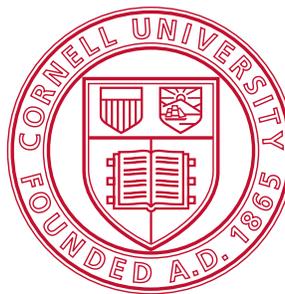


**Memorial Statements of the Cornell University Faculty
1940-1949
Volume 2**



**Memorial Statements of the
Cornell University Faculty**

The memorial statements contained herein were prepared by the Office of the Dean of the University Faculty of Cornell University to honor its faculty for their service to the university.

Ronald B. Furry, proofreader
J. Robert Cooke, producer

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Preface

The custom of honoring each deceased faculty member through a memorial statement was established in 1868, just after the founding of Cornell University. Annually since 1938, the Office of the Dean of the Faculty has produced a memorial booklet which is sent to the families of the deceased and also filed in the university archives.

We are now making the entire collection of memorial statements (1868 through 2009) readily available online and, for convenience, are grouping these by the decade in which the death occurred, assembling the memorials alphabetically within the decade. The Statements for the early years (1868 through 1938, assembled by Dean Cornelius Betten and now enlarged to include the remaining years of the 1930s, are in volume one. Many of these entries also included retirement statements; when available, these *follow* the companion memorial statement in this book. A CD version has also been created.

A few printed archival copies are being bound and stored in the Office of the Dean of the Faculty and in the Rare and Manuscript Collection in Kroch Library. However, the primary access (approximately 3,400 pages) is online in the University Faculty Archive at <http://ecommons.cornell.edu/handle/1813/17811> and within “The Legacy of Cornell Faculty and Staff” Collection at <http://ecommons.library.cornell.edu/handle/1813/14143>

These documents are full-text searchable across all years. Individual memorial statements, as well as volumes of these, may be downloaded. These PDF files include bookmarks and a contents listing with each entry hyperlinked for convenient access. For historical purposes, scans of the original documents are also accessible.

This project was sponsored by The Cornell Association of Professors Emeriti. Proofreaders included: Barry B. Adams, Royal D. Colle, Gould P. Colman, P. C. Tobias de Boer, Ronald B. Furry, Donald F. Holcomb, Malden C. Nesheim, Porus D. Olpadwala and Milo E. Richmond. Judith A. Bower, who has edited these booklets for many years, has had oversight for quality control. These were produced by J. Robert Cooke, co-founder of the Internet-First University Press with Kenneth M. King. J. Robert Cooke has also served as Dean of the University Faculty (1998-2003).

The archival copies of the source materials were provided by Diane D. LaLonde of the Office of the Dean of the Faculty and Elaine Engst of the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collection. The scanning and optical character recognition services were provided by Fiona Patrick and colleagues in the Cornell University Library’s Digital Consulting and Production Services.

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William Nichols Barnard

April 24, 1875 — April 3, 1947

William Nichols Barnard died in the Ithaca Memorial Hospital on April 3, 1947. He had retired from active service in 1946 having served on the Faculty of Sibley College for forty-five years. His death removes from the Faculty of Cornell University, one of its oldest and most faithful members. He was born in Canton, Illinois on April 24, 1875, entered Cornell in 1893, and graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1897. His attachment to Cornell was quite natural; for his father, William Stebbins Barnard, graduated from Cornell in 1871, studied there for his Ph.D. and was, for some time, an Assistant Professor in the Department of Entomology.

Professor Barnard's interest in his chosen field, steam engineering, was no doubt stimulated by his work under the famous Director of Sibley College, Robert H. Thurston, who was great authority of his day on thermodynamics and kindred subjects, and also by his contacts with John H. Barr, Professor of Machine Design, whose course in steam-engine design was the outstanding senior design course in the college.

Professor Barnard remained at Cornell for two years after graduation as an instructor in Machine Design, assisting Professor Barr in the course of steam engine design. During the years, 1899 to 1903, he worked as a designer with the Russell Engine Company of Massillon, Ohio, returning to Cornell in 1903 as Assistant Professor of Machine Design and Steam Engineering. In 1907, he was promoted to a full professorship in Steam Engineering, a position he held until 1915. In that year, he was made Professor of Heat-Power Engineering, a position he held until his death. Professor Barnard's contribution to the academic life of Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering was noteworthy. From 1907 to 1915, he served as Secretary to the College and from 1938 until his retirement, he was Director of the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering.

His contribution to our war efforts was also noteworthy. During the First World War, he served with distinction as President of the Academic Board, U. S. Army School of Military Aeronautics at Cornell University, and organized and directed the great ground school for army fliers that was housed in Barton Hall, one of the most successful schools of its kind. During the Second World War, he served again as coordinator of civilian pilot training. Although he spent the greater part of his life in university work, he was no recluse but kept himself well informed on world events.

Professor Barnard was widely known by his writings. In 1907, he published a book on Valve Gears. In 1912, he collaborated with C. F. Hirshfeld in issuing a volume on Heat-Power Engineering. In 1926, he collaborated

with C. F. Hirshfeld and Frank O. Ellenwood in Part I of a volume on Heat-Power Engineering, Parts II and III appearing in 1933. These books are classics in their field. He was a member of a number of scientific and honorary societies, namely, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Cornell Society of Engineers, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Atmos. He was also a Registered Professional Engineer in New York State.

Professor Barnard will long be remembered by a host of students and graduates not only as a close friend, but more important as a kindly, helpful, cheerful teacher and administrator. No student went to him for help and advice and came away empty handed. By his colleagues, he will be remembered as a hardworking, scholarly and cheerful man, easy of approach and very companionable. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him and particularly by those who worked with him for so many years.

On April 17, 1919, he married Edith Nourse Robinson who survives him.

H. B. Adelman, F. O. Ellenwood, D. S. Kimball

John Hall Barron

June 28, 1883 — August 10, 1943

John Hall Barron, Extension Professor of Field Crops, Emeritus, in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, died August 10, 1943, at his farm home near Dansville, New York, after a long and trying illness. For thirty-three years he strove for the betterment of New York agriculture and he lived to see the maturity of many of his plans and hopes.

Professor Barron was born June 28, 1883, at Tuscarora, New York. He was educated in the Nunda High School, and received the B.S.A. degree from Cornell University in 1906. Following his graduation he was a member of the Department of Agronomy at the Pennsylvania State College for two years, after which he went back to his farm in Western New York for three years. In 1911 he was appointed County Agricultural Agent in Broome County, New York, the first of such agents to be employed in the Northern States.

In 1936, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of county agricultural work in Broome County, a bronze plaque was cast and placed on the wall of the County Court House in Binghamton. It is a fitting tribute to the ability and vision of John Hall Barron.

Following his two years of pioneer work in Broome County, John Barron was appointed Extension Professor of Field Crops in the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, a position which he held until his retirement as Emeritus Extension Professor on February 28, 1943.

For a man who spent so much of his time and energy in the field, Professor Barron had many contacts of a technical nature. He was a member of Sigma Xi, The American Society for the Advancement of Science, and The American Society of Agronomy. He also held membership in Epsilon Sigma Phi and Sigma Phi Sigma. His publications included both bulletins and journal articles and, while not numerous, they showed a wide range of interest. Although Professor Barron was unable to engage in technical research himself, he possessed a keen appreciation of fundamental investigation of all kinds.

Those who casually met John Barron perhaps never realized, unless they heard him speak, the enthusiasm of the man for his chosen work or his tenacity of purpose. Nor would they, because of his modesty, at first catch his spirit of loyalty and sacrifice. Born and raised on a farm and educated in a rural community, he understood farm folk. He knew that to them his message was vitally important. To them, his duty was clear. As a result, John Barron was

one of the most popular and effective extension specialists ever to represent Cornell University, possessing in his prime a reputation and a following in New York State of which anyone would have been proud. And underlying it all was a mellow good fellowship and a spirit of helpfulness that won friendship as well as respect. John Barron, the man, will be remembered as long as the advice of John Barron, the specialist, is treasured.

During his life, Professor John Hall Barron devoted himself with singleness of purpose, backed by an unusual capacity for hard work, to the solution of the agronomic problems of New York State farmers. His understanding of the livestock problems was broad and practical, and his contributions to the production of more and better feed crops did much to improve livestock feeding practices in New York. In working with these various problems he carried his solutions to the field with a clarity and earnestness that won him a host of followers and friends. The imprint of his work on the economic welfare and agricultural interests of New York will endure for years.

Carl Lotus Becker

September 7, 1873 — April 10, 1945

Carl Becker was born on a farm in Iowa in 1873. He spent one year as a student in Cornell College, 1892-93. From then until 1907 when he was admitted to the degree of doctor of philosophy, he was student, graduate student and fellow at the University of Wisconsin, one year fellow in constitutional law at Columbia, three years instructor in History at Pennsylvania State College and Dartmouth, and five years assistant professor of European History at the University of Kansas. For one year, 1907-08, he was associate professor at Kansas, then professor until 1916. After a year as professor of History at Minnesota he came to Cornell as professor of Modern European History, where he became successively John Stambaugh Professor, 1922, John Wendell Anderson Professor, 1940, Professor Emeritus, 1941, and was from then until his death University Historian.

Early in life the future historian discovered his bent—not for history at first, but for the investigation of truth. In a notebook he kept as an undergraduate at Wisconsin, he records his belief that the sole end of education is an informed understanding. The field for its exercise was not long to remain in doubt, for he came immediately under the influence of a gifted master, Frederick Jackson Turner, the historian of the American frontier. In a warm and appreciative but discriminating tribute to Turner published many years later, he records that by Turner he “was infected with a desire to study history.” Here, he found, was a historian devoted to the investigation of truth, one who accumulated facts indeed, but only to discover their meaning. The youthful ambition of the quiet, retiring, studious Iowa farm boy was fed by this example and this teaching, and further fortified by Haskins at Wisconsin and by Robinson and Burgess at Columbia. Later, as a professor, he was himself to inspire successive generations of students with this love of free inquiry, and to send forth in to the academic world many teachers imbued with his own high aims.

He was well on the way to become a seasoned writer when his thesis was published in 1909. Articles and reviews from his pen began to appear in the learned journals within three years after his graduation. In his thesis he is on the threshold of his career as historian and interpreter of eighteenth century Europe and America. Under the title, *The History of Political Parties in the Province of New York, 1760-1774*, he is dealing with the momentous prelude to the American Revolution in England and America. Notes and bibliography abundantly show the command he had gained of the “sources” for this period. They were to him the raw materials out of which he was to construct his view of man in society. This command and this knowledge he was to extend, to deepen and to widen, until his

period, starting from this center, was to reach backward to the Renaissance and forward to the present moment, and even onward, in some tentative efforts to forecast the future; his method, with the growth in power of his penetrating mind, was to be increasingly informed with philosophical thinking; his style to be polished until it came to be the perfect instrument of his thought.

In his first book, *The Beginnings of the American People*, he sought, in a consideration of the economic movements and the political thought in Europe before the discovery of America and after its colonization, to make clear the intellectual heritage of the American people; in his penetrating and pregnant essay *Kansas*, to inquire into the modifications of that heritage and the development of American democracy by the pioneering spirit and experience. His book *The Eve of the Revolution*, as later his essay *The Spirit of '76*, is a creative effort to find the Revolution in men's minds. He does not disdain to borrow a device from fiction and to assign words and thoughts to historical characters. Based as this effort is on profound and critical knowledge, it succeeds in bringing the revolutionary period to life and enables the reader to realize and feel it in all its aspects. Of the personages of this era he has left memorable portraits, as of Franklin, Hutchinson and Samuel Adams, in the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

Professor Becker's ripened philosophical powers have their monument in his subtle, penetrating and illuminating book *The Heavenly City of the Eighteenth Century Philosophers*. Proceeding from this study of the inception of American democracy, he was for the rest of his life to make the democratic ideal the end of his thinking. His efforts to understand in their larger aspects the findings of modern science, his profoundest philosophical thinking, were devoted to assessing its faults and failures and to finding a cure. His contemplation of philosophies of the state that enunciated tyranny, repression and cruelty as the proper means and aims of government, brought him to a reaffirmation of the faith he had declared in his first book:

In the history of the western world, the American Declaration of Independence was an event of outstanding importance: glittering or not its sweeping generalities formulated those basic truths which no criticism can seriously impair, and to which the minds of men must always turn, so long as faith in democracy shall endure.

He gained wide recognition both here and abroad. Always modest and self-deprecating, honors yet sought him out. He was made a doctor of letters by Yale, Rochester, and Columbia. Various universities solicited series of lectures from him. In 1931 he became a member of the editorial board of the *Yale Review*. In addition to the usual learned societies, he was made a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Institute of Arts and Letters, and of the American Philosophical Society. By that society, founded by Thomas Jefferson among

others, he was invited as the conspicuous interpreter of Jefferson's thought to deliver the commemorative lecture on the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's birth.

Near the end of his life he devoted his ripened powers of research and interpretation to the early history of Cornell University. He had found in Cornell his congenial home, he flourished in its atmosphere, he was grateful for the encouragement to freedom of thought that it provided. He undertook this project, therefore, with enthusiasm and found his research rewarded by the discovery of significant facts not before known to Cornellians. His sympathy with the aims of Ezra Cornell and Andrew D. White, his ability to give their contribution its proper setting in the history of American education, his easy, witty, and felicitous presentation of the lives of the founders and of the early difficulties of the founding, make this book unique surely among the histories of American universities.

From beginning to end his was a singularly consistent life—the life of the mind. He put no value on mere learning, but his reading was wide though never paraded. All that he read was literally food for his thought. It was either immediately assimilated, or after discussion with friends and colleagues became part of his thinking, or was discarded. After his thesis, published in 1909, he never indulged in the apparatus of erudition, but the discerning reader was aware of it, aware that it underlay all the easy and felicitous discourse. Fearless searcher after truth, willing to follow where it led, deeply versed in the genesis of ideas, in the triumphs and defeats of human history, well aware of the ever recurring and unregarded traces of old beliefs, old superstitions even, in the confident and self-satisfied thinking of modern men, he dealt with human strivings *sub specie aeternitatis*. He gave small comfort to convinced partisans on either side of public questions. Making human welfare his test of progress, he was constrained to find it often defeated by human ineptitude.

He envied the experimental sciences their much more tractable material. He knew that they have made the modern world, that in the light of their findings forevermore the philosopher and the historian must make their way. No doctrinaire in his criticism of contemporary politics, always ready to sympathize with the difficulties of statesmen in their dealings with conflicts of opinion and with mass stupidity, he could temper his criticism of their blunders with the understanding that progress and reform are achieved only by faltering steps forward and inevitable steps backward. But still he was no counsellor of despair. His wit and irony playing on the human scene seemed to say “this is most deplorable, but we must not be downhearted. We must refuse to blink these futilities and by our very admission of them we may gain strength to correct them.” Kindly by nature and human in his sympathies, but searching in his intelligence, he made us richer by his sojourn among us, and deeply to mourn his untimely end at the height of his powers.

James Adrian Bizzell

April 13, 1876 — November 1, 1944

After 43 years of association with Cornell University, James Adrian Bizzell, successively graduate student and fellow, experiment station chemist, assistant professor, professor, and professor emeritus, died on November 1, 1944 at the age of 68 years. During a long period he has served New York State and Cornell University faithfully and well. Primarily engaged in research work Professor Bizzell's investigations contributed notably to the chemistry of soils and crops. His publications are universally recognized as authoritative and conclusive. Many graduate students are proud to have worked under his direction and are sorrowed by his death but will cherish their association with him in classroom and laboratory.

