ing at strategic points throughout the National Parks what he called "Trailside Museums" which were to be small museums located in the field. The natural features of the parks were to be the exhibits in situ and undisturbed. The buildings were to contain readily available sources of information and interpretation about them. It was characteristic of him that his solution was simple and direct and that he based his whole program squarely upon the psychology of "Everyman," who is naturally anxious to learn about the new things he sees around him. The function of the museums was to furnish reliable information while he is in this receptive mood. Dr. Bumpus was requested to create a model museum in the Yosemite to serve as a demonstration. This was done with the enthusiastic cooperation of the park executives. The success of this experiment was so complete and the validity of the basic idea so well attested that a succession of "trailsides" was soon established in other national parks, and eventually, as was hoped, the United States National Parks Service took over the program. Dr. Bumpus as National Parks Advisory Board chairman continued to be its guiding spirit. At present there are more than 200 such museums in national, state and municipal parks throughout the country, the offspring of the famous demonstration in the Yosemite. Happily, Dr. Bumpus lived to see his vision realized in the nation-wide adoption of his "Trailside Museum" idea.

When he reached the age of seventy-eight, Dr. Bumpus resigned from active leadership in this National Parks program and, in doing so, deliberately brought to its conclusion the active phase of his long career. In the formal awards of medals and in the documentary references to his life's achievements which followed, he was especially gratified by the acknowledgments of the correctness of his far vision in anticipating the results of the programs which he had projected so long before.

The Department of the Interior in its "Field Manual for Museums" acknowledges that the Manual itself "may well be regarded as evidence that the field museum program anticipated by Dr. Bumpus and his associates of the Committee on Outdoor Education is an established instrument in teaching Americans to know their heritage."

The American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society awarded the Cornelius Amory Pugsley Gold Medal in 1941 to Dr. Bumpus for "his creation and popularization of the trailside museums" and the president in his citation paid him high tribute as a zealous pioneer.

In 1941 the distinguished service award, officially the Henry W. Kent Diploma, presented to him by the American Association of Museums, also brought Dr. Bumpus complete and gratifying assurance that his early vision had been correct. No other body was so competent to judge of the trends in museum development and no person so intimately familiar with the whole range of Dr. Bumpus's museum work as its president, Dr. Clark Wissler, who gave the citation.

Finally in May, 1943, when Dr. Bumpus resigned as Senior Fellow of Brown University, having been a member of the board for nearly forty years, the Corporation abandoned the precedent of a hundred and seventy-five years and promptly elected him the first Fellow Emeritus.

Dr. Bumpus thoroughly enjoyed his stay upon this planet, which he found "so full of a number of things." He enjoyed pointing out these things in a new light to the men, women and children, high and low, who were here in his time, and he did not neglect the interests of those yet to arrive. At the last, he went on his way in a golden sunset aware that what he had done and the motive of it had won approval in the judgment of his peers.

A. D. MEAD

RECENT DEATHS

DR. WILLIAM EMERSON RITTER, professor of zoology at the University of California until his retirement with the title emeritus in 1923, who was from 1909 to 1923 director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, died on January 10 at the age of eighty-seven years.

DR. GEORGE OTIS SMITH, from 1907 to 1930 director of the U. S. Geological Survey, chairman of the Federal Power Commission in President Hoover's administration, died on January 10 in his seventy-third year.

DR. JOSEPH JASTROW, professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin, where he was a member of the faculty from 1888 until his retirement in 1927 with the title emeritus, died on January 8 at the age of eighty years.

DR. CASWELL GRAVE, since 1919 professor of zoology and head of the department at Washington University, St. Louis, who retired with the title emeritus in 1940, died on January 8 in his seventy-third year.

DR. FRANK LEVERETT, formerly lecturer on glacial geology at the University of Michigan, died on November 15 at the age of eighty-four years.

DR. GEORGE A. PFEIFFER, associate professor of mathematics at Columbia University, died on January 4 at the age of fifty-four years.

DR. GEORGE CRANSTON ANDERSON, since 1932 secretary of the British Medical Association, died on January 1 at the age of sixty-four years.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Dr. Hans Becker, geologist for Socony-Vacuum Oil Company in Caracas, Venezuela, died in July, while engaged in active field work. Dr. Becker was formerly dozent in the University of Leipzig and professor at the National Central University in Nanking. His many publications dealt chiefly with the regional aspects of stratigraphic and structural geology, to which field he made important contributions. His early death, at a time when much of his work was incomplete, is greatly to be regretted."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

THE Hebrew University of Jerusalem will graduate this year the first class of agronomists to be trained in Palestine. As recently as five years ago it was necessary for students who wanted professional training in scientific agriculture either to go abroad or to change their plans. The Hebrew University, in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Station of the Jewish Agency, has provided them with a School of Agriculture of university rank.

Though inaugurated in 1940, the School of Agriculture was formally opened late in 1942, when the senior class was ready for the professional courses in agricultural science, which are given in the new building of the School of Rehovoth. The head both of the School of Agriculture and of the Agricultural Research Station of the Jewish Agency is Professor I. Elazari Volcani. Professor Volcani is known for his pioneer research and experimentation in Palestine and for his long experience in practical farm management.

The five-year curriculum of the school, which is confined for the present to mixed farming as the most wide-spread form of agriculture in Palestine, is divided into three parts: two years' study of physics, chemistry, general soil science, geology, botany, zoology, bacteriology and meteorology at the university. These courses are followed by one year's practical work on the land. The fourth and fifth years are spent in Rehovoth, where the courses include practical as well as theoretical instruction in farm management, special soil science, field and garden crops, horticulture, citriculture, agricultural entomology, plant pathology and animal husbandry.

The two years' course in natural sciences at the university is also directly bound up—and not only theoretically—with the future professional work of the students. Their teachers are men and women who have long applied their researches to the practical problems of agriculture in Palestine and helped the settlers out of many a difficulty with the results of their experimentation.

The students learn how to apply science to agricultural problems in different countries in accordance with the local conditions peculiar to each. An essential fact that applies to these students is that they are at home in Palestine and mean to devote themselves to agriculture there. In view of the important services that they will soon be able to render on the vital home front, all have been excused from the duty of enlistment in the armed forces by the Jewish recruiting committees.

SUGGESTED BRITISH SCHOOL OF AERONAUTICAL SCIENCE

REPLYING to a question raised in the House of Commons on December 1, we learn from *Nature* that the Minister of Aircraft Production, Sir Stafford Cripps, announced that the Aeronautical Research Committee had recommended the creation of a new school of aeronautical science, coordinated with existing training facilities, to bridge what it considers to be a gap in the present system. This report is approved in principle by the government, and an interdepartmental committee has been appointed to prepare detailed proposals for its establishment. The committee is under the chairmanship of Sir Roy Fedden, sometime designer and chief engineer of the engine section of the Bristol Aeroplane Company. This company was one of the first in the aeronautical world to initiate an apprentice training school in its works under Sir Roy's guidance, and in addition he has just returned from a tour of the United States, where he has studied the systems of aeronautical instruction in use there.

Although the terms of the report were not announced, it is said to follow the scheme described by Sir Bennett Melvill Jones, the chairman of the Aeronautical Research Committee, in his remarks at a recent discussion on aeronautical education before the Royal Aeronautical Society. The school will be postgraduate and will be additional to the facilities of a similar standard at present available at universities. It will deal with advanced study and experimental work of a technical nature, leaving the more scientific and research aspects to the university schools. It is also hoped to include certain aspects of flying, incidental to the teaching. It is hoped that such training will appeal to the university graduate who desires to take up the more applied side of the profession, the