from the Calculus—for then the "Handy Man" betook himself to Churchhill Downs.

Harris Hancock was by no means exclusively concerned with advanced mathematics. He was vitally interested for many years in mathematics at the high-school level. He wished to maintain good standards of elementary instruction. He insisted that teachers of mathematics must first learn the subject—not only methods of teaching mathematics, but also its rich and diverse content. In a series of articles in *School and Society* from 1915 to 1920 he set forth his views in no uncertain terms. More important still, he built up through his courses for teachers a devoted group of men and women who gave their pupils in the high schools a firm foundation for more advanced work.

As Mrs. Hancock wrote a few days ago: "He had lived a full and happy life; and had accomplished a great amount of work which will live. We have so much to comfort us, but the parting is hard." It is hard for us too; we shall miss the big, kindly man in a derby hat for so long a familiar figure on the campus.

And now the layman, to whom mathematics is a drear and arid subject, may well wonder: "Why did this man, so human, so kind, so capable of piloting his life into this or that channel, why did he choose to spend his energies, his very life-blood, in writing in the most abstruse of fields for a mere handful of readers?" Perhaps the answer is given by the English physical chemist, F. G. Donnan: "The power of rigorous deductive logic in the hands of a mathematician of insight and imagination has always been one of the greatest aids in man's effort to understand that mysterious universe in which he lives. Without the presence of this power, the experimental discoverer might wander in the fields and pick the wild flowers of knowledge, but there would be no beautiful garden of understanding wherein the mind of man can find a serene delight."

LOUIS BRAND

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

CHANCEY JUDAY

ON March 29, 1944, science lost its foremost limnologist. Dr. Juday contributed, individually or as a joint author, almost a hundred limnological papers of outstanding merit. Many young limnologists were trained and stimulated by him. He served for two years as the first president of the Limnological Society of America. In 1943 the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia awarded him their Leidy Medal. Dr. Juday was president of the American Microscopical Society (1923) and of the Ecological Society of America (1927). He was also secretary of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences (1922–1930) and then president, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Naturalists, American Society of Zoologists, International Limnologists, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

Dr. Juday was born on a farm near Millersburg, Indiana, on May 5, 1871, and was therefore seventy-two years old at the time of his death. He attended the University of Indiana and received his A.B. (1896), A.M. (1897) and LL.D. (1933) degrees from that institution. Then he taught in an Indiana high school for two years (1898–1900), served as biologist for the Wisconsin Natural History Survey for a year (1903–04), was acting professor of biology in the University of Colorado (1903–04), and instructor in zoology in the University of California (1904–05). In 1905 he returned to Wisconsin and was a member of the Natural History Survey until 1941, when he retired. He was made a lecturer in the University of Wisconsin in 1908, professor of limnology in 1931 and director of the Trout Lake Limnological Laboratory in 1925.

Dr. Juday published papers on the lakes of Indiana, Colorado, California, Central America, New York and other localities. Among his eminent contributions are those to the understanding of plankton migrations, the significance of dissolved gases in lakes, chemistry of lake waters, growth of lake animals, lake populations and the productivity of lakes. Dr. Juday was an example to all who knew him of a high-class gentleman —thoughtful, competent, helpful, industrious, modest and responsible. Though in early life he was obliged on two occasions to rest for a time in a tuberculosis sanitarium, he kept on with his limnological work without asking favors or special consideration from his fellows. He was a brave lad!

Dr. Juday is survived by his good wife, Magdalen Evans; two sons, Major C. E. and Dr. R. E.; a daughter, Mary; a sister, Mrs. Ada Wehrley; and two grandchildren.

A. S. PEARSE

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. HARRY FIELDING REID, professor emeritus of dynamic geology and geography of the Johns Hopkins University, died on June 18. He was seventy-five years old.

DR. HERBERT A. CLARK, founder and head of the standards laboratory of the Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y., died on April 20.

DR. MORTON C. MOTT-SMITH, staff writer for physics and chemistry of Science Service, Washington, D. C., died on June 9 at the age of sixty-six years.