James Adrian Bizzell was born on a farm near Fayetteville, North Carolina, on April 13, 1876. Here he spent his early years and here he acquired an agricultural background that served him well in later life. His first formal education was obtained in the country school of his district. Later he attended the Fayetteville grade schools and at the age of 15 years entered the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, North Carolina. His Alma Mater, recognizing his abilities, retained him for a time as an instructor of chemistry and as an assistant chemist in the State Agricultural Experiment Station. During this four-year period he completed the requirements for a Master of Science degree, which was conferred in 1900.

Due to the influence of his professor of chemistry, Dr. W. A. Withers, who had been an enthusiastic and admiring student of Professor George C. Caldwell at Cornell University, James A. Bizzell decided to continue his chemical studies at Cornell. Consequently he enrolled in the Department of Chemistry in the fall of 1901. Early in the semester he was granted a fellowship on the recommendation of Professor Caldwell, then chairman of the department. His chemical studies during the next two years were under the direction of Professor George W. Cavanaugh, who later succeeded Dr. Caldwell as Professor of Agricultural Chemistry. In 1903 James A. Bizzell received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell University.

From 1903 to 1907 Dr. Bizzell, still under the direction of Professor Cavanaugh, served as assistant chemist in the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station. During this time his interest and experience in agricultural chemistry developed in such a way as to make him the logical selection for a position in the New York State College of Agriculture—that of Assistant Professor of Soil Technology in the Department of Soil Investigations established in 1906. In this more highly specialized field he was associated from the very first with the late Dr. T. Lyttleton

Lyon, a Cornell Graduate who at that time returned to the University as head of this newly created department. The joint research of these two men during the succeeding thirty years was destined to make history in the field of soil science. Their names are irrevocably linked by the joint authorship of their publications. Advanced to a full professorship in 1912, Professor Bizzell continued active in his chosen research until July 1, 1944, when he retired as Emeritus Professor of Soil Technology.

The published research of James Adrian Bizzell in association with T. Lyttleton Lyon is well known to every soil scientist both at home and abroad. Written with scrupulous care, each publication, whether a memoir, bulletin, or journal article, attests the accuracy and completeness of the project and the soundness of the conclusions drawn. Of highest merit perhaps are the studies of the losses of plant nutrients in soil drainage as measured by lysimeters, the influence of plants on nitrate accumulation in soils and upon succeeding crops, the intricacies of nitrogen mobilization in soils, and the economic fertilization of crop rotations. These investigations have contributed greatly to the solution of various important agronomic problems both practical and theoretical. With the death of James Adrian Bizzell the associated research of Drs. Lyon and Bizzell comes to a close, their accomplishments leaving the science and practice of agriculture immeasurably richer.

In disposition James Adrian Bizzell was modest and retiring, in his opinions, cautious, yet tenacious once his decisions were made. He never pushed himself forward or commented on his own accomplishments, yet he was the type of man who could do unusually well whatever he chose to attempt. Cheerful, kindly, and of even temper, he made friends readily and was always a welcome addition to any group. There is a deep feeling of loss in the passing of Professor Bizzell.

Francke Huntington Bosworth

November 29, 1875 — April 27, 1949

Francke Huntington Bosworth, Emeritus Professor of Architecture and former Dean of the College of Architecture died, after a prolonged illness, in New York City on April 27, 1949.

Dean Bosworth was born in New York on November 29, 1875, the son of Dr. Francke H. Bosworth and Mary Hildreth Bosworth. After attending the Cutler School and graduating from Yale University in 1897 as Bachelor of Arts, he went on to Paris where he received his formal training in architecture during four years at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Returning to the United States, he entered professional practice with Frank H. Holden, this association continuing successfully until 1918 when Dean Bosworth left for service in France with the American Red Cross. In the fall of 1919 he came to Cornell as Professor of Design and Dean of the College of Architecture, and served with distinction in both capacities. He relinquished the deanship in 1927 as a result of severe illness. Returning several months later, he resumed his teaching and associated activities until his retirement in 1940.

Dean Bosworth was a man of high ideals, of wide interests and intense and contagious enthusiasm, mentally alert and physically active. He had read widely and traveled extensively; intellectually and socially he was cosmopolitan and mature. He was impatient of sham or pretense and of stodginess or mental inertia, but usually this quality was tempered by a ready sense of humor. Though thoroughly schooled professionally in the classic tradition, and never hesitating to champion its educational disciplines, he was essentially liberal in thought and action. In his teaching as a critic in architectural design, his professional abilities and stimulating personality made him outstandingly effective and also highly respected and popular with his students.

In the years just following the first World War, when he was the administrative head of the College of Architecture, several significant changes were made in the organization and functioning of the College. The curriculum was extended to five years, Cornell being the first of the schools of architecture to take this step. A substantial thesis was made a requirement for graduation. The curriculum leading to the degree in Fine Arts was introduced. The department of Landscape Architecture was transferred from the College of Agriculture to that of Architecture. Physical accommodations were expanded and improved. Though the wisdom of some of these actions was questioned at the time, all have long since proved their soundness, and to Dean Bosworth's foresight and energy can be attributed a major share of the credit for their adoption.

His publications were few, but one should be noted. About 1930, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, with the support of the Carnegie Corporation, undertook a survey of the status of professional training in architecture in the United States and Canada, and to Professor Bosworth, collaborating with Professor Roy Childs Jones of the University of Minnesota, was entrusted the laborious and delicate task of obtaining the necessary information and drafting the report. During the fall and winter of 1930-31 they visited forty-nine of the fifty-eight schools at that time accredited by the state and provincial licensing authorities. The report was a model, comprehensive and penetrating, yet tactful and readable.

Dean Bosworth was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a past Director of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, past President of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, a member of the New York State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects, and of the Architectural Advisory Council of Cornell University. He was also a member of Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, Psi Upsilon, and the Century and University Clubs of New York City.

H. E. Baxter, J. A. Hartel, W. F. Willcox

Olaf Martinus Brauner

February 9, 1869 — January 3, 1947

After fifty-two years of association with Cornell University, Olaf Martinus Brauner died at his home in Ithaca on January 3, 1947. He had served the University and the community as teacher and as artist all his mature life.

Professor Brauner was born in Christiana, Norway on February 9, 1869. He came to this country with his parents when he was fourteen years old. He received his art training in the Massachusetts Normal Art School and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and shortly after finishing that training received his first appointment in Cornell University as Instructor of Industrial Art in the Sibley College of Engineering. He was soon promoted to Assistant Professor of Drawing and Painting and received the rank of Professor of Drawing and Painting in 1909.

During the entire period of his association with the College of Architecture, beginning in 1896, he served as head of the Department of the Fine Arts. He retired from active duty in 1939 and received the title of Professor Emeritus. At different times he taught each course given in the Department, sculpture as well as drawing and painting. For over four decades every student of the College of Architecture came under his tutelage.

From the first, and even during those years when his teaching schedule was excessively heavy, Professor Brauner unceasingly pursued his professional creative work. He early established himself in the American art world as a landscape and portrait painter of distinction. Cornell University and Ithaca are rich in the series of portraits he painted during his long career. His productivity continued beyond his retirement until illness made further work impossible.

He was represented in the major national exhibitions for many years and was commissioned to do many portraits of prominent men in America and abroad.

Through his personal associations, he brought the work of many outstanding artists to Ithaca for exhibition. The one which he arranged here for the American Impressionist, Childe Hassam, was the most comprehensive ever held of that artist's work. These exhibitions in Cornell University were possible only because of Professor Brauner's devotion to his art and his untiring efforts to extend its influence.

Olaf Brauner's most important contribution, however, is not revealed or defined by the cataloging of his individual works or the listing of his professional services to the University. It was the status he achieved and the great monument erected for him by the affection and respect that he earned from all who knew him and who studied

under him. For them his memory inevitably includes the many lovable personal and admirable professional qualities that endeared him to all, his breadth of view and his tolerance for diverse approaches, his respect for and encouragement of talent wherever it appeared, his transparent honesty in all matters, and his insistence on the highest standards.

W. K. Stone, O. D. Von Engeln, K. L. Washburn

Arthur Wesley Browne

November 24, 1877 — December 15, 1945

Arthur Wesley Browne, Emeritus Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, died in Ithaca on December 15, 1945 after a somewhat prolonged period of ill health. He had retired in June of that year, having been continuously at Cornell since 1901, either as graduate student or member of the faculty.

Dr. Browne was born in Brooklyn, New York, on November 24, 1877. He attended Wesleyan University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1900 and the degree of Master of Science in 1901. He came to Cornell University for further graduate work and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in chemistry in 1903. In his forty-two years of service as a member of the staff of the Department of Chemistry, he held the following appointments: Instructor of Chemistry, 1903; Assistant Professor of Chemistry, 1906; Professor of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, 1910; Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, 1922. In 1925 he served as the Acting Head of the Department of Chemistry and for many years he was in charge of the chemistry courses offered in the Summer Session. He initiated an employment service for graduates in chemistry and maintained extensive connections with academic and industrial circles. He was visiting professor of chemistry at the University of Chicago during the Summer Quarter of 1931, lecturing on the hydronitrogens and their derivatives. In 1933 Wesleyan honored him with the degree of Doctor of Science.

Professor Browne early gained a reputation among his students for his enthusiastic and stimulating lectures on introductory chemistry in which he combined a forceful and colorful spoken presentation with a skillful use of the blackboard and ingenious and striking experimental demonstrations. He was particularly successful in gaining and holding the attention of large lecture groups and was much in demand for popular science lectures throughout the state. Many science students were first attracted to the field by his interesting talks.

As a graduate student at Cornell under the direction of Professor L. M. Dennis, he became interested in the compounds of nitrogen and hydrogen and subsequently, as a member of the faculty, he made this field his primary research interest. In nearly 100 scientific papers published in American and European journals he made substantial contributions to the understanding of this area of inorganic chemistry. As an expert on the hydronitrogen compounds, he was called during World War I to act as consultant for Army Ordnance on the use of the azides of the heavy metals as detonators. His phase rule studies of ammonia systems constituted one of the first systematic applications of phase rule theory and contributed much of fundamental importance. He worked on the oxidation

of hydrazine by mono and di-deelectronators, nitridation reactions, solvation and solvolysis in liquid ammonia systems, and perchlorides and chlorinates. He discovered azido-dithiocarbonic acid and made a thorough study of its properties and derivatives. An expert glass blower, he was particularly ingenious in the design of complicated apparatus and techniques which served admirably for investigation of very unstable systems where the hazard of explosion was frequently great. He was possessed of a lively imagination and did not hesitate to suggest and develop unorthodox ideas and methods which proved to be fruitful. A long list of successful and productive chemists who received their research training in his laboratory attests the soundness of his guidance.

Dr. Browne was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Tau Beta Pi, Alpha Delta Phi, Omega Epsilon Phi, Gamma Alpha, Alpha Chi Sigma, Aljebar, the American Chemical Society and the Savage Club.

Professor Browne was a man of broad interests. He was an enthusiastic and proficient figure skater and enjoyed long walks over the country side. He was gifted with a splendid bass singing voice of remarkable range and was active in quartet and chorus groups until his retirement. For many years he served on the music committee of the University and vigorously supported and took part in the musical activities of the community. He was particularly interested in student activities and was in great demand as a speaker at student gatherings where his ready wit, large fund of anecdotes, and superb command of the spoken word were much appreciated.

Arthur Wesley Browne will be remembered as a brilliant lecturer, a gifted scientist, and a kindly friend.

C. L. Durham, A. W. Laubengayer, L. A. Maynard

Earl Louis Brunett

December 12, 1898 — May 14, 1943

After an illness of more than a year, Dr. E. L. Brunett, Associate Professor of Poultry Diseases in the New York State Veterinary College, died at his home on the afternoon of Friday, May 14, 1943. Until a few days before his death he performed his duties at the office and laboratory with the same good cheer that had always characterized him despite the fact that illness enforced a considerable slowing down of his normal tempo of living and working. He is survived by his wife, the former Loretta K. Hirsch, his father, and two brothers.

Dr. Brunett was born on December 12, 1898, at Utica, New York. He first came to Cornell in the fall of 1918 and for a few months was enrolled in the Student Army Training Corps. He supported himself while an undergraduate by serving as student assistant in the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology. He joined the staff of the College upon receiving the degree Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 1923. Completion of graduate study earned him the Master of Science from Cornell in 1927. He was promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor in 1927 and became an Associate Professor in 1940. In the summer of 1930 he was the official delegate of the College at the International Veterinary Congress held in London.

Dr. Brunett was one of the first veterinarians in the State to devote himself entirely to the study of diseases of poultry. When, in 1925, he was chosen by the late Dean Moore to head the poultry disease laboratory, a tremendous task in adult education lay ahead. Poultrymen had to be taught methods of disease prevention and control, and veterinarians had to be apprised of their obligations to a small but rapidly growing industry. That progress has since been made is due in no small part to the skill, enthusiasm, good nature, and sense of humor of Dr. Brunett. He quickly established himself as one of the leading poultry pathologists in the country. When fowl plague, an extremely devastating virus disease, made its appearance in the United States in 1924, Dr. Brunett was the first to make the diagnosis and set the machinery in motion for its eradication. He played an important part in establishing a program of pullorum disease control in New York when that disease was taking a tremendous toll of chicks. He initiated an effective fowl-pox control program by the immunization of birds with vaccine which was produced in his laboratory. His wide experience with that disease was recognized when he was invited to write the section on fowl-pox for a recently published book to which thirty-three well known investigators contributed. His application of the system of raising poultry, known as "confinement rearing," was responsible for the survival of many poultry enterprises which were on the verge of failure because of the existence of parasitic disease in the flocks.

Dr. Brunett was popular with the poultrymen who admired him not only for his professional skill but also as a man. The veterinary profession never had a more staunch supporter. His efforts to interest and train students and practitioners in avian diseases were persistent and successful. Charlatanism and quackery both in and out of the profession received short shrift from him and his views were expressed in unequivocal terms. This characteristic may have antagonized some people who misunderstood his sincerity and singleness of purpose.

Dr. Brunett's other activities and affiliations were many and varied. He served as business manager for the *Cornell Veterinarian* for six years. He was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, New York State Veterinary Medical Society, Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association, Poultry Science Association, Laboratory Workers in Pullorum Disease Control, Society of American Bacteriologists, Phi Zeta, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Omega Tau Sigma.

In his limited life span, Dr. Brunett has left a lasting influence on the poultry industry and his passing will be keenly felt. The death of "Beno," as he was affectionately known to his colleagues and friends, has removed an unselfish, ebullient personality from the scene of which he was an irreplaceable part.

Charles Kellogg Burdick

February 7, 1883 — June 22, 1940

Charles Burdick's connection with Cornell University spanned more than fifty years. It began in 1887 when his father, Francis Marion Burdick, a professor in the original faculty of the Law School, brought his family to live on the Cornell campus. In 1891 the family moved to New York City and the elder Burdick began his long career at the Columbia Law School. Charles Burdick entered Princeton in 1900. There he studied jurisprudence under Woodrow Wilson, edited the *Daily Princetonian*, and was graduated in 1904. At the Columbia Law School his first year's standing won him, at the beginning of his second year, the honor of election to the board of editors of the *Columbia Law Review*. He received the LL.B. degree in 1908, after a delay of a year which he spent in the North Woods while recovering from an illness. He then began practice in New York City with the firm of the present Mr. Justice Stone of the United States Supreme Court. Thence he went into the teaching of law. Tulane University at New Orleans and the University of Missouri knew him briefly, and in 1914, at the age of 31, he came to Cornell as a professor of law. His success as a teacher and as a man and brother among students and colleagues was immediate. He became a standby of the School and so continued. In 1926 he succeeded George G. Bogert as dean; he resigned the deanship in 1936 but retained his professorship to the end.

