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

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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