Nature writes: "Past and present students of the department of zoology of University College, Cardiff,

have opened a Tattersall Memorial Fund, the object of which is to found a studentship in zoology in the college as a memorial to the late Professor W. M. Tattersall, who died on October 5, 1943. The organizers of the fund also desire to invite the many friends of Professor Tattersall, particularly zoologists, in various parts of the world, to join them in perpetuating his memory. Information may be had from G. E. H. Foxon, who is acting as the honorary secretary and treasurer of the fund, at the Department of Zoology, University College, Newport Road, Cardiff, and to whom donations should be sent."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

AGRICULTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN

IT is reported in *The Times,* London, that an agreed policy, endorsed by representatives of all sections of British agricultural interests, was adopted unanimously on May 5 at a conference at the headquarters of the Royal Agricultural Society, with Sir George Courthope, M.P., president of the society, in the chair.

The organizations represented were the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the National Farmers' Union, the Group of Peers, the Councils of Agriculture for England and Wales, the Central Landowners' Association, Transport and General Workers' Union, Land Union, Chartered Surveyors' Institution, Land Agents' Society and the Land Settlement Association.

The following draft of principles was accepted by the conference:

The fundamental purpose of a long-term policy should be the proper use and management of the agricultural land of the country for the production of the foodstuffs which it is best fitted to provide and which are most required to satisfy nutritional needs, while maintaining the fertility of the soil, the raising of the standards of rural life and the increase in the rural population.

It is essential on national grounds that British agriculture should be maintained in a healthy condition, sufficiently prosperous to ensure a stable level of prices which will yield a reasonable return to the producer and on the capital employed in the industry, and a scale of wages sufficient to secure a standard of living comparable to that of urban workers. There should be a definite relation between the price level and the costs of production.

Mixed farming should be encouraged in order to ensure soil fertility and regular employment throughout the year.

International and Imperial cooperation must be secured in the orderly regulation of production and marketing, as proposed in the report of the Hot Springs Conference.

A statutory body was recommended to continue the functions of the Ministry of Food in regard to the importation and marketing of competitive foodstuffs, supported by an Imports Board; and in return for a guaranteed price level all owners and occupiers of rural land must accept an obligation to maintain a reasonable standard of good husbandry and good estate management and submit to direction and guidance, subject to appeal.

Other proposals related to the expansion of agricultural education and research, opportunities for advancement within the industry, taxation "such as will make it possible to plough back into the industry capital necessary for the provision and upkeep of movable equipment," adequate credit facilities on terms equally favorable to those enjoyed by other industries, the provision of machinery for farmers and small-holders on reasonable terms, good houses for agricultural workers at economic rents, the extension to rural districts of water supplies, improved sanitation, gas or electricity, the overhaul of the administrative machinery of land drainage and the recognition of the maintenance of sea walls and defenses as a national charge.

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION OF SCIENCE TEACHING

AS reported in SCIENCE for May 12, the sixth annual summer conference of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers will be held from Thursday afternoon, August 24, to Monday afternoon, August 28, during the summer session of the Connecticut College at New London. In this connection, *The Journal of Chemical Education* reports that at an informal meeting of the National Commission of Science Teaching, held in New York City on March 19, the following organizations had named official representatives to the commission: The New York City Federation of Science Clubs, the National Association for Research in Science Teaching, the American Nature Study Society, the Division of Chemical Education of the American Chemical Society, the American Council of Science Teachers, the North Central Association of Science and Mathematics Teachers, the American Science Teachers Association, the Catholic Conference of Science Teachers, the Middle States Association of Science Teachers and the American Association of Physics Teachers. Professor Philip G. Johnson, of Cornell University, is acting chairman of the commission, the purposes of which are as follows:

1. To make the influence of science organizations a potent force through the unification of their efforts.
2. To bring about a national offensive so that the sciences may be given a just and reasonable opportunity to serve the needs of all youth.
3. To study the effects of this war on science teaching