Burdick's activities were manifold, not only as a teacher, as a writer, and as an administrator, but also as a participant in important affairs outside the scope of his regular duties. His classroom presence was courteous, his method urbane, and his tolerance so generous that it may occasionally have led him to suffer fools. His thorough culture and his wide knowledge of the law made his instruction outstanding. To his teaching, as to his writing, he brought an illuminated and well stored mind and a knack of clear thinking. Out of these qualities came lucid exposition of material, set forth in English that no hearer or reader had to labor to comprehend. In his teaching and in his writing he ranged widely. He edited new editions of his father's books on subjects which he himself did not regularly teach. He prepared works of his own on Public Service Companies and on Constitutional Law. His book on the latter topic has become a classic; West Point alone has absorbed some hundreds of copies a year; at the time of his death he was doing a new edition.

He taught through the Law School curriculum, but in the end he concentrated upon American Public Law and International Law. In recognition of his authority in the latter subject he was asked to serve as special counsel to President Roosevelt in a South American boundary dispute if it should be, as eventually it was not, referred to the

President. Burdick was, till his death, a consultant on the restatement of international law undertaken by the body called Harvard Research in International Law. While the late George W. Wickersham was its chairman, Burdick was Reporter for the subject of Extradition and his work has since been used by several countries in disputes involving that topic.

Burdick wrote and worked ardently in behalf of international peace. He was a profound believer in the League of Nations, and the state of the world just before his death re-aroused his compassion for humanity, for his outlook on life was characterized by a sympathy for the under dog. That compassionate disposition conditioned his legal thinking on domestic constitutional questions as well as on international problems. He was at heart a humanitarian.

When he became dean of the Law School he found the legal world in a ferment over standards of preliminary education for admission to law schools and of training for admission to the bar. The content of the law curriculum was also under discussion. Burdick's qualities soon disclosed themselves. He marshaled arguments which convinced all doubters that the Cornell Law School should be put on a level with the half-dozen or so in the country which then required a college degree for entrance. He enriched the curriculum. His Faculty increased from seven to twelve men. In his time also came Myron Taylor's gift for a law school building, and Burdick turned from law-books to blueprints and became an amateur architect. The great sunlit Reading Room and the acoustic perfection of the Moot Court Room are his monuments. To the deanship Burdick brought his urbane good sense, his serene temper. As a faculty chief he tolerated every opinion of every colleague. His was no one-man show. Harmonious teamwork among an independently thinking faculty continued year in and year out. Incidentally these same qualities, which so endeared him to his immediate colleagues, operated to the same result in the wider fields of university administration to which he was called from time to time. Sane and steady, tenacious but open-minded, he never slighted a problem, and the results of his thinking had a compelling reasonableness. In his relations with the students Dean Burdick occupied himself with their personal troubles as well as their scholastic difficulties. With affairs of the heart that went awry, family matters at home, or police entanglements in Ithaca, in physical and psychical ill health, students came to Burdick and he helped them with his time, his advice, and often with his money. Frequently he sensed their unhappiness and gave them unsought assistance.

Burdick's life, however, was far from being enclosed by the walls of our university. He taught, in their summer sessions, at other institutions—Chicago, Columbia, Stanford. He traveled abroad, and in other lands met the men of his profession, particularly the international lawyers. He knew Geneva well, and the League of Nations asked him to direct the Greek evacuation of Asia Minor, a task that he was unable to undertake. All Souls' College at

Oxford made him an associate member, a rare honor for an American, and gave him a seat at the high table. During the World War he was a director of one of the American Red Cross services. In the American Bar Association he made efforts to guide modern legislation into more effective form. His interest in social economics brought him in 1931, from the hand of Governor Roosevelt, an appointment to the New York State Commission to Investigate the Administration of Justice. Governor Lehman in 1934 made him a member of the State Judicial Council assigned to abridge legal procedure. Later in that year the same executive made him chairman of the New York State Law Revision Commission, whose task has been the elimination of outworn or outmoded state law, and he was still chairman at his death. He was a member of the American Bar Association's committee seeking the same ends in the national field and among the states. In 1936 he served as special counsel to Governor Lehman in an investigation of the charges brought against District Attorney Geoghan of Kings County by those who demanded Geoghan's removal. Burdick's public service in this last matter was arduous.

Charles Burdick thus had a full and well rounded life. Everywhere his intellectual gifts won him respect and his warm heart won him affection. Besides distinction of mind he had rare distinction of personality and of bearing. No shouter from the housetops, he was gentle in manner and quiet in voice; but his outward aspect gave little hint of his firm will and tenacious spirit. He was never overbearing to others, but others in their turn were not allowed to override him. He could not be made to abate from his ideals, and in any matter of principle he revealed the adamant core that lay within him. Those who knew him realize that a great light has gone out and agree that his most fitting epitaph is the phrase: "He was a scholar and a gentleman."

Clarence Orion Cheney

July 10, 1887 — November 4, 1947

Dr. Clarence Orion Cheney entered the field of Psychiatry upon graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1911. He was Assistant Physician and Pathologist at the Manhattan State Hospital from 1911 to 1917. Dr. Cheney's work during this period resulted in valuable histopathological investigations in dementia praecox and in focal infections. His interest in pathology persisted during his life. The training in pathology formed his scientific medical attitude which never permitted him to accept theories and claims which were not related to established facts.

The following twenty years were spent in clinical and administrative psychiatry in various New York State Hospitals. From 1931 to 1936 he was Director of the New York State Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, and from 1933 to 1936 he was Professor of Psychiatry at Columbia University. When Dr. Cheney assumed the position of Medical Director of the Westchester Division of the New York Hospital, he was appointed Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College.

Until his death, Dr. Cheney participated actively in the undergraduate teaching. His lectures on legal aspects of psychiatry formed an important part of the teaching program. His interest in psychiatric treatment was manifested in several publications and, in recent years, dealt especially in the methods of insulin and convulsive therapy. This progressive attitude in treatment expressed itself in his teaching of medical students and his psychiatric colleagues. His influence was felt widely, and was recognized by his election as president of the American Psychiatric Association.

During the ten years of his leadership at the New York Hospital, Westchester Division, Dr. Cheney found ample opportunity to demonstrate his unusual abilities as hospital administrator. A gradual building program led to extensive renovation. In the construction of a building for excited and highly disturbed patients, Dr. Cheney realized many thoughts with regard to their treatment which he had developed during his years as a hospital psychiatrist. He oriented the hospital to an active treatment program which resulted in a constantly increasing number of admissions of acutely ill patients who are benefitted most by treatment. As a member of the Medical Board of the New York Hospital, he had an opportunity to help in forming the policies of this teaching center.

Dr. Cheney's interest in graduate and postgraduate education had become obvious during his years of service in the various state hospitals, and became especially fruitful when he was Director at the Psychiatric Institute and at

the Westchester Division of the New York Hospital. His “Outlines for Psychiatric Examinations” have influenced psychiatrists greatly, and are used in many hospitals and medical schools.

In all his manifold activities during a highly successful life, Dr. Cheney has been open to new thoughts and tolerant of the viewpoint of others. His frankness and kindness have made him respected by his colleagues and admired by his grateful patients and their relatives.

Askar Diethelm

George Louis Coleman

December 27, 1872 — March 21, 1946

George Louis Coleman, Assistant Professor of Music, Emeritus, died on March 21, 1946 at his home in Johnson City, Tennessee. For a half century he had been a central figure in the musical life of the Cornell campus and community.

Mr. Coleman was born in Titusville, Pennsylvania on December 17, 1872. During his youth he learned to play several instruments, and was a member of the orchestra and band which his father conducted. On coming to Cornell as a freshman in the fall of 1891, he became active in the campus musical groups and was able to finance his education by playing in theatre and dance orchestras. He received the B. S. degree in Architecture in 1895, thereafter devoting part of his time to the designing and building of houses. Music regained his chief interest, however, and in 1901 he became director of the Banjo and Mandolin Clubs. Two years later, he became director of the University Orchestra. His first official appointment by the Board of Trustees occurred in 1919 on his return from two years of service with the A.E. F.; at that time he was made Leader of the Cadet Band and Instructor of Music. He continued these varied activities until the spring of 1941, when he was given the unique recognition of being elected Assistant Professor of Music, Emeritus.

Throughout this long period of continuous work, Mr. Coleman brought about a striking evolution in the organizations for which he was responsible. The old Banjo and Mandolin Clubs became a salon orchestra with an extensive and varied repertoire. The University Orchestra attained complete symphonic instrumentation, and presented, in the annual Farm and Home Week, Hinckley foundation and other concerts, a large amount of the finest type of symphonic literature. The scope of the band work was enlarged greatly, the "Ten-Square" band being brought to a state of high development and being supplemented by an equally large cadet band of less experienced players.

Such expansion in the scope of activities and such development of standards normally involves external stimuli such as academic credits or scholarships or the availability of a group of professional music students. It is significant that Mr. Coleman worked without things of this sort, that he based his entire program on the power which music-making can have on the individual.

Mr. Coleman gave constant and close attention to the integrating of the work and of the personnel of the instrumental ensembles. His chief concern always was the welfare and the development of the individual student.

He gave endless hours to coaching them singly and in small groups. He interested himself actively in the solution of their personal problems. To literally hundreds of them he was the trusted guide, the constant advisor, the intimate and beloved friend. And with literally hundreds of them he maintained a close relationship long after they had left the campus.

The nature of Mr. Coleman's duties brought him into close working contact with an unusually large number of people in the University community—the Department of Music, the Department of Military Science and Tactics, the Athletic Association, the Musical Clubs Council. With his colleagues in these and other groups he always cooperated whole-heartedly. He radiated a simple kindness which appealed to all with whom he came in contact. He combined gentleness and modesty with determined and energetic industry. No task was too small for careful attention, and no task was too large, too complex, for successful solution.

On his retirement Mr. Coleman went to Florida to live. But the war emergency soon called him back to duty, and from 1942 on, he directed the instrumental groups at Eastern Tennessee State College and in the Boone's Creek Schools, and also directed the music in the Methodist Church in Johnson City. His sudden death came as he and his countless friends would have wished, when he was still giving himself for the enrichment of the lives of others.

W. A. Hurwitz, P. R. Pope, P. J. Weaver

Jacob Roland Collins

March 28, 1891 — September 16, 1948

Jacob Roland Collins, professor of physics, died September 16, 1948, after having suffered poor health for several years.

Professor Collins was born in Byesville, Ohio, March 28, 1891. He graduated from Byesville High School and entered Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1912. He was appointed graduate student assistant in physics at Purdue University in 1912 and was granted the Master's Degree by Purdue in 1914. He continued at Purdue as an instructor of physics and studied during Summer Sessions at the University of Chicago, until his appointment as instructor of physics at Cornell in 1918. He received the Ph.D. Degree from Cornell in 1921, was appointed assistant professor of physics in 1921 and professor of physics in 1938.

He was married to Emma Keturah Ford in 1915 and to them was born a son, Richard, Cornell '41, who was lost on a bombing raid over Germany during World War II.

Professor Collins was of a modest and retiring nature. He arrived independently at his stand on the problems of the department, community, and nation ever without compromise with justice. He was a brilliant student and set high standards for any class of which he was a member. He had complete disdain for mediocrity in whatever field it appeared although always a warm, friendly heart for all students irrespective of their specific day-to-day performance. Few men have the broad knowledge of the whole field of physics that Professor Collins possessed. It has been said frequently that he was the only member of the Physics Staff able to teach, and teach well, each of the many courses offered in the physics curriculum. He was a scholar in the true sense of the word.

He was foremost in the development of a physics laboratory course for advanced students which is unique in American Universities. Many Cornellians, both in industry and teaching, acknowledge their indebtedness to the thorough training they had received in this course under his direction. He was at his best in advanced courses in which his lectures were always thoroughly prepared and presented with a clearness that attracted students to him later for discussions of their research problems.

It was in the field of infrared spectroscopy that he did most of his research and published many papers. He was a co-author of a text on high temperature measurements.

Professor Collins was a Fellow of the American Physical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi and of many other scientific societies. For many years he served as the physics editor of the Americana Encyclopedia.

As a colleague he was loved and respected. He was always ready and willing to help one in difficulty and many of his colleagues profited by his consideration of their problems. Those who have worked with him will miss his wise counsel, scholarly inspiration, and deep friendship. Truly, the University has suffered a severe loss in his death.

G. B. Grantham, L. G. Parratt, R. Y. Thatcher

Otis Freeman Curtis

February 12, 1888 — July 4, 1949

Otis Freeman Curtis, Professor of Botany at Cornell University, died unexpectedly and suddenly on July 4, 1949, while on vacation at Chatham on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. He is survived by his wife, two sons, a daughter, six grandchildren and two sisters.

Dr. Curtis was born in Sendai, Japan, on February 12, 1888, where his father, a minister of the Congregational Church, was active in missionary work. He left Japan at the age of seven and received his education in various parts of the United States, finally entering Oberlin College in 1907 and receiving from Oberlin the A.B. degree in 1911. While at Oberlin he came under the influence of Susan Percival Nichols and Frederick O. Grover, Professors of Botany in that institution, who undoubtedly stimulated young Curtis to enter the field of botany. At Oberlin he held the Oberlin Alumni Magazine Scholarship and during the summers of 1911 and 1912 the Oberlin Botanical Fellowship at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

Dr. Curtis entered Cornell in 1912 with his major in what was then the Department of Plant Physiology and which in 1913 became a part of the newly created Department of Botany in the College of Agriculture at Cornell. He obtained the Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1916. In 1913, while still a graduate student, Curtis became an Instructor in Plant Physiology. He continued in this position until July 1917 when he was made an assistant professor. He became Professor of Botany in 1922, a position which he held until his death. During the year 1926 Dr. Curtis was an exchange professor at the University of Leeds (England) and in the summers of 1930 and 1931 he was a nonresident Professor of Botany at Ohio State University.

At Cornell teaching occupied a large share of Dr. Curtis' time, nevertheless, through great diligence he published about thirty papers dealing chiefly with vegetative reproduction, translocation, temperature and water relations of plants. The name of Dr. Curtis is generally associated with the subject of translocation of solutes in plants. His monograph on the subject brought together in one volume a critical appraisal of the work of others, a summary of his own contributions, deductions concerning the tissues involved and the mechanism involved in translocation. This monograph redirected research in this important field. He pioneered also in emphasizing the relation of re-radiation and the relative non-importance of transpiration in controlling the temperature of plants.

For many years Dr. Curtis, as senior author, and Dr. Daniel G. Clark had been working on a textbook on Plant Physiology. Fortunately, shortly before the death of Dr. Curtis the manuscript was completed.

While contributions of Dr. Curtis to the advancement of knowledge in plant physiology were numerous and important, it is probable that his greater contributions were in teaching. Alternating for many years with Dr. Lewis Knudson in teaching an advanced course in plant physiology which ran throughout the year, he taught anywhere from thirty to sixty graduate students who majored in the plant sciences and soil technology. These men, now scattered throughout this country and in foreign lands where many hold responsible positions in the field of science, recall with pride their association with Dr. Curtis. Throughout his teaching he stressed the dynamic use of factual material in the solution of problems rather than memorizing facts. In his conferences with students he emphasized the importance of critical reading and of analyzing and evaluating the evidence for or against an hypothesis. He took special delight in arousing a group of students to an argumentative discussion of a particular problem. His ideal for teaching was epitomized in his presidential address to the American Society of Plant Physiologists in 1938 which bore the interesting and revealing title, "Education by Authority or for Authority?" As a result of his teaching methods, graduate students during and after their days at Cornell were often heard to say "He taught us to think".

