(2) Physics and Chemistry. This volume contains an extended report on the microscopes and microscopical apparatus exhibited at the meeting. The report begins, "In accordance with the custom initiated at the Salem meeting," so one may safely consider the Salem exhibit and discussion as the start in the formal development of microscopy under the auspices of the American Association. The report was signed by R. H. Ward, secretary of subsection on microscopy.

This subsection appears again in the constitution printed in the *Proceedings* of the Indianapolis meeting in 1871. The list of officers for that meeting includes a sectional committee as well as chairman and secretary for this subsection and the last paper in the printed volume is entitled "On Uniformity of Nomenclature in Regard to Microscopical Objectives and Oculars," by R. H. Ward. But I have found no further evidence of sessions, programs or an exhibition on that occasion.

At that period subsections appear to have been temporary and were called into service only occasionally. In the following meeting at Dubuque, this was the only subsection to hold a session and have a program. Dr. Ward was chairman. At Portland in 1873 officers were listed but no activities recorded. A new constitution was promulgated at Hartford in 1874, and no mention of microscopy appeared anywhere in the new document or in the records of the meeting. But the recently developed interest, though eliminated for the moment, was only temporarily suppressed. A year later (1875) in the record of the meeting at Detroit is found the brief statement, "Informal action was taken by a number of members specially interested in Microscopy, in favor of the formation at the next meeting of a Subsection or Association Club similar to that of the Entomologists" just organized there.

Accordingly, the account of the Buffalo meeting held in 1876 records that under Section A a permanent subsection on microscopy was organized, with R. H. Ward as chairman and E. W. Morley as secretary. Some papers were read and general interest in the work of the subsection awakened. Elsewhere it is stated that the Buffalo Microscopical Club held meetings during the week to which those interested were invited.

At Nashville in 1877 the permanent subsection on microscopy was in full swing. Again at St. Louis in 1878 this subsection had its place; its officers were listed and the titles of papers read appear in the program. This activity was shown, despite the separate meeting at Indianapolis in that year and the organization of a special society. However, a shift in emphasis was soon apparent.

The subsection on microscopy when first organized in 1869 and immediately thereafter concerned itself primarily with principles of optics and improvements in apparatus and methods. It was accordingly subordinated to Section A, which dealt with physics, mathematics, etc. Later the programs embraced more and more papers on biological topics, to which the sectional programs were entirely devoted at Boston in 1880 and Cincinnati in 1881. Before the latter meeting the constitution had been again revised and nine sections replaced the earlier two. Here Section G, Histology and Microscopy, replaced the older subsection and functioned actively until at the Ann Arbor meeting in 1885 it was fused with Section F, Biology, and the title Microscopy disappeared from the schedule of the American Association.

For ten or a dozen years after the organization of the separate microscopical society, its programs included much material on apparatus and methods. Gradually the development of apparatus passed into the hands of inventors and manufacturers and as the field of investigation broadened, methods were particularized and lost wide general interest. Hence this material also was left out. So to-day the work of the American Microscopical Society centers around the material studied rather than apparatus or methods.

OBITUARY

WILL SCOTT

April 20, 1877, to October 17, 1937

DR. SCOTT'S early academic training at Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, qualified him as a high-school teacher, and for several years he taught in the New Augusta and Bloomington high schools. His first association with Indiana University came in 1902, when he enrolled in the summer session at the Biological Station and which he subsequently attended each summer until 1907. He received the A.B. and A.M. degrees in 1908 and the Ph.D. degree in 1911. His first university appointment, as a fellow in zoology engaged in a study of cave plankton, was granted in 1907, and from that time until his death he held the following university positions: instructor, 1908–1911; assistant professor, 1911–1919; associate professor, 1919–1921; professor, 1921–1937. He was appointed director of the Biological Station in 1920. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, American Society of Zoologists, Ecological Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Indiana Academy of Science. He served as president of the Indiana Academy of Science in 1935.

