

Wisconsin in 1936. He was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of Michigan in 1935.

The pressures of Professor Jones' scientific responsibilities were not allowed to mar the graciousness of his life. He was the kindest and most considerate of men, ever available to his students and his colleagues for wise and sympathetic counsel. His students were always welcome in his home, and many of their happiest memories center about his hospitable fireside. Ever keenly interested and active in the cultural, civic and religious life of his community, he was a member of the University Heights Poetry Club, the Madison Literary Club, the University Club, the Rotary Club and the Congregational Church.

Though he retired from active service in 1935, Professor Jones continued to carry important responsibilities as committee man, trustee and counselor. The leisure of his later years permitted much of the travel that he and Mrs. Jones so much enjoyed. Always central in their travel plans was the continuation of his long-established custom of visiting colleagues and former students, ever radiating encouragement, inspiration and good cheer.

Professor Jones was an epic figure in an epic period in the development of American science. When he began his work at Vermont, the science of plant pathology was still in its infancy. He was quick to see the great needs that lay ahead and able to contribute a unique leadership in the molding of this new science. At the end of the first world war, when major responsibilities for scientific leadership shifted from Europe to America, his school of plant pathology at Wisconsin was fully established and he was ready and able to contribute largely to leadership in the broad field of biology and agriculture.

Distinguished as were Professor Jones' contributions to science, the true measure of his greatness was as a man. What he did was possible only because of what he was. The nobility of his character and

his unselfish devotion to the service of others were a lasting inspiration to those who had associations with him. The highest tribute that can be paid him is the love and honor in which he is so universally held by those who knew him.

G. W. KEITT

RECENT DEATHS

DR. PETER I. WOLD, chairman of the department of physics of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., died on June 17 at the age of sixty-three years.

DR. FLORENCE BASCOM, who retired in 1928 with the title emeritus from the professorship of geology at Bryn Mawr College, died on June 19 at the age of eighty-two years.

DR. LEON H. LEONIAN, professor of mycology and mycologist in the Agricultural Experiment Station of West Virginia University, died on June 7 at the age of fifty-seven years. A student loan fund in his memory has been established by his friends and colleagues at West Virginia University.

RICHARD S. MCCAFFERY, mining engineer, from 1914 to 1941 professor of mining and metallurgy at the University of Wisconsin, died on June 12 at the age of seventy-one years.

DR. BEVERLEY RANDOLPH TUCKER, physician in charge of the Tucker Sanitarium at Richmond, Va., since 1938 emeritus professor of neurology and psychiatry of the Medical College of Virginia, died on June 10 at the age of seventy-one years.

G. C. ROBSON, deputy keeper in the department of zoology of the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, died on May 17.

THE death on May 24 at the age of seventy-two years is announced of Sir Martin Forster, F.R.S., from 1922 to 1933 research chemist and director of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE GREAT LAKES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

THE establishment of the Great Lakes Research Institute, a scientific group to study the chemical, physical and biological aspects of the Great Lakes and their shorelines, has been authorized by the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan. It will be placed under the Rackham School of Graduate Studies, but will be governed by a Board of University Studies, of twelve members, each a specialist in a different physical or biological field. The work of the institute will be, in general, parallel to that being done on the

Atlantic seaboard by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and on the West coast by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. It will concern itself with such topics as submarine topography, plant and animal life, water pollution, chemical composition of water, difference in water levels, currents, tides, temperatures, flows of water and winds.

Outside investigators and other academic groups having an interest in research on the Great Lakes will be invited to cooperate. Since relatively little research has been done, opportunities for investigation are vir-