In addition to his duties within the Department of Botany Dr. Curtis devoted many hours to important committees of the College of Agriculture and the University. Committee work to Dr. Curtis was a serious and important phase of university work and he devoted effort to whatever problem was under consideration. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the University Committee on the "Evaluation and Improvement of Instruction", a subject in which he was greatly interested. For many years he was a valuable member of the General Committee of the Graduate School and for the last five years served as secretary of the Graduate School. He took an especial interest in the Graduate School; perhaps because of the fact that in addition to three or four graduate students who majored with him each year there were from forty to sixty graduate students who were registered with him for a minor subject.

It is needless to add that the passing of Dr. Curtis has left a void in the Department of Botany, and his loss is felt by a host of devoted friends in the University. Rarely does one find a man with such high ideals and with such a desire to serve. In this sudden and unexpected passing of Dr. Curtis, Cornell University has lost one of its most earnest and devoted scholars and the field of botany one of its outstanding scientists. Internationally recognized as a leader in his field, his passing at the height of his power is especially regrettable.

C. W. Jones, Lewis Knudson, L. H. MacDaniels

Edward Cussler

May 3, 1882 — February 2, 1949

Edward Cussler, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, was born near Catskill, New York on May 3, 1882 and died in his 67th year at his home in New York City. After graduating from Columbia University where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904, he served on the staff of the New York Hospital for a period of forty-four years. His service during that time was varied and comprehensive. Beginning as assistant house physician in 1905, he served in turn as house physician, 1906; physician to the Out Patient Department, 1907 to 1911 and associate attending physician from 1912 to 1922. He continued on the staff of the New York Hospital from 1932 to 1948 and was made Consulting Physician in 1948. In addition he was internist at the New York Hospital in Westchester from 1925 to 1948 and Consulting Physician from 1948 to 1949.

Dr. Cussler was interested in medical education from the beginning of his medical career. He taught at the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1907 through 1916. He came to Cornell in 1932 as Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine and continued in that capacity until his death.

From 1906 until his death Dr. Cussler was in active practice as an Internist in New York City. Here he made his reputation as an astute diagnostician and sound therapist. He was interested in his patient as an individual, and through his unusual power as a listener he lead the most reserved patient to unburden his problems to him freely. His skill imbued the patient with confidence so that he left the consulting room with relief of mind and belief in his future. Through his own fortitude and philosophy he gave comfort to even the incurably ill.

Dr. Cussler was universally beloved and admired as a devoted physician and loyal friend.

Connie M. Guion

Adam Clarke Davis

November 21, 1889 — March 17, 1942

The sudden passing of Professor Adam Clarke Davis on March 17, 1942, in Ithaca, New York, removes from Cornell engineering and the profession at large one of its ablest and most lovable figures. Succeeding the late Dean Herman Diederichs, Professor Davis had been head of the Department of Experimental Engineering since 1936.

Born in 1889 in Goldsboro, North Carolina, Professor Davis received his preliminary education in the Goldsboro schools, he then attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute for two years, and this he followed by four years in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell. Upon graduation from Cornell, Professor Davis became an instructor in Experimental Engineering and, except for a two-year period in industry, had been teaching at Cornell ever since. He became an assistant professor in 1919, and was named Professor of Experimental Engineering in 1925, becoming head of the department in 1936.

Professor Davis was twice associated with the training of members of the United States armed forces. During World War I, he was an instructor in the U. S. Army School of Military Aeronautics and, at the time of his death, was in charge of the World War II Diesel Engine Training of the Ensigns of the U. S. Naval Reserve. The success of both of these training courses was due to Professor Davis' choice of the curriculum and the teaching staff.

Professor Davis was widely known in industry, both as a teacher and consulting engineer, particularly in the fields of internal combustion engines and physical metallurgy, and was associated with Professor G. B. Upton in many investigations in these fields.

Professor Davis was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity, Tau Beta Pi, Phi Kappa Phi, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society for Metals, and the American Foundrymen's Association. In addition, he was a licensed professional engineer of the State of New York, and a member of the Cornell Club of New York, the Ithaca Country Club, and the Ithaca Yacht Club.

"Dave," as he was affectionately known to his friends, was an unusual judge of men. He had long cultivated this rare ability and as he grew older, he perfected the knack not only of fitting men into their proper places in an organization, but also of developing such men to their fullest capabilities. Competent as he was in the judgment of men, so likewise was he talented in the design and construction of machines. His particular gifts lay in correlating

the theoretical, practical, and economic aspects of a problem, and of translating the results of research and development into actual manufacturing processes. He had an uncanny ability to estimate the costs of machines and operations. This was most important both in the conduct of the Department of Experimental Engineering and in his own consulting work.

He was a sincere, loyal friend, modest and unselfish to a fault, and possessed a rare sense of justice, honor, and square-dealing that made him beloved by all who knew him.

“Dave’s” hobby was boats. His many friends knew that a trip to the boathouse to tinker with the engine or to polish the deck was his way of relaxing and keeping fit.

In work or in play he strove everlastingly for perfection. He loved to work with his hands—to remake the old and to create the new. This zeal for perfection and creation he carried into all of his many research and consulting projects. About him it might well be said:

*“How few men venture out beyond the last
Remaining mark upon the well-worn trail,
‘Tis he who has courage to go past
This sign, who cannot in his mission fail.
He will, at least, have left one mark behind
To guide some other, bold, exploring mind.”*

Paul Albinus Dineen

March 8, 1888 — September 19, 1948

Through the unexpected death of Paul Albinus Dineen on September 19, 1948, at his summer home in New Milford, Connecticut, Cornell University Medical College lost an inspiring teacher and surgeon of wide experience, and his friends a lovable, unselfish and loyal colleague.

Dr. Dineen's early education was in the schools of New York City, after which he entered St. Francis Xavier College where he graduated in 1910. He received his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, completing his formal studies in 1914. Immediately after graduation he entered upon his hospital training as Junior Assistant House Surgeon in the New York Hospital, and followed this by a second year as First Senior House Surgeon.

With the beginning of World War I, Dr. Dineen enlisted in the Army as a First Lieutenant and went overseas in August 1917 with the New York Hospital Unit, Base Hospital #9. The surgical team of which he was a member made a distinguished record for itself, and special recognition came to Dr. Dineen for his skill and unflinching devotion to his work in the award of the French Croix Epidemics.

On return home and to civilian practice, he was appointed in 1920 Assistant Attending Surgeon on the Staff of the New York Hospital, and in 1933 he became an Associate Attending Surgeon. His first appointment to the teaching staff of the Medical College came in 1932, when he was made an Instructor in Clinical Surgery. He was appointed Assistant Professor in 1942, and, Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery in 1946, a post he held until the time of his death.

Schooled under some of the most outstanding surgeons of his time and developed in an era of conservative surgical methods, meticulous technic, manipulative dexterity and critical learning, Dr. Dineen entered into his chosen profession with a background of sound experience. He set for himself at all times a high standard of achievement, and he possessed moreover the determination to carry through to fruition the worthy ideals he conceived for his profession. By his ability to grasp and critically evaluate facts and interpretations, and by his warmth of understanding of the personal problems of his patients and associates, he engendered a lasting confidence as a counselor and high esteem as a friend.

In his professional life in addition to carrying on an extensive private practice he served for over 20 years as Medical Director for the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. To the employees, their families and friends he was the physician in times of sickness, a wise counselor in many of the everyday problems of life, and a benefactor in periods of reversal and stress.

A regular participant in the activities of the New York Surgical Society, Dr. Dineen served as its president in 1946, and continued as a member of its Advisory Board until his death. He held membership in the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York County Medical Society, and in these groups he gave freely of his time and interest. His special studies include publications on the surgery of bones and joints and on the operative management of acute perforated ulcers of the stomach and duodenum. Some of his most valuable contributions, however, were made in discussions in which he brought fresh and unexpected light on many subjects of broad surgical interest.

His love of sports found expression through membership in the New York Athletic Club and attendance at meets and games of various kinds. In fact practically all forms of athletics held strong interest for him, and it was through these means that he found much relaxation.

The intimate association of teaching and practice is traditional; indeed the very foundation of medicine may be traced to the increasing awareness of these ties and the influence of inspiring leaders in the art of imparting information to others. As a teacher, we think first of the fine personal qualities that endeared Dr. Dineen to students and commanded an abiding respect. Although a strict disciplinarian in the operating room and a staunch advocate of rigid attention to duty, he always had kindly and soft words in times of discouragement and an even temper to calm troubled waters. He was very generous and restrained to sudden original ideas, openminded and receptive to real accomplishments, polite and considerate in estimating achievement in others less experienced than himself.

In everyday life he had a cheerfulness, courtesy, thoughtfulness and sympathetic understanding that endeared him to all. His depth of character, nobility of instincts, and unfailing loyalty to friends remain as an enduring monument to his memory. Of the great privileges of life, none can have a deeper meaning and a richer significance than that of having known Paul Dineen.

D. J. Edwards

Edwin John Doty

December 9, 1903 — March 19, 1948

Edwin J. Doty, Associate Professor of Clinical Psychiatry, Cornell University Medical College, died on March 19, 1948, at the age of 45. Dr. Doty's death brought to an end a promising and productive career in clinical psychiatry. He was known as an outstanding clinician, and brought to his clinical work unusual training and skill in clinical neurology, clinical psychiatry, and psychoanalysis. His outstanding personality traits were particularly suitable for the practice of his specialty; unflinching kindness, thoughtfulness, sympathy and warmth for people, broad cultural erudition, and a delightful sense of quiet humor. He had unusual intuition into human problems, and the greatest of warmth for troubled people.

Dr. Doty received his medical training at the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1929. During his years in medical school he served as an assistant in anatomy and in internal medicine. During the year following graduation he remained as an instructor in anatomy. He then undertook his internship in medicine at the Peter Brent Brigham Hospital, Boston. Following this he began his formal training in psychiatry, first at the University of Michigan Psychiatric Hospital, then at the Westchester Division of the New York Hospital, and subsequently for two years at the Payne Whitney Clinic of the New York Hospital. Following this intensive training in psychiatry, he undertook training in clinical neurology at the Neurological Institute of New York. In 1937 he returned to the Payne Whitney Clinic as resident psychiatrist. In 1940 he became Associate Attending Psychiatrist, and in July 1947 Associate Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at Cornell and Associate Attending Psychiatrist, New York Hospital.

For a number of years Dr. Doty acted as main consultant to the various departments of the New York Hospital. Here his combined talents proved most effective, and he accomplished much in the inter-relation of Psychiatry with the other divisions of medicine in the Hospital. He was particularly effective at this because of his sound background in internal medicine as well as neurology. He was an outstanding diagnostician, and an excellent teacher. He was particularly beloved by all the staff members of the New York Hospital, and the sorrow at his death is shared by an extensive circle of psychiatric and non-psychiatric colleagues and former students. Dr. Doty was the psychiatric consultant for several years to the medical students of Cornell and to the Cornell-New York Hospital School of Nursing.

In addition to these attributes, Dr. Doty possessed a wide knowledge of psychiatric literature and creative ability in psychiatric research. He organized a system of indexing of psychiatric records of great value, which has been adopted by other psychiatric centers. He made real contributions to our knowledge of depressive states and the psychiatric problems of ageing.

Dr. Doty's death came at the very peak of his professional and personal success. Within the year he had married; he had undertaken the part-time practice of psychiatry with every promise of a successful and active practice. He had achieved his academic goal of professorial rank. His death, coming at the very fulfillment of his life goals, brings particular sorrow to those hundreds of colleagues and friends who miss him and mourn him.

I. A. C. Rennie

Charles Love Durham

January 2, 1872 — April 16, 1949

With the death of Charles Love Durham the University community has lost one of its best-known figures and most vivid personalities. To many generations of students his slight but wiry frame and ringing voice formed an emphatic part of their experience of Cornell—in the classroom, on the campus, at athletic rallies, in fraternity affairs, and, after they had graduated and gone, in their alumni gatherings throughout the country.

Born in 1872 at Shelby, North Carolina, Professor Durham took the M.A. degree at Furman University in 1891, and was instructor at Furman for five years thereafter. In 1922 Furman University awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. He came to Cornell University in 1896 as Fellow in Latin and Greek, and at Cornell he remained for the rest of his life. Named instructor in 1897, he took the doctoral degree in 1899, became assistant professor in 1901, and professor in 1909. The year 1905-6 he spent in study at the universities of Leipzig and Munich. He became professor emeritus in 1940, having been in 1939-40 the first incumbent of the John Wendell Anderson Professorship. Anderson was a close friend of Professor Durham and a fellow member of Chi Psi fraternity.

In 1903 he married Jean Liddell Glendenning of Halifax, N.S., who, with their five children and eight grandchildren, survives him.

As a student and teacher of Latin Professor Durham set himself a high ideal of thoroughness and comprehensiveness, and, though he knew Greek well, never believed it possible to master both languages with the perfection which his generation of classical scholars demanded. Within the Latin field his special interests lay in syntax, descriptive and historical, of which he possessed a very subtle knowledge, and in rhetorical theory. Insistent upon a correct and scientific pronunciation of Latin, he made this the mark of all students who went out from his classroom. Most of these students best remember his freshman course in Horace, a poet in whom he took infinite delight; but he also placed special emphasis upon his work with secondary-school teachers, both in the teachers' course which he gave for many years and in the more general work of a long series of summer sessions.

But more and more Professor Durham's energies were extended to other university activities; thus plans he had made for scholarly research were regretfully laid aside, and even his teaching came to be on a reduced scale. Much of his work lay in all parts of the country among the alumni clubs, at whose meetings his vibrant and arresting style of speaking made him a most welcome guest. This service and the visiting of schools in the interests of the University kept him almost continually traveling. Especially in 1919-20, he traveled many thousands of miles, in

nearly every state, speaking on behalf of the Semi-Centennial Endowment Fund. His work among the graduates of the University was continued after his retirement from teaching, when he became special assistant to Provost H. W. Peters and later to the successive vice-presidents in charge of university development. In this capacity he had much to do with the planning and setting in motion of the Greater Cornell Committee, on behalf of which his efforts continued literally to the day of his death.

The members of the University owe him a special debt for exploring the possibilities of Group Insurance and securing the adoption of such insurance for the faculty and the administrative staff. This was in 1931. Six years later he served on the committee that developed the contributory pension system for the endowed colleges.

The list of Professor Durham's services to the university community is indeed a long one. To those mentioned we may add a few typical examples. In the years 1917-1919 he was Acting Secretary, and latterly Secretary, of the College of Arts and Sciences; and over a long period was active in the committees of this college and in the General Committee of the Graduate School. At one time he regularly revised the official publications of the University. For many years he was a member, and in 1934-5 president, of the board of directors of the Cornell Co-operative Society. He was master of ceremonies at the inauguration of President Farrand and again at the inauguration of President Day. At many successive Commencements he served as marshal of the Faculty. He was active in arranging Spring Day programs, and helped initiate the Saturday night alumni rallies at class reunions in June. As a musician, he occasionally in earlier days played the organ for Sunday services in Sage Chapel. He fostered and promoted various student organizations; was long a member of the Athletic Council; shared in the activities of the Savage Club; and in the old Town and Gown Club and other associations worked for the closer relationship of the University and the city of Ithaca.