Dr. Scott's first scientific publication was an "Eco-

logical Study of the Plankton of Shawnee Cave," and his view-point in all his succeeding scientific work remained primarily that of an ecologist. The late Dean Eigenmann influenced his early biological training, but Dr. Scott also developed independently a very broad outlook on problems of fresh-water biology. Much of his research in later years was devoted to various aspects of lake and river morphometry and sedimentation, as well as more strictly biological phenomena. He was especially interested in the problems which were concerned with the productivity in fresh water, and he accumulated in the course of his studies extensive physical, chemical and biological data on nearly one hundred Indiana lakes. In cooperation with his students he also surveyed and collected similar data on the Tippecanoe and White Rivers. Since he was interested in the practical application of his findings as well as in pure science, he was able, from time to time, to cooperate with the Indiana State Department of Conservation on problems of a practical nature.

At the time of his death he was making a study of the scales of game fish in order to determine the relation between age, feeding habits and reproduction. This meant that extensive contacts had to be made with sportsmen throughout the state and their help enlisted in the collection of material. The very excellent response which followed his request for material was evidence of the very high esteem in which he was held and also indicated his ability to interest laymen in scientific problems.

Dr. Scott was quite informal in his teaching and endeavored to reach the superior student rather than the average undergraduate, and the advanced student found in his classroom the stimulus of delightful personal contact. Dr. Scott drew his lecture material from his personal experience as well as from a wide knowledge of diverse fields, and the conservative way in which he presented his information remains as an ideal scientific attitude to challenge his colleagues. Will Scott exerted a profound influence upon the development not only of his own students, but also on all those who came to know him during their formative years as graduate students. A kindness which dulled the sharp edge of criticism and a willingness to help at any time were characteristic of the man, and he leaves behind many who feel keenly the loss of a personal friend.

W. R. BRENEMAN

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY,
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

RECENT DEATHS

DR. JACOB JOSEPH TAUBENHAUS, chief of the division of plant pathology and physiology of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at College Station, died on December 13 at the age of fifty-three years.

HAROLD T. EDWARDS, research associate in the Fatigue Laboratory at Harvard University, died on December 14 at the age of forty years. His interests were mainly in the physiology of muscular exercise and in the effects of high altitude.

DR. GEORGE HENRY FALKINER NUTTALL, emeritus professor of biology at the University of Cambridge and lately director of the Molteno Institute for Research in Parasitology, died on December 16 at the age of seventy-five years.

PROFESSOR C. GRAVIER, professor of zoology in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, died on November 14 at the age of seventy-two years.

DR. HANS MOLISCH died on December 8 at the age of eighty-one years. He had been a professor of botany in the Universities of Vienna, Praha and of Sendai, Japan, and had done research work in the United States, India and Java.

DR. GUSTAF DALEN, head of the Swedish Gas Accumulator Company, inventor and industrialist, to whom was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics in 1912, died on December 9. Dr. Dalen invented the system of acetylene lighting used in lighthouses throughout the world. The sun valve he perfected permits the light beam to be turned on and off automatically at unmanned lighthouses. He was blinded by an explosion the year he received the Nobel award, but continued his work.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO LAKE MEAD OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION

THE Carnegie Institution of Washington-California Institute of Technology geological expedition, which left Lee's Ferry, Arizona, early in October for a traverse of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, has just completed a successful trip to Lake Mead. The party consisted of three boats and eight men: Drs. Ian Campbell and John H. Maxson, of the California Institute of Technology; Dr. J. T. Stark, of Northwestern University; E. D. McKee, park naturalist of Grand Canyon National Park; R. P. Sharp, formerly of the California Institute and now Woodworth traveling fellow at Harvard University, and three experienced boatmen, Frank B. Dodge, Owen Clark and M. F. Spencer.

The expedition was planned primarily to continue studies of the Archean formations which had been