plants.

Dr. Albert Mann died at his home in Middletown, Conn., on February 1, 1935. He was born at Hoboken, N. J., on June 30, 1853, the son of Albert and Lydia Helen (Everett) Mann. Educated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, he graduated in 1879, where later the degrees of M.A. and Sc.D. were conferred; and then continued studies for the ministry at Drew Theological Seminary until 1880. On October 6, of that year, he was married to Jennie F. Yard, of Trenton, N. J., who survives him with a son Albert, born in 1883, and now professor at Wesleyan University. From 1880 to 1892, Dr. Mann was pastor of various churches, in Philadelphia, Verona, N. J., Bloomfield, N. J., and Newark, N. J.

It was in the early years of his pastorate, in Philadelphia, that he met the late Charles H. Kain, a well-known diatomist of his day, and then began that interest in the diatoms which continued throughout his life. While resident in New Jersey, he was active in microscopical circles as member and vice-president of the old Essex County Microscopical Society, specializing in the diatoms, and in the last year of his pastorate in St. Luke's M. E. Church, Newark, he prepared his first paper on the group, entitled, "List of Diatomaceae from a Deep-sea Dredging in the Atlantic Ocean off Delaware Bay by the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer Albatross." The paper was published in the Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Vol. XVI, pages 303–312, 1893.

Severing his official connections with St. Luke's M. E. Church to enter on a scientific career, he left for Germany in 1892 to study at the University of Munich, where, on graduation in 1894, he received the degree of Ph.D. On his return to the United States he was tendered the chair of professor of botany at Ohio Wesleyan University, which he filled until 1900. The following years, up to 1905, were spent as collaborator of the University of Munich, and in scientific investigations at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. The spare hours were used for the research work necessary to the preparation of the exhaustive "Report on the Diatoms of the Albatross Voyages in the Pacific Ocean, 1888–1904," which appeared in 1907. In 1905 he commenced the long services, lasting 14 years, as a scientific specialist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in Washington, and in the early part of that period was also professor of botany at the George Washington University.

It was not until 1919 that Dr. Mann realized the fulfilment of his dream—the establishment in Washington of a laboratory, solely for diatom research, with himself in charge as an associate of the Carnegie Institution. Suitably installed in the Smithsonian Building, it soon became headquarters—as he called it—for students and others interested in the economic uses of the diatoms. With more time at his disposal, the large, important, taxonomic paper on the "Marine Diatoms of the Philippine Islands" was published in 1925. Many smaller papers were written then and during earlier periods of his life, on diatoms and other subjects related to his professional work, but space will not permit the listing here. Research work commenced and unfinished at the time of his death will be continued, it is hoped, by one of his associates at the laboratory.

Dr. Mann was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since 1894, and a fellow since 1911; a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington for many years; and a member or fellow of many other scientific organizations.

Endowed with high mental qualities, and, having a profound knowledge of the fields into which an active and varied career led him, his contributions to a study commenced in early manhood as a hobby are of the highest importance. Sterling character, charming personality and kindliness of spirit endeared him to his friends. His passing is sorrowfully noted by one who regards the period of the friendship of many years as one of the happiest of his own life.

ROBERT HAGELSTEIN
NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

MEMORIALS

THE aeronautical laboratory of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, built at a cost of $500,000, has been named the Ricketts Building, in memory of Dr. Palmer C. Ricketts, president and director of the institute for more than fifty years. Dr. Ricketts died last December.

THE Board of Managers of the New York Botanical Garden at its annual meeting designated the general herbarium of the garden as the Britton Herbarium, in honor of Dr. N. L. Britton, lately director of the institution. The reference collections, in all units, now contain 1,774,687 specimens, a collection particularly rich in types and in historical material.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY has unveiled a bronze memorial plaque commemorating the achievements and service of the late Stephen Moulton Babcock, the inventor of the Babcock test. The cast is a replica of the one executed by the sculptor, Lorado Taft, and presented to the University of Wisconsin by friends of Dr. Babcock in October, 1934.

A PORTRAIT of Lavoisier, "father of modern chemistry," and his wife has been presented to Yale University by the students and associates of Dr. Lafayette B. Mendel, Sterling professor of physiological chemistry. The painting will eventually hang in the seminar room of Dr. Mendel's department. Permission was granted by the trustees of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research to copy this painting by Jacques Louis David, which was acquired by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in 1925 and now hangs in the library of the institute.

THE German Röntgen Society has recently had a memorial tablet erected to Röntgen at Pontresina in the Engadine, where for more than forty years he spent his annual holiday.

A RESOLUTION providing for the transfer of the bodies of Pierre Curie and Mme. Marie Curie to a tomb in the Paris Pantheon has been approved by the education committee of the French Senate. The tomb will be beside that of the chemist, Marcellin Berthelot.

RECENT DEATHS

THE body of Dr. George H. Bigelow, director of the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Public Health from 1925 to 1933, who disappeared on December 3, was found on March 23 in a reservoir near Framingham, Mass., where he was born. Dr. Bigelow was forty-four years old.

DR. GEORGE EDWIN JOHNSON, professor of zoology and mammalogist of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State College, died on March 18, at the age of forty-five years. A correspondent writes: "Dr. Johnson had made a considerable contribution to the knowledge of the physiology of hibernation. He had been for eight years the efficient secretary of the Kansas Academy of Science."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

MEASUREMENTS OF GRAVITY OVER THE NIPPON TRENCH

IN the *Proceedings* of the Imperial Academy of Tokyo, Japan, for December, 1934, is an article entitled "Measurements of Gravity over the Nippon Trench on Board the I. J. Submarine Ro-57," by Motonori Matuyama, which should interest all those who are dealing with the configuration of the ocean bottoms.

According to Dr. Matuyama's article, a pendulum apparatus of the Meinesz type was purchased in Holland and was delivered in Japan in July, 1932. The instrument was given a careful examination in the laboratory of Dr. Matuyama and a few changes were made in some of the smaller or minor parts of the apparatus. In October, 1932, the apparatus was put aboard the submarine Ro-58 to do some practice work in measuring gravity in Sagami Bay. The submarine dived five times in two days.

The first real gravity survey by Dr. Matuyama was made over the Nippon Trench in October, 1934, aboard the submarine Ro-57 commanded by Commander A. Hudii. He was accompanied by N. Kumagai and two assistants. Junior Captain T. Akiyosi, a member