Always alive to his duties as a citizen, Professor Durham from an early period took an active interest in politics. Twice nominated on the Democratic ticket as New York State assemblyman from Tompkins County, and twice as representative in Congress, he was defeated on each occasion after a lively campaign; not even his vigor and charm could stem the political current. He was widely known as a bitter foe of national prohibition. For years his striking oratorical gifts were in demand by his party at political meetings throughout this region. And during the first World War he delivered 275 patriotic speeches—some of them, to be sure, 'four-minute' speeches—in promotion of the several Liberty Loans.

Yet always the centre of his life was the University. To say that for more than fifty years he devoted himself heart and soul to its interests is a true statement that yet hardly conveys the completeness with which he identified himself

with Cornell. He gave his life to the University, and in return received that vitality that comes from absorption in an interest that one feels to be great and worthy. It is this vitality that his friends and pupils can never forget.

James Hutton, D.S. Kimball, E.J. Murphy

Frank Oakes Ellenwood

November 10, 1878 — September 7, 1947

Frank Oakes Ellenwood, John Edson Sweet Professor of Engineering and head of the Department of Heat-Power Engineering in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering, died in Rochester, New York, on September 7, 1947, after a short illness.

Professor Ellenwood was born in Little Hocking, Ohio, on November 10, 1878. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio and in the Academy of Marietta; in 1904 he received the degree of A.B. (in Mechanical Engineering) from Stanford University and in 1922 he received the degree of Mechanical Engineer from the same institution. He came to Cornell University in 1911 as an assistant professor of heat-power engineering after serving as an instructor of mechanical engineering at Stanford from 1908 to 1911. In 1915 he was made Professor of Heat-Power Engineering; in 1940 he was made head of that department, and in 1941 he was appointed John Edson Sweet Professor of Engineering.

In addition to employment in other industries, Professor Ellenwood had served as consultant for The Detroit Edison Company and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. During World War I, he was head of the engine department of the U. S. Army School of Military Aeronautics at Cornell University.

Professor Ellenwood was very active in honorary societies at Cornell and was a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Atmos, and Triangle. He had been president of the Cornell Chapters of Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi. Instrumental in the admission of the C.E.M. Club to the national fraternity of Triangle, Professor Ellenwood was received as one of the first honorary members of the Cornell Chapter of Triangle in 1947. He was also a member of professional societies including the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, and the American Society for Engineering Education.

Author of numerous articles on thermodynamics, steam power plants, and internal combustion engines, Professor Ellenwood was co-author of the three-volume text "Heat-Power Engineering" and of "Thermodynamic Charts." These books have had an extremely widespread use in schools of engineering throughout the world. Through his membership on committees of the professional societies, his contributions to periodicals, and his inspiring teaching, Professor Ellenwood had a large influence on the content of courses in his field and on the methods used in teaching such courses not only at Cornell University but at many other colleges. He maintained high standards and demanded clear thinking and accuracy of statement on the part of his students; rigorous in these respects, he

was well liked and greatly respected by all. An indefatigable worker, he sought constantly to improve his courses and to add to scientific knowledge.

Professor Ellenwood had broad interests. An outstanding track performer at Stanford, Professor Ellenwood was keenly interested in athletics. He was an enthusiastic golfer and bowler. Above all, however, his students and his colleagues will remember him as a patient, thorough, and inspiring teacher, a wise counselor, and a kind friend.

W. J. King, C. O. Mackey, C. L. Walker

Rollins Adams Emerson

May 5, 1873 — December 8, 1947

Rollins Adams Emerson, who for twenty-eight years was Professor and Head of the Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell University, died in Memorial Hospital, Ithaca, New York, December 8th, 1947. He was born at Pillar Point, Jefferson County, New York, May 5th, 1873. At the age of five years, he removed with his family to Kearney County, Nebraska where his early years were spent on a farm. Amid considerable hardship and only by determined effort, he acquired the grade and high school education necessary for entrance to the University of Nebraska. He was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science by that institution in 1897. The two years following his graduation he spent in the Office of Experiment Stations of the United States Department of Agriculture and in 1899 returned to his Alma Mater where he served as Assistant Professor, Professor and Head of the Department of Horticulture until 1914. He gave a year, 1911-12, to advanced study at Harvard University where the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon him in 1913. On July 1st, 1914 he became Head of the Department of Plant Breeding in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University which position he held until his retirement from active administrative duties, October 1st, 1942. As Emeritus Professor, he continued his work of research in corn genetics and his practical breeding work on celery and field beans.

Professor Emerson's compelling scientific interest was in Genetics and he was among the first to recognize the corn plant as material particularly suitable for genetic analysis. His clear grasp of the numerous and perplexing problems presented and his skill in devising methods in attempting their solution were such that he became the acknowledged leader in this exacting field of research. Through his work and that of his students, he gained world-wide reputation and more is now known about the genetics of corn than of any other plant. To his initiative, inventiveness and persistent efforts are largely due the establishment of the ten linkage groups and for the location of a large number of genes in the linkage maps of the corn chromosomes. His brilliant analysis of gene interaction in relation to plant color, of multiple alleles affecting pericarp color patterns and his approach to a genic interpretation of quantitative inheritance in relation to ear row number and other characters of economic importance are classic examples of the best type of genetic research. Though the major part of his effort was directed toward theoretical genetics, he was also very much interested in the application of genetic principles to practical plant breeding.

His achievements as a scientist and his forcefully attractive personality brought to him students from all parts of the world. Gifted with sound judgment in evaluating the work of others, his constructive imagination was

constantly suggesting new and fascinating lines of investigation. As a teacher he had the unique gift of imparting to others his own contagious enthusiasm and zeal for research. Students went out from his laboratory to positions of leadership and responsibility in numerous high ranking institutions in this country and abroad. Their noteworthy achievements and continuing devoted loyalty stand as an enduring monument to him, a truly great teacher.

Professor Emerson's efforts were not wholly confined to scientific research, practical improvement of crop plants and to teaching. He also served with distinction in other positions of high responsibility at Cornell University. For six years (1925 to 1931) he was Dean of the Graduate School and for three years (1925 to 1928) he acted as Faculty Representative on the University Board of Trustees. In 1923-24 he visited the principal maize-producing areas in South America and brought back a large collection of maize seeds for further genetical study. This trip was sponsored jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and Cornell University. In 1935 he went to Yucatan at the request of the division of archeology of the Carnegie Foundation to collect information on the probable kinds of food crops grown and consumed by the ancient Mayan peoples. His administration as Dean of the Graduate School was characterized by a devotion similar to that he gave to his Professorship. Though attentive to the detailed work of that office, he had also a wide perspective which embraced the relationship of Graduate studies to the whole university. As chairman of the General Committee his openness of mind and willingness to consider all shades of opinion gained for him the respect of all members of that body. In all his University assignments he showed leadership which eventuated in quiet steady progress.

Professor Emerson was the author of many papers on the technical phases of Maize Genetics. Other and earlier publications dealt with matters pertaining to general horticulture. His wide interest and outstanding ability as an investigator in the fields of Plant Science won for him the distinctive honors of election to both the American Philosophical Society and the National Academy of Sciences. For many years he was a member of the National Research Council. In 1923 he was President of the American Society of Naturalists and in 1933 President of the Genetic Society of America. He was a charter member of the American Society of Horticultural Science and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Other affiliations were the American Association of University Professors, American Society of Agronomy and American Genetic Association. He was also a member of Gamma Alpha, Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa.

But no statement regarding Professor Emerson's achievements would be complete without mention of the fine personal qualities which endeared him to his friends and were known and appreciated by all who were privileged to have contacts with him. It was his wont to give unstintingly of time and helpful interest to all who sought his

advice or other assistance. Just prior to his retirement he suffered a heavy loss in the death of his wife who had long been in frail health and upon whom he lavished the most tender care. He leaves to mourn his loss two sons, two daughters and thirteen grandchildren. To him they were a source of pride and great comfort. With full assurance they can always look upon his life as that of a distinguished seeker after truth, a superb teacher and best of all a truly Christian Gentleman.

F. P. Russell, B. S. Monroe, L. F. Randolph

Millard Clayton Ernsberger

June 12, 1862 — January 25, 1940

The death of Emeritus Professor Millard Clayton Ernsberger at the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital on January 25, 1940, after a short illness, removed from the Engineering Faculty one of its ablest teachers.

Professor Ernsberger was born at Varick, New York, on June 12, 1862. He received the A.B. degree from the University of Rochester in 1888, entered a law office in New York City, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. While he was practicing law he became interested in the development of photography, and that pursuit led in 1897 to his appointment as manager of the pictorial department of the New York tribune. Meanwhile he was cultivating a more absorbing interest in the study of the rotary steam engine. In 1899 he went to work as a draftsman for the McIntosh-Seymour Company of Auburn, New York, builders of large steam engines, and there he trained himself so thoroughly that he became one of the company's designing engineers.

He had been employed by that company for seven years when his attention was drawn to a problem of education. There was a movement on foot at the University of Rochester to set up a department of engineering. He was consulted, as a graduate of that university engaged in the practice of engineering, and was retained as adviser. While that project was maturing he came to Cornell in 1906, earned the degree of mechanical engineer after two years of study, and served here for another year as instructor in Heat-Power Engineering.

In 1909 he organized the new department at the University of Rochester and remained there as its head until 1921, when he was drawn back to Cornell by the offer of a professorship of Heat-Power Engineering. He held this chair here until 1930, when he retired from teaching.

He was a member of Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Atmos and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The wide range of Professor Ernsberger's abilities was exemplified by his successive interest in such various things as the practice of law, the development of photography, newspaper illustrating, the practice of engineering, and finally engineering education. He was by nature a scholar. Throughout his life he was an eager student of history, literature, architecture, and the natural sciences. He brought to his reading a critical appreciation, a retentive memory, and a mature judgment of values. He was an agreeable and inspiring companion.

He embodied in his life what the engineering colleges envisage for the future, a wide cultural background and a sound training in science as well as in its application to practical use. His lectures were models of logical precision and were delivered with scholarly diction and with a wealth of illustration from his wide knowledge of human achievement.

James Ewing

December 25, 1866 — May 16, 1943

The death of James Ewing on May 16, 1943, after an illness of several months, brought to a close the long career of one of the most distinguished members of the faculty of the Cornell University Medical College and one of the foremost of the world's leaders in the great field of cancer research.

The son of Thomas and Julia Hufnagel Ewing, Doctor Ewing was born in Pittsburgh and there obtained his preliminary schooling. He then entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1888. His undergraduate years must have been happy as well as profitable ones for they left him with a love for the study of philosophy and an attachment for some of his old teachers which remained with him throughout the many crowded, strenuous years of his life.

Entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in the autumn of 1888, he soon came under the spell of the distinguished Professor of Pathology, Doctor T. Mitchell Prudden, for whom he developed a deep admiration and affection and by whom his future career was profoundly influenced.

After graduation in Medicine in 1891, and after a medical internship in Roosevelt Hospital, he returned to Prudden's laboratory and there began his life-work in pathology.

Much of his time during the next few years was spent in a study of the pathological changes in the cells of the blood which resulted in the publication in 1901 of his treatise *Clinical Pathology of the Blood*. The book immediately won wide recognition and did much to arouse deep and general interest in this important subject. During the Spanish War, in 1898, some months were spent at the camp for returned soldiers at Montauk Point, in an intensive study of malarial fever, to the knowledge of which he made a number of significant contributions.

In 1899, one year after its founding, he was made Professor of Pathology in the Cornell Medical College, and for the next thirty-three years he remained one of the most virile and effective members of its faculty. Perhaps no teacher in the history of the school has left so deep an imprint of his personality upon both students and teachers. His profound knowledge, and his unlimited capacity for work, his brilliance as a teacher, and his friendly and sincere interest in his students—all these combined to win for him a very unusual measure of admiration and popularity.

The study of tumors, which gained his attention early in his career, came more and more to be the chief interest and concern of his life, and it was characteristic of the man that this interest should extend far beyond the purely

pathological aspects of the subject to the vastly important humanitarian ones of treatment, prevention, and cure.

This absorption in the study of tumors and his growing authority in that field, led to his appointment, in 1912, as pathologist to the Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, to which institution thereafter so much of his activity was to be devoted.

About this time began his association with the late Doctor James Douglas, a wise and understanding philanthropist, whose chief purpose in life was to use his large fortune for the advancement of knowledge which might ultimately lead to the cure of cancer. Doctor Douglas came to lean heavily upon Ewing for advice as to how he could best help in advancing the work of cancer research, and the association led to very generous financial aid to the Memorial Hospital and to the development of greatly enlarged facilities for cancer research, especially in the field of radium and the x-rays.

In 1913, Memorial Hospital became affiliated with Cornell University Medical College, and Doctor Ewing was made President of the Medical Board of the Hospital. He subsequently became Director of Cancer Research and, upon his retirement from the chair of Pathology at Cornell in 1932, was made Director of the Hospital, a position which he held until his retirement in 1939.

In 1919, after ten years of unremitting labor, he published his great work on tumors, entitled *Neoplastic Diseases*, which was to establish him as an authority upon that subject. The book has since become a standard text all over the world, is now in its fourth edition and has been translated into several foreign languages.

Although the dominant note in James Ewing's whole life was work —unremitting and indefatigable work—and although he allowed himself few relaxations, there was one form of sport in which he indulged with enthusiasm and which gave him deep enjoyment. He was an ardent tennis player, in spite of the fact that an illness in early life had left him with a shortened leg and a pronounced limp. Even with this serious handicap, his tennis game was far above the average for normal players and he was a formidable antagonist for any but the most expert. His association with the West Side Tennis Club of New York continued for a great many years. He served as its president in its early years, was active in its councils, and could be counted upon to be on hand for every important tennis event, even when he was no longer active as a player.

Doctor Ewing was one of the founders of the American Society for the Control of Cancer and of the *Journal of Cancer Research*. At the time of his death he held the position of Professor of Oncology in the Cornell Medical College and that of Consulting Pathologist to the New York and Memorial Hospitals.

Even an incomplete list of the distinctions and honors conferred upon Doctor Ewing is long and impressive. He was given a doctorate in science by his alma mater, Amherst College, by the University of Rochester, the University of Pittsburgh, and Union University. The degree LL.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon College and Western Reserve University. His international honors included the Order of Leopold (Belgium), the Order of the Southern Cross (Brazil) and an honorary doctorate from the University of San Maro in Peru, the oldest university in the Western Hemisphere.

In 1933, he received the Janeway Medal from the American Radium Society; in 1940, the Clement Cleveland Medal from the New York City Cancer Committee; and, in 1941, the Distinguished Service Medal and Award of the American Medical Association.

Doctor Ewing was married, in 1900, to Miss Catherine Crane Halsted whose untimely death a few years later caused a profound and lasting change in his personal and domestic life. His one son, Doctor James Halsted Ewing, is now a lieutenant, U. S. N. R.

To those of us privileged for so many years to enjoy close association and close friendship with James Ewing, the memories of him that remain most vivid will be, not those of his extraordinary achievements in his chosen field, but rather those of the homely virtues of honesty, sincerity, generosity, and unfaltering loyalty to his friends which he possessed in such unstinted measure.

Emory Nelson Ferriss

July 17, 1882 — January 8, 1946

Emory Nelson Ferriss, a member of the faculty in Rural Education since 1919, passed away at the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital in Ithaca on January 8, 1946.

