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

of the Hydrographic Office, was ordered by the Imperial Navy to sail on the submarine and to help in the management of the expedition. Dr. Matuyama spoke highly of the assistance rendered by Captain Akiyosi, especially in determining the positions and velocities of the submarine.

During the trip 27 measurements of gravity were made during twenty-five submergences of the submarine. In two cases, 2 measurements were made as checks during a single submergence.

At the time of writing his paper for the *Proceedings,* the photographic records and other data connected with the gravity surveys were being carefully studied and it is expected that the final results will be published later. Approximate values of gravity have been calculated and the results are shown on a map accompanying Dr. Matuyama's article together with the free air gravity anomalies. It is hoped that these gravity stations may be reduced by the isostatic method in order to throw some light on the isostatic condition of the crust under the Nippon Deep and surrounding areas.

W. B.

STREAM SURVEYS OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS AND PARKS

During 1934 the Bureau of Fisheries sent sixteen field parties to the different national forests and national parks for the purpose of studying and reporting on the physical, chemical and biological conditions of the streams and lakes lying within the forest or park areas. With this accumulated information as a basis, the aim was to improve the fishing in these areas by adopting a policy of planting the species, size and number of fish for which each surveyed stream or lake is best adapted.

However, the forests and parks were not the only ones to benefit from such a survey. The Bureau of Fisheries has accumulated a great deal of information which may be valuable in the future. The information can hardly be called new, but it is a more concise and quantitative statement of what is rather generally known.

In the East the four parties surveyed, completely or in part, the Great Smoky Mountain National Park in Tennessee and North Carolina and the following national forests: Green Mountain and White Mountain in New England, George Washington and Monongahela in Virginia and West Virginia and Pisgah and Nantahala in the two Carolinas and Georgia.

In the West the twelve parties surveyed, completely or in part, Glacier National Park and the following national forests: Sierra, Shasta, Klamath, Monoluyo, Coconino, Santa Fe, Humbolt, Roosevelt, Wasatch, Tonto, Crook, Coronado, Teton and Wyoming.

Comprehensive reports were compiled from the individual report blanks. These enlarged reports give a description of the methods of survey; a brief account of the physiography of the region; a list of the fishes found in the region; a statement of the natural enemies of fish present; a discussion of the kinds and relative abundance of aquatic fish food; notes on the water fluctuations of the streams and lakes and comments on the accessibility of the waters and the fishing intensity. Included with each of the reports are tables giving the following information about the streams: length, average width, average depth, average volume, gradient, character of stream bed, vegetation, pool grade, food grade, abundance of shade, game fish present, degree fished, fish recommended for stocking, size, section to be stocked, length of section, number of fish per mile, frequency and remarks. For lakes a table is included which gives the following: area, elevation, maximum and average depth, bottom food, plankton, vegetation, character of bottom, whether lake is natural or artificial, extent of shoals, degree fished, fish recommended, size, number, frequency and remarks. These tables are designed to furnish the Forest and Park Services with the major characteristics of each lake and stream and to give stocking suggestions for these waters.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CONFERENCES ON CHEMICAL PROBLEMS

THE chemistry department of the Johns Hopkins University is holding its fifth Research Conference this summer at Gibson Island near Baltimore. The conference will be under the general direction of E. Emmet Reid and will run three weeks from June 24 to July 12. The plan is flexible, varying from day to day according to the nature of the topic under discussion and the wishes of those participating. The day begins with a more or less formal lecture outlining some field of research and directing attention to its unsolved problems. This is followed by a discussion in which each one present takes part, making what contribution he can to the solution of the problems presented. The ideal is to have a group large enough that all points of view may be represented, yet small enough that all who wish may take active part. The plan is to have recognized leaders in each field of research give the lectures and start the discussions, but its success depends on having a number in the group who are capable of contributing ideas. The remainder of the day is left to sports or conversations. These conferences are intended to combine mental stimulation, pleasant personal contacts and healthful recreation. The Gibson Island Club generously shares its facilities for this period. The club has an excellent golf course, fine tennis courts, splendid swimming and beaches, with ample dressing rooms