Professor Ferriss was born in Toledo, Iowa on July 17, 1882. He was educated in the public schools of Toledo and in 1904 received the Ph. B. degree from Coe College in that State. The State University of Iowa awarded him an A. M. degree in 1906. During the year 1907-1908 he was a Fellow at the State University of Iowa and received a Ph. D. degree from that institution in 1908 with a major in modern languages. He did further graduate work in Education at the University of Chicago in 1911 and at Columbia University in 1916-1917.

He was principal of the high school at Pocatello, Idaho during 1906-1907 and from 1908-1911; instructor in English at the University of Illinois during 1911-1912; head of the Department of English, Broadway High School, Seattle, Washington, 1911-1916. In 1917 he became an assistant professor of Education at the University of Oklahoma, resigning from there in the Fall of 1919 to accept an assistant professorship in Rural Education at Cornell University. In 1925 he was promoted to a professorship. At various times he served on the summer session faculties of the Mississippi State College and of the Universities of Washington, Virginia, and Chicago.

He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the National Commission on Research in Secondary Education, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Society for the Study of Education, and the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

He was a member of three honorary societies—Phi Delta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, and Kappa Phi Kappa. He was a former vice-president of the Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association, and had served as Chairman of the National Committee on Small High Schools and as a member of the executive committee of the National Committee on Research in Secondary Education. He was past president of the New York State Educational Research Association and had charge of a study of the small high school in the New York State Rural School Survey of 1920.

While not a prolific writer, his publications have exerted wide influence. *His Secondary Education in Country and Village*, published in 1917, is generally considered to be the standard work in that field. He was co-author of *Smaller Secondary Schools* which is Monograph No. 6 of the National Survey of Secondary Education. This study

was the first comprehensive survey of secondary education on the national level and from it has stemmed many of the reforms in that field during the last decade. He contributed to various periodicals including *Education*, *School Review*, and *Junior-Senior High School*.

Professor Ferriss' broad preparation gave him an interest in and an understanding of many phases of education. He read widely in several languages and was thus able to follow closely educational developments in various countries. This, on a trip around the world in 1934-1935 he was prepared to appraise with understanding, school conditions in France, Italy, India, and China.

Professor Ferriss was one of the really beloved men on the Cornell University Faculty. His students held him in high esteem as teacher, counselor, and friend. His kindness and his fair-mindedness endeared him to all who had the privilege of associating with him. When his determination and his sense of responsibility to his students led him, despite his growing physical infirmities, to continue his teaching almost to the very end, there was no lessening of his cheerfulness, thoughtfulness, and desire to serve. His colleagues in the School of Education and the Department of Rural Education had high regard for his judgment and for the quality of his idealism. Among his professional associates in the United States, he was recognized as one of a very small group of outstanding men in secondary education and was commonly considered to be the leader in the rural phases of that field.

Julian Butterworth, R. C. Gibbs, R. M. Stewart

Harry Morton Fitzpatrick

June 27, 1886 — December 8, 1949

Harry Morton Fitzpatrick was born in Greenwood, Indiana, on June 27, 1886. He attended high school in Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he became acquainted with the late Professor H. H. Whetzel, then a student at Wabash College, who stimulated his interest in mycology. He entered Wabash College in 1905 and there came under the influence of Professor Mason B. Thomas, a great teacher of botany, who developed his early interest in that science. Encouraged by Professor Whetzel and aided by Professor Thomas, he came to Cornell in 1908 as an assistant in the Department of Botany and received the A. B. degree in 1909. He then entered the Graduate School at Cornell and, continuing as an Assistant and later as an Instructor in Plant Pathology, studied mycology under Professor George F. Atkinson. He was awarded the Ph. D. degree in 1913 and was immediately appointed Assistant Professor in the recently organized Department of Plant Pathology, and began the work of teaching mycology to which he devoted the remainder of his life. He was raised to a full Professorship in 1922.

He was highly regarded as a mycologist and in recognition of this fact held several responsible positions. He was Editor of the Mycological Section of Botanical Abstracts for many years, Associate Editor of *Mycologia*, Executive Secretary of the Mycological Section of the Fourth International Botanical Congress and a member of the Sectional Committee on Fungi and Fungous Diseases of the Third International Congress of Microbiology. While on leave of absence from the University, he served as Instructor in the Summer School of the University of Michigan and as Visiting Lecturer at Harvard University. Professor Fitzpatrick took an active part in the establishment of the Mycological Society of America and served that organization with distinction. He was the first Secretary, later President, and finally served as Historian until his death.

His interest in research was primarily in the field of taxonomic mycology and he was a recognized authority on certain groups of the Ascomycetes. He made numerous contributions to scientific journals and his book on the Lower Fungi is a standard text and reference work on the Phycomycetes. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Botanical Society of America, the American Phytopathological Society, the Mycological Society of America, the British Mycological Society, Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi.

Professor Fitzpatrick will be best remembered as a teacher of mycology. His course for advanced students in that subject will long be held in memory by Cornell graduates in Plant Pathology. His meticulously prepared lecture notes, issued in mimeographed form, were models of completeness and accuracy. It is greatly to be regretted

that, save for the part on the Phycomycetes, he could not be persuaded to record this valuable work in a more permanent form. He taught mycology in the tradition of the Atkinson school and his former students, of whom he was justly proud, have carried these teachings to many parts of the world.

In spite of the severe and impersonal discipline of his subject, he recognized students as human beings and had always a friendly interest in them and their affairs. To many generations of Cornell students he was known affectionately as "Prof. Fitz," teacher and friend.

Charles Chupp, W. C. Muenscher, D. S. Welch

Earl Alvah Flansburgh

September 6, 1891 — August 30, 1943

Earl Alvah Flansburg, Professor in the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture and County Agricultural Agent Leader, died suddenly on August 30, 1943. His death was another “casualty of the war,” being directly attributable to the greatly increased duties which he had so willingly assumed as his personal contribution to aiding farm people in their war efforts.

Professor Flansburgh was born at North Easton, in Washington County, New York, and grew up on a farm in that county. He was graduated from the College of Agriculture at Cornell in 1915 and then taught vocational agriculture at Castile, New York, in 1916 and 1917. He entered agricultural extension work in 1917 when he became the first County Agricultural Agent of Strafford County, New Hampshire. In 1918 he returned to New York State as County Agricultural Agent in Livingston County and in 1921 came to Cornell as Assistant County Agent Leader. He was appointed County Agent Leader in 1912, which position he held at the time of his death.

Earl Flansburgh devoted his life to the improvement of agriculture and farm life in New York. He was a pioneer in the development of agricultural extension work. His keen appreciation of the value of careful research and sound teaching methods, coupled with the close contact which he always maintained with farm people made him admirably adapted to the job of supervising agricultural extension programs. His practical knowledge of agriculture and his understanding of farm people and their problems enabled him to lay sound democratic foundations for agricultural extension work in New York State. Both as a County Agricultural Agent and as a supervisor of county agent work he urged that the major leadership and the determination of policies in extension work should rest within the communities and with farmers themselves.

He was a kindly person who took sincere pleasure in being helpful to others. For him, his job was an opportunity to express a strong desire to be of real service. This led him to seek guidance in careful study not only along agricultural lines, but also in the field of human relationships. His success as an agricultural teacher and leader was built on his genuine interest in human welfare, his intimate knowledge and close association with the problems of farm people, and his willingness to study and strive for an understanding of both agricultural subject matter and human behavior. He thus came to be more than usually helpful to those he served in ways quite apart from the technical problems with which he dealt officially.

The health and happiness of the large group of County Agricultural Agents whose work he supervised were as important to him as the successful handling of their official duties. With the increased mental and physical strain put upon extension workers by war conditions, he sought to protect his fellow workers by carrying an ever increasing load himself and did this right up to the time of his death.

In the death of Professor Flansburgh, the faculty of Cornell University and the farm people of New York lost an excellent teacher and a most valued friend. In the years he served he not only built a monument to the memory of his own contributions and accomplishments but, what is of far greater importance, he established in the hearts and minds of many others that desire and ability to be of service for which his own life will be remembered.

Allan Cameron Fraser

June 4, 1890 — September 17, 1941

Allan Cameron Fraser, Professor of Plant Breeding, died on Wednesday, September 17th, after 27 years of distinguished service in the College of Agriculture. In his death the College has lost a teacher and scientist of outstanding loyalty and ability.

Born on June 4, 1890, at Brockport, New York, he attended the grade schools of that city. His family moved to Buffalo during his youth, and he completed his preparatory school training at the Buffalo Central High School, being graduated from that institution in June, 1909. In the fall of the same year he registered in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University and in 1913 received the Bachelor of Science degree. During the year 1913-1914 he studied and instructed at Columbia University and was also an assistant at the New York Botanical Gardens. In the fall of 1914 he returned to Cornell for graduate study and in 1918 received the degree Doctor of Philosophy.

Serving continuously in the College of Agriculture, he held an instructorship during the years 1914 to 1919, an assistant professorship from 1919 to 1934, and a professorship from 1934 to the time of his death.

On September 5, 1917, he was married to Helen Parker Myers, of Buffalo, New York. Miss Myers was graduated with the class of 1916 from the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell. Two daughters were born, Helen Margaret, on June 4, 1922, and Janet Louise, on June 18, 1926. During the period August, 1918, to February, 1919, he served with the military forces of the country as Regimental Sergeant Major of the 36th Field Artillery at Camp McClellan.

In 1928-1929 he was granted a sabbatical leave of absence and spent fifteen months in Scotland and England and on the Continent, having been awarded a Fellowship by the International Education Board. During this period he studied for eleven months at the University of Edinburgh in the field of animal genetics and physiology, the balance of his time being spent in visiting research institutions and in general travel.

A second sabbatical leave during the period July, 1936, to February, 1937, was spent in a trip around the world. His particular interests during this trip were in the study of experimental work in pineapple and sugar growing and in the production of crops native to Hawaii, Japan, China, and other countries visited.

Professor Fraser was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of Sigma Xi and Gamma Alpha, of the Genetics Society of America, and of other professional associations. Primarily interested in teaching and research in the field of plant genetics, he also found time for additional scientific efforts. For years

he systematically banded birds and kept records for the United States Biological Survey. His investigative work in the field of genetics dealt primarily with corn and roses.

Professor Fraser was uniquely successful as a teacher of genetics. The basic reason for this was his exact and thoroughgoing knowledge of his subject matter as a science and of its application as an art. Coupled with this was high facility in devising apt and attractive methods of presentation. He was able accurately to estimate student capacities as well as limitations. Graduate students sought him not only as a teacher of courses in advanced genetics but as an adviser in the solution of research problems. Many of his students who later became teachers in other colleges and universities still sought his counsel and to many he supplied laboratory outlines and teaching materials. By all of them he was held in the highest respect and esteem. Letters received from former students of Dr. Fraser, as news of his passing spread, bear eloquent testimony to the high regard and to the sense of shock and personal loss sustained by them. The apparently universal feeling seems to be well expressed by one who wrote as follows: "Professor Fraser's brilliant and enthusiastic teaching undoubtedly inspired many of his students to make the study and teaching of genetics their life work."

It is by his colleagues and fellow associates that the sense of loss and sorrow at his passing is most keenly felt. It is they who knew him best, the keenly humorous and always generously cooperative person, the quiet, efficient scholar. Their affectionate regard and the respect of his many friends in near and far places throughout the world are for him a living and enduring monument.

James Nathan Frost

October 5, 1885 — October 28, 1949

James Nathan Frost suffered a fatal heart attack at his home, Hanshaw Road, Cayuga Heights, Ithaca, New York, on October 28, 1949. Born at North Evans, New York, October 5, 1885, he was completing his forty-second year of uninterrupted service as a member of the faculty of the Veterinary College. This record has never been equalled by any other member of this faculty.

Doctor Frost attended the public schools of North Evans and Angola, New York, and graduated from Masten Park High School in Buffalo. He entered the Veterinary College in 1904 and received the D.V.M. degree in 1907 after which he engaged in general practice in Hamburg, New York, for a few months before being appointed Assistant in Surgery at the Veterinary College. He was made an Instructor in 1908, and Assistant Professor in 1913. He became Acting Head of the Department of Surgery and Director of the Surgical Clinic in 1916.

He was appointed Professor of Surgery in 1918, and served as Acting Superintendent of the Ambulatory Clinic that year in addition to his duties in his own department. Doctor Frost had previously worked for the greater part of eight years in the Ambulatory Clinic. From its founding in 1908, the late Doctor W. L. Williams relied upon the unusual ability and energy of Doctor Frost to develop the first Ambulatory Clinic in this country. The difficulties and hardships involved in establishing this clinic, such as the use of horse-drawn vehicles and trains, and developing the confidence of the farmers made this experiment in clinical teaching an important achievement in veterinary education.

The success of Doctor Frost in the development of clinics is undisputed but is emphasized by the case records. During the first year of the Ambulatory Clinic there were 351 cases and 130 cases in the Surgical Clinic. Ten years later, during the last year that he supervised the Ambulatory Clinic it covered 1910 cases. His Surgical and Consulting Clinic handled 4552 patients last year.

Doctor Frost was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, the Western New York Veterinary Medical Association, and the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association. He was president of the last mentioned organization in 1921. The clinics of the state and local associations for many years centered around his surgical demonstrations. He was frequently active in clinics of the American Veterinary Medical Association as well as those of many states in this country and of provinces in Canada. While on his only sabbatic leave in 1935, he traveled with his family in central Europe and the British

Isles, observing methods in the clinics of the veterinary colleges. He gave a demonstration at the National Meeting at Belfast, Ireland.

Doctor Frost held membership in the honorary societies of Phi Zeta and Sigma Xi and was a loyal supporter of the undergraduate professional fraternity, Alpha Psi.

His research included collaboration with W. L. Williams in 1908 to 1909 in the perfection of the operation for roaring in horses. He succeeded in popularizing the technique by which the patient was operated on while in the normal standing position and under local anesthesia. He was the first in this country to record a successful rib resection for traumatic pericarditis.

Doctor Frost became an outstanding authority throughout the United States on the diagnosis and treatment of lameness in all breeds of light horses, through his research regarding methods of diagnosis and corrective shoeing based on sound anatomical principles.

He contributed to current veterinary journals upon a great variety of subjects related to the fields of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. He collaborated with Doctor W. L. Williams in 1919 in the fourth edition of the text, "Surgical and Obstetrical Operations," and with Doctor A. G. Danks in the revision in 1943 of "Williams' Surgical Operations."

In his career as a teacher, Doctor Frost gave instruction to forty-five graduating classes in which 1315 alumni of the Veterinary College received his wise counsel on personal and professional problems. In spite of the fact that his assistants were kept very busy in routine surgical teaching, some completed their work for graduate degrees. Several of the leading practitioners, surgeons, teachers, and others in the veterinary profession in this country had the rare privilege of being associated with him as his assistants. It is difficult to estimate the value of his contributions to agriculture and to the veterinary profession.

Practitioners and their clients frequently called on Doctor Frost to investigate unusual problems and outbreaks of disease in large animals. Through this work he associated with persons of prominence in this and other states. He accepted an assignment in January 1948, as Consulting Veterinarian for the Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau, Inc., New York.

Doctor Frost will be long remembered for his genial and magnetic personality, his keen sense of humor, as well as for his professional skill. He undertook many seemingly impossible and thankless tasks because they provided good teaching material or because they appeared to be something unusual or new.

His colleagues and students admired his sound judgment and keen diagnostic skill. His long clinical experience in handling clients and patients qualified him to give to his students a side of veterinary practice that was not recorded in text books. His friends and associates in Ithaca and on the campus recognized his sterling character and high ideals. Students, alumni, and faculty found him a sympathetic listener when they came to him for consultation and advice. In common with other great teachers, his influence upon the veterinary profession will prevail for many years.

D. W. Baker, M. G. Fincher, A. M. Mills

Simon Henry Gage

May 20, 1851 — October 20, 1944

Simon Henry Gage was born at Crumhorn Lake, Otsego County, New York on May 20, 1851. In a prayer meeting that he attended as a youth he first heard of Cornell University from a clergyman who urged his young listeners to have nothing to do with “that godless institution.” Gage was not one to let such an indictment pass without a study of the facts. Convinced by his inquiries of the injustice of the charge, and persuaded that Cornell was the place for him, he matriculated in the fall of 1873—and for seventy-one fruitful years his place it turned out to be.

Gage’s enthusiastic interest in biology immediately attracted the attention of Professor Burt Green Wilder, whom he assisted throughout his undergraduate years. Upon receiving the degree of B.S. in 1877 he was appointed Instructor in Microscopy and Practical Physiology. His subsequent titles were: Assistant Professor of Physiology and Lecturer in Microscopical Technology, 1881; Associate Professor (as above), 1889; Associate Professor of Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology, 1895; Professor of Microscopy, Histology, and Embryology, 1896; Professor of Histology and Embryology, 1902.

In 1896 he organized in the newly established Veterinary College an independent department of histology and embryology which in 1902 was transferred to Stimson Hall, then the new home of the Ithaca division of the Medical College. He retired from teaching in 1908 on a pension provided by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in order to devote his whole time to the research which he prosecuted with vigor and enthusiasm until his last illness. His final visit to his laboratory was made only ten days before his death.

In 1893 he joined Professor Comstock in establishing the Comstock Publishing Company, which, through the bequest of Comstock and the gift of Gage, became the property of Cornell in 1931 when Professor Gage became president of the company, an office he held until his death. The profits of this enterprise continue to be one of the major sources of the support of the Cornell University Press.

Professor Gage was ever most generous to the university of his affections. In 1915 he and his son, Henry Phelps Gage, presented a fund in memory of his first wife, Susanna Phelps Gage, herself an able biologist. This endowment, now amounting to almost \$7000, will eventually be used for a room in a new dormitory for women. Three years later they established the Susanna Phelps Gage Endowment of \$10,000 for research in Physics. These larger gifts were supplemented by many others, including valuable books, sets of periodicals, and apparatus.

In 1921-22 Professor Gage was a faculty member of the University Board of Trustees. From 1923-40 he was Librarian ("Responsible Librarian," he chose to call himself) of the Van Cleef Memorial Library, now the library of the Department of Zoology. It was, indeed, Professor Gage who persuaded Mynderse Van Cleef to found this memorial to his brother, Charles Edward Van Cleef.

Professor Gage was a prolific contributor to professional journals. Microscopy was perhaps his dominant interest, stemming probably from his earlier interest in photography, but he also made notable additions to our knowledge of the biology of the lamprey in a series of fundamental researches published over a period of fifty years. The Southern Brook Lamprey has been named in his honor *Ichthyomyzpn Gagei*. His studies of the fat particles of the blood and of the rate at which fat is deposited in the tissues are also noteworthy.

Of his books the most characteristic is "The Microscope," first published in 1881 and probably the most widely used American text on the subject. The seventeenth edition appeared on his ninetieth birthday in 1941. With Burt G. Wilder he was co-author of "Anatomical Technology," 1882; with B. F. Kingsbury of "Vertebrate Histology," 1899; and with his son, Henry Phelps Gage, of "Optic Projection," 1914. In 1893, he and John Henry Comstock edited "The Wilder Quarter-Century Book," said to be the first American collection of researches published in honor of a university teacher. Shortly before his death he completed a history of the Comstock Publishing Company, and he leaves the nearly completed manuscript of a history of microscopy in America, a work which is being edited for publication by his wife, Clara Starrett Gage, and his son, Henry Phelps Gage.

Gage was long a member of the American Society of Zoologists, one of the original members of the American Association of Anatomists, and a member of the first board of editors of the American Journal of Anatomy, which he assisted in establishing. He was also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and twice presided over the meetings of its Zoological Section; a member of the New York State Science Teachers Association (President, 1896), American Microscopical Society (President, 1895-96, 1906), American Society of Naturalists, Royal Society of Arts, Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, American Fisheries Society, Optical Society of America, and the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

He was a man whom his students and colleagues delighted to honor. At his sixty-fifth birthday dinner there was announced the establishment of a fund in support of the Simon Henry Gage Fellowship in Animal Biology. By his ninetieth birthday this had reached the sum of \$10,000 and the first fellow was then appointed. His seventy-fifth birthday was observed by a dinner given in his honor by the American Association of Anatomists in New Haven, and his eightieth by a dinner given in Philadelphia by the Advisory Board of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy, of

which he had been a member since its organization in 1905; and on this occasion he was presented with a copy of volume 48 of the American Journal of Anatomy, which was dedicated to him.

But no mere statement of the positions he occupied, or of the honors accorded him can convey the true qualities of the man; to know these was the high privilege only of those who worked near and with him. He was a lover of life, and with him life and work meant the same thing. He had an infectious enthusiasm for work which age never affected. To the end he lived in the future; no one was ever readier to discard the outworn or outmoded, to adopt what was new if it were better than the old. In the classroom and out he was a great teacher, for his whole life was a pattern that provoked emulation, exemplifying as it did the best traditions of the profession. His laboratory was a magnet that drew a constant stream of inquirers and of those who felt the need of refreshment and inspiration. His sincere and youthful enthusiasm, his fresh and forward-looking point of view, his fine sense of humor, his hearty, refreshing laugh, and his kindly interest in men and their problems struck a responsive chord in all with whom he came in contact. His many friends and this University that he loved so well and served so long and devotedly are the richer for his life; as with all great teachers, his influence will continue to be felt for generations.

Seymour Stanton Garrett

May 24, 1880 — February 13, 1947

Seymour Stanton Garrett, World War Memorial Professor of Industrial Economics, died suddenly at his home on February 13, 1947 after thirty years of distinguished service in the College of Engineering.

Born on May 24, 1880, at Knox, Pennsylvania, he attended public schools there as well as South Trenton, New York and Oil City, Pennsylvania. Upon graduation from high school, he spent two years with the City Engineer of Oil City, Pa., before entering the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell University in September, 1900. After graduating with the degree, Civil Engineer in 1904, he spent a half year as a surveyor on the Mississippi Rivet Improvement Project and a year and a half as a designing engineer for the Great Northern Portland Cement Company, at Marlboro, Michigan.

He returned to Cornell in 1906 as an instructor in Civil Engineering. Except for the two years, 1908-1910, when he was Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering at Swarthmore College, he served Cornell until his death. He was Assistant Professor of Mechanics of Engineering from 1910-1919, Professor of Mechanics of Engineering from 1920-1932, and was appointed World War Memorial Professor of Industrial Economics in 1932. He carried on considerable graduate work at Cornell and Columbia Universities largely in the field of economics which finally became his major interest.

During the first World War, he served as a Captain first in the Engineers Corps and later in the Tank Corps which at that time was very new. He maintained a constant interest in military matters. During the second World War, he organized and directed a training program for civilian ordnance inspectors given at Cornell. The Civil War was one of his side interests and he was a diligent student of the many campaigns.

Since 1932, he was a tower of strength in shaping the program leading to the B.S. in A.E. degree. A man of wide interests, well read in many fields, with a lot of imagination balanced with good common sense, his counsel and judgment were sought on many problems. He served as Acting Head of the Department of Administrative Engineering from 1943-1946, even though failing health would have made it more prudent to forego some of the administrative chores.

His colleagues always sought his advice and valued highly his sound appraisal of economic conditions. He was always the willing worker. No job was too big nor the task too long. Regardless of the demands on his time, he

would take on more work. Although he took his work seriously, he had that needed sense of humor to break monotony and drudgery.

Professor Garrett was very sincere and earnest. A true scholar who would stand by his convictions, his companionship and fellowship was a joy to all who knew him. His contributions to his department and school were many, for he had an active interest in education and in the personal interests of his students. He was always striving for ways and means of improving our educational methods. His passing was a genuine loss to his many friends, associates and former students.

G. R. Hanselman, H. J. Loberg, H. L. Reed

Sidney Gonzales George

August 8, 1878 — July 21, 1940

The sudden passing away of Professor George at his home, 118 East Falls Street, on July 21, 1940, was a severe shock to his many friends and associates, since few knew that all was not well with him. Succeeding the late Professor Irving Porter Church, Professor George had been head of the Department of Mechanics of Engineering since 1916 and his death is a heavy loss to the School of Civil Engineering, the more so because it follows so closely the death of Professor Ernest Rettger of the same department.

Sidney George was born in Astoria, Oregon, on August 8, 1878, the son of Thomas Crosslett and Anna Christine George. He was educated, however, in the East and began his career as a teacher at the age of seventeen after completing three years of academic and teacher's training at the Frewsburg Union School at Frewsburg, New York. He taught two years in country schools at Sherman, Dentons, and Oak Hill, New York, and then took four years at the Fredonia (New York) Normal School, including two and one-half years more of teacher's training with practice teaching. He then entered Cornell University as a freshman in the College of Arts and Sciences, in 1901, but after one year transferred to the College of Civil Engineering, from which he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Civil Engineer.

Appointed instructor in Civil Engineering upon his graduation in 1905, Professor George served Cornell continuously until his death, except during the year 1907-08, when he was engaged in active practice as an engineer. He was made Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering in 1908, and Professor of the Mechanics of Engineering in 1916. He also taught in summer sessions and in summer camps conducted by the School of Engineering.

His practical experience included one summer, 1905, as draftsman on the New York State Barge Canal at Delta and Hinckley, New York; part-time estimating for the late Professor Charles Lee Crandall on the construction of Goldwin Smith and Rockefeller Halls during the two years of his instructorship; one summer, 1906, on inspection for the United States Reclamation Service at Corbell, Wyoming; one year, June 1907 to January 1908, and April to October 1908, as resident engineer on sewerage works at North Olean, New York; and one summer, 1909, on surveys at Painted Post and Rome, New York, with Knight and Hopkins, Consulting Engineers; and another two months, February and March 1908, as draftsman on the New York State Barge Canal at Rochester, New York.

He was consultant on the design of piers for a bridge at Elmira, New York, and on the sewerage works for North Olean, New York. With the late Dr. Rettger, he designed the Warfield Web Plate Car and wrote the book "Mechanics

of Materials,” which was published in 1935. He also wrote occasional articles for the “Cornell Civil Engineer” and other engineering magazines.

On June 14, 1906, one year after his graduation, Sidney George married Miss Lou Hovey of Ithaca, who, with two of their three children, survives him.

Professor George was an excellent and valuable teacher. His methods naturally followed those of Professor Church under whom he was trained as student, instructor, and assistant professor; both men were noted for clarity of presentation and for getting students to do their own thinking. Professor George was strongly conservative but always courageous in the presentation of his opinions, and will be sorely missed as a wise counselor by both his colleagues and students. He will also be missed as a citizen, especially in Masonic circles in which he was active. But, of course, most of all will he be missed in his own family circle in which he took such quiet comfort and pleasure.

Professor George was a member of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, of Tau Beta Pi, and the local civil engineering society Rod and Bob; and an honorary member of the Cornell Society of Engineers.

Charles Langdon Gibson

May 5, 1864 — November 25, 1944

Charles Langdon Gibson was born on May 5, 1864 at Boston, Massachusetts, the son of Charles Langdon and Margarette Carter (Smith) Gibson. He received his early education abroad, particularly in France and under private tutors. From this arose his most intimate knowledge of the French language and the French people. His mother and sister had been presented at the Court of St. James and they wished him to enter Oxford but he rebelled, returned to the United States and after a course of study at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, entered Harvard University, where he obtained his A.B. degree in 1886 and his M.D. in 1889.

Doctor Gibson served an internship at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, from 1890 to 1892, following which he went abroad for postgraduate work at Heidelberg and Vienna. On his return he entered private practice as an assistant to Dr. Robert Weir, a famous surgeon of that time, and shortly joined the staff of St. Luke's Hospital and was quickly advanced to be a full Attending Surgeon. He became a Clinical Instructor in Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System in 1900 at Cornell Medical College. In due time he was made Associate Professor of Surgery and on the death of Dr. Lewis A. Stimson he became a full Professor of Surgery in 1918.

Doctor Gibson became a member of the New York Hospital Surgical Staff in 1907 and full Attending Surgeon in charge of the Cornell Division from 1913 until his death. He also served in the House of Relief of the New York Hospital and was consulting surgeon at the General Memorial Hospital. At the time of his death he was Consulting Surgeon at the New York Hospital, St. Luke's, Memorial, State Hospital for Deformed and Crippled Children, Vassar Bros. Hospital, Poughkeepsie, and Southside (Babylon) Hospital.

Doctor Gibson was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York Surgical Society, Fellow of the American Surgical Association, Member of the Society of Clinical Surgery, American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, International Surgical Association, Practitioners Society, New York Clinical Society, Associate Member Academie de Chirurgie, Paris, Corresponding Member Academie de Medicine, Paris, and of the Union-Inter-Allie. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Military Order of Foreign Wars, University Club, and a former member of the Century Association.

Doctor Gibson had spent nearly all of his summer vacations in France and at the outbreak of the first World War he evidenced his great love for France by his personal efforts and visits, by organizing Surgical Relief for France and Belgium, and probably, although he was far too modest to ever mention it, by more direct contributions to

his beloved foster country. In February 1915 he obtained leave of absence to visit his friend, Dr. Antonine Depage, who was in charge of a Red Cross Hospital at La Panne just behind the lines of the Yser, in that small portion of Belgium not actually occupied by the Germans. He was instrumental in obtaining money and supplies for this hospital and later was decorated for his work by King Albert of the Belgians, who made him "Commandeur de l'ordre de la Couronne." Other close friends were Doctors Henri Hartman, Thierry de Martel, Tuffer, Walther and Lambotte.

In April 1917 Doctor Gibson was commissioned a Major in the Medical Corps of the Army. He organized Base Hospital #9, the New York Hospital Unit, and was eminently successful in establishing this hospital in France. His wonderful organizing ability and his complete knowledge of the French people and especially their language were invaluable to the successful development of a great new hospital in a foreign land. With infinite tact and ready sympathy he placed his magnificent talents at the service of all, great or small, American or French. He was especially considerate of our nurses, who responded by an undying devotion to him. All the members of the Unit have the kindest recollections of his helpfulness, his courage in tight spots, his generosity, and his genial companionship on many trips to Paris.

On the professional side Doctor Gibson kept the organization at a high level of efficiency and was instrumental in developing the debridement of wounds, the treatment of severe compound fractures, perforating and penetrating wounds.

A most interesting and instructive article by Doctor Gibson entitled "A Visit to Belgium and France in 1916" was published in the General Bulletin of the New York Hospital, March 27, 1917. It is of real historical value and well worth reading, not only for its medical knowledge but from human interest; particularly to be valued for its calm courage is a letter written by Nurse Cavell to her pupils, two days before her death. In this article Doctor Gibson expressed clearly his feeling for the French and Belgian people, his admiration for their great surgeons and physicians and his horror of war. Here too he speaks of many other American Surgeons, especially of Dr. H. H. M. Lyle, with highest praise.

Doctor Gibson returned to his professorship and to the service of the New York Hospital in 1918. This was at the crux of the most difficult and trying times of World War I. There was an increasing and menacing shortage of men, of funds, of space and facilities. Our present war time difficulties are real indeed but they can hardly compare with those of 1918. In this field Doctor Gibson's extraordinary abilities shone. In spite of almost insurmountable difficulties the work was carried on and continued to improve rapidly as peace time conditions allowed. Toward

the end of his active career the great benefactions of Payne Whitney allowed the planning and building of the present magnificent plant.

Doctor Gibson with the aid of Dr. Lewis A. Conner and a renowned laboratory group carried on the work bequeathed them by the pioneers Polk and Stimson and added to the lustre and fame of Cornell and helped to bring it into the very forefront of medical activities. Perhaps two of Doctor Gibson's outstanding contributions to surgery were his fundamental work in gastric surgery and, above all, an accurate and complete follow-up system—one of the earliest and best in the country.

As a man Doctor Gibson was extremely reserved, quiet, and conservative yet always with an open mind for the new. Skeptical and hard-headed, he had a warm heart. He welcomed young talent and was greatly pleased at any efforts toward research on the part of his staff. These may seem insignificant in comparison with the present but again time, funds, and space were lacking.

After retiring from the chair of Surgery Doctor Gibson was made Professor Emeritus, and Consulting Surgeon to the New York Hospital. He continued his interest in medicine and became superintendent of the Burke Foundation in White Plains. In November 1944, after a long illness, Doctor Gibson succumbed to the very disease to the study of which he had devoted so much of his time and strength—the disease which had caused the death of his friends Ewing and Stockard. He was buried in the family plot in Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Fred Elmer Gladwin

September 3, 1877 — November 16, 1940

Fred Elmer Gladwin was born in New York Mills, near Utica, New York, on September 3, 1877, but spent most of his boyhood days in Rochester. He attended the Brockport Normal School and was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1904. Soon after his graduation he was appointed head of the department of biology in the Dallas (Texas) High School. He filled this position until 1907, when he became a nursery inspector for the Western New York district for the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. In 1909, he was appointed special agent of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station and put in charge of the Vineyard Laboratory at Fredonia, New York, which came into being that year. Later he was made associate in research at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, and in 1936 was made chief in research in pomology, a position he held at the time of his death. His entire period of service with the Station, however, was spent at the Vineyard Laboratory which now occupies an important place in the grape industry. Professor Gladwin was also a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

Although Professor Gladwin had not taken any advanced university work, he had a broader training and a wider experience than most men. At the university he secured a general education, while at the normal school he learned the fundamentals of pedagogy. This training, combined with his experience in teaching biology in Texas, and his association with farmers and nurserymen while an inspector in the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, fitted him well for his contact with the public. Professor Gladwin was industrious, keen of observation, conscientious, and sensitive, and very discerning of all natural phenomena. No one in the country had a broader grasp of the grape industry and its problems than he. His work with fertilizers, cover crops, green manure crops, rootstocks, and pruning, and his thorough acquaintance with general cultural practices made him an authority in his field. He was much in demand as a speaker before audiences of growers in every grape growing region in the country. He was also the author of many popular and technical publications on grape growing. One of his greatest contributions to the grape industry was his demonstration, in 1914, that nitrogen deficiency was the most important limiting element in the growing of grapes in Chautauqua County soils. In his study of winter injury of the grape he demonstrated his ability to correlate and interpret miscellaneous facts. In the breeding of grapes, Professor Gladwin was able to combine a rare understanding of grape varieties with a practical appreciation of what the grape industry needed, so that from a relatively limited seedling population there appeared through his

efforts the now popular Fredonia, Van Buren, and Westfield varieties. Several other of his seedlings are showing considerable promise and these will be named and introduced if further tests prove them worthy of trial.

Merely to enumerate his professional attainments would be to overlook the fact that he had a warmth of personality and sincerity and modesty of purpose which gained him countless friends and admirers and innumerable believers in the soundness of his recommendations and opinions. His advice and sound counsel were sought not only in the agricultural field but in the community in which he lived. For many years he was a member of the school board of Fredonia. He was interested in every worthwhile undertaking in the community and was willing to serve in any way he could. This he did until the day of his untimely death.

Cornell University has lost an able worker, the grape growers a wise counselor, Fredonia a good citizen, and his hosts of friends a genial, loyal, and lasting friendship which they will always cherish.

Hugh Glasgow

November 17, 1884 — July 17, 1948

Hugh Glasgow, Head of the Division of Entomology, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, died at his home July 17, 1948. He was born in Tennessee, Illinois, November 17, 1884, and was married December 28, 1935 to Dr. Beulah Ennis, who survives him.

Dr. Glasgow received from the University of Illinois the A.B. degree in 1908 and the Ph.D. degree in 1913. He served as Nursery Inspector for the Illinois State Natural History Survey during the summers of 1908 to 1910, inclusive. He held the position of Assistant Entomologist at the University of Illinois from 1910-12 and was Instructor in Entomology from 1913-14. He was appointed as Assistant Entomologist at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva in 1914, where he served continuously until the time of his death. During this period he advanced in rank with the following titles: Associate in Research, 1919-29; Chief in Research, 1929-38; Chief in Research and Head of the Division, 1938-41, when the title was changed to Professor of Entomology and Head of the Division, 1941-48.

Dr. Glasgow was a member of Sigma Xi; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the Entomological Society of America; and a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, serving as Vice-president and Chairman of the Eastern Branch from 1944-45.

Dr. Glasgow's investigations from 1914 to about 1925 were divided about equally between important insect pests of fruits and vegetables. His later contributions were mostly on insects affecting vegetables, especially those injuring canning crops. He was a keen observer; his experiments were made with great care and thoroughness and are described in about 40 bulletins and professional papers. He was very popular with fruit and vegetable growers and with those connected with the canning industry because he made every effort to solve their insect problems as quickly as possible. Not only did he devise practical remedies but with some pests he also developed methods whereby the field men of the canning industry were able to predict insect conditions to such a nicety that they could advise growers when treatment was necessary or when it could be eliminated. Accomplishments of this nature are very important in popularizing the investigations of the university with the agricultural public.

Dr. Glasgow continued active in field research while Head of the Division, even though it required many extra hours of work. As an administrator his aim was to build a strong Division by aiding the less experienced men, even assisting them in the field at critical times, thus setting an excellent example to those under his direction.

Everyone who came to him for advice and suggestions was aided. His helpfulness to others was an outstanding characteristic. Companionable, unassuming, and free from all pettishness, he endeared himself to all who knew him. In his passing, fruit and vegetable growers have lost a devoted worker, Cornell University a keen investigator and his associates a faithful and highly esteemed friend.

F. Z. Hartzell, J. D. Luckett, C. E. Palm

Axel Ferdinand Gustafson

November 24, 1880 — March 10, 1949

Axel Ferdinand Gustafson, Emeritus Professor of Soil Technology, passed away March 10, 1949 as a result of an automobile accident. The tragic event shocked the community beyond measure and brought to his bereaved family sympathy and condolences from far and near. Professor Gustafson had been enjoying the best of health and was pursuing objectives that not only would have further enhanced his professional reputation but also would have redounded greatly to the benefit of agricultural science. He was a man of many interests and his niche in life will be hard to fill.

Professor Gustafson was born near the village of Aledo, Mercer County, Illinois on November 24, 1880. Here he received his early education and here he imbibed the sympathetic understanding of rural folks that later distinguished his extension teaching and the more formal duties of college instruction. In 1907 he was graduated from the University of Illinois with a Bachelor of Science degree and until 1918 was a member of the staff of the College of Agriculture of that institution, attaining the rank of assistant professor. It was during these years that his knowledge of farm life and its technical problems was broadened and humanized and his interest in teaching and research stimulated and matured. He was one of the first to sense the dangers of soil erosion and he immediately prescribed methods by means of which such waste could economically be checked. In this respect he was a pioneer and he lived to see the complete vindication of his prophetic vision.

In 1912 he was granted a Master of Science degree by the University of Illinois after which he zealously applied himself to the investigation of methods of soil fertility maintenance. The results of this experimentation and research may be found in the publications of the Illinois State College of Agriculture and elsewhere. In 1918 Professor Gustafson, feeling the need of further professional study, entered the Graduate School of Cornell University as a candidate for Ph.D. The work for this was done in soil science, geology, and chemistry, and the degree was granted in 1920.

So favorable was the impression made by Axel Gustafson during his graduate studies at Cornell that he was retained in the Department of Agronomy as an assistant professor in Extension. And so outstanding was his subsequent work, that he was promoted, after two years, to a full professorship. As an extension specialist, Dr. Gustafson worked in every county in the State and it was during these busy years that he made his greatest contribution to the betterment of New York agriculture. In 1931 Professor Gustafson began his resident teaching and his soil and field

crop surveys. It was during this latter interval, a span of 17 years, that he did much of the writing, both of bulletins and books, which has contributed so much to his reputation. In respect to Cornell bulletins, Professor Gustafson is author of 17 and senior or co-author of 12 others. This is an enviable record. His Extension Bulletin, "Liming New York Soils," has been in print since 1924 and has gone through six revisions. Dr. Gustafson's Experiment Station bulletins include his "Soil and Crop Management" series which covers practically all of the important agricultural areas of New York. This set of publications has been of inestimable value in many ways and is a testimonial of his energy and of his field ability.

As to books, Professor Gustafson was author and co-author of seven. The first was "Soil Physics", published in 1917 in association with Professor J. G. Mosier of the University of Illinois. It was written while Dr. Gustafson was assistant professor of soil physics at that institution and indicates clearly his ability to organize and present technical ideas in such a manner as to stress properly their practical applications. Of the six other books that followed, the last entitled "Using and Managing Soils" appeared in 1948.

Throughout his professional career, Professor Gustafson was especially interested and active in soil conservation. As already stated, he was one of the first soil scientists in the United States to study soil erosion losses and to suggest methods of regulation. In 1935 he was chief erosion specialist and chief agronomist with the United States Soil Conservation Service in New York. Later he served as Chairman of the Empire State Chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America. These activities and his books on conservation are ample evidence of his leadership in this field.

Professor Gustafson was a charter member of the American Society of Agronomy, the Soil Science of America and the Soil Conservation Society of America. He also was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Forestry Association. Two honorary Societies, Sigma Xi and Alpha Zeta, have placed his name on their rolls. Genial in disposition, cooperative in spirit, and conscientious in the face of duty, Axel Ferdinand Gustafson exerted a wholesome and helpful influence wherever he went. His sincerity and earnestness of purpose inspired confidence and his kindly interest in people won him a host of friends. To lose such a man while in vigorous health and still capable of contributing much to society is indeed a tragedy.

H. O. Buckman, Richard Bradfield, C. H. Guise

George Livingstone Hamilton

July 24, 1874 — September 25, 1940

The sudden death of Professor George Livingstone Hamilton on September 25, 1940, removed from the academic family of the University one of its most striking figures. Born in Boston on July 24, 1874, he was educated in the Roxbury Latin School, and received the degree Bachelor of Arts from Harvard in 1895, and the Master of Arts in 1897. He studied at the University of Paris, and gained the degree Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia in 1903. After teaching Romance languages in the University of Cincinnati, in Trinity College, North Carolina, and, for eight years, in the University of Michigan, he came to Cornell in 1911 as Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, and was made Professor of Romance Languages in 1916. He was a fellow of the Mediaeval Academy of America, and sometime vice-president of the Modern Language Association.

When, in 1921, he was appointed Curator of the Fiske Dante and Petrarch Collections in the University Library, he assumed a task which was peculiarly sympathetic to him and which he fulfilled with eminent success. His profound knowledge of everything which concerned his two poets, his bibliographical acumen, and his patience and tenacity in searching booklists, catalogues, and journals for items to add to the collections brought great advantage to the Library, to the University, and to the learned world. Beyond his special subject his interest extended to many fields, especially folklore and general bibliography. He was a founder and continually active member of the Cornell Research Club.

He was a great character. Though he had no purpose of differing from the common run of men, or of professors, he was unique. As he took his rolling-gaited way across the campus, reading steadily, he caught the eye of the most casual visitor. And when he stopped to talk to a colleague, his generous and heedless scorn of all the world's mediocrities expressed itself in thunderous invective, to be much and gleefully quoted.

He was severe upon his fellow-scholars, and his severity made him some enemies. But his eloquent vituperation, mingling Dante with Rabelais, was directed mostly at careless work, at the cheap and shoddy, at the pretentious article based on others' labor, at the book written for the author's advancement and not for the advancement of learning. His ideal of scholarship was austere, almost monkish. It was his very respect for scholarship in its shrine of purity that restricted his own production. His vast and varied knowledge never was sufficient; he felt always that the scholar must be sure, and all his study taught him the dangers of assurance.

He was an example of the scholar who has given himself totally to the intellectual life. And he was more, a great character, a dominating and unconventional character, in the tradition of an elder day. He was a product of the humanism of the 1890's. That humanism has passed, and now its great representatives are disappearing. And who can take their places?

Edwin Woodworth Hamlin

July 21, 1905 — April 27, 1948

Edwin Woodworth Hamlin was born in New York City on July 21, 1905, the son of George E. and Elizabeth Woodworth Hamlin. He spent his childhood and was given his early schooling in Connecticut, where he later married Verna Doris Gunther on June 21, 1931. Because of his scholarly achievements as an undergraduate student at Union College, he was awarded the C. P. Steinmetz Honor in his junior and senior years. After receiving his B.S. in Electrical Engineering in 1926, he remained at Union College as Instructor in Electrical Engineering and within the next few years completed his graduate study. He received his M.S. in 1928 and his Ph.D. in 1932. After three more years on the staff of Union College, he continued his teaching career at the University of Kansas where he was appointed Assistant Professor in 1935 and Associate Professor in 1937. He went to the University of Texas as Professor of Electrical Engineering in 1939 and later became the first Director of the Electrical Engineering Research Laboratory. He accepted an appointment as Professor of Electrical Engineering at Cornell in the fall of 1947.

Dr. Hamlin's broad command of his chosen field was demonstrated by the variety of his activities beyond the immediate responsibilities of his teaching career. He took active part in the numerous honorary and professional societies of which he was a member. At the University of Kansas he was counselor of the Student Branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a member of the Executive Board of the Kansas City Section in 1937 and 1938. At the University of Texas he assisted in the organization of an Engineering Faculty Seminar, was counselor for Eta Kappa Nu and Representative of the Institute of Radio Engineers. He, also, was a member of the National Committee on Communications of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. During his tenure at Cornell, he served as Secretary of the Technical Program Committee for the Annual Meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers in 1948 and was elected Secretary of the Electrical Engineering Section of the American Society for Engineering Education. The publication of several original papers resulted from Dr. Hamlin's wartime research on microwave radio propagation close to the earth's surface. A basic textbook on electrical engineering, of which he was co-author, will soon be published by the Ronald Press.

Dr. Hamlin's primary attention at Cornell was devoted to his advanced courses and to the Radio Astronomy Project which he directed. His competence, his sincerity and his willingness to expend himself as a teacher and as a colleague were reflected in his work and in his growing friendships at Cornell. The daily lives of all who came

in contact with him were enriched by his friendliness and his quizzical sense of humor. As his professional career reached its full maturity, he remained an eager student and a keen observer, a respected colleague and a modest man.

Professor Hamlin died at his home on April 27, 1948. His loss is felt not only at Cornell but wherever people knew him and worked with him.

C. R. Burrows, C. L. Seeger, Martha Stahr

Samuel Willard Harman

February 24, 1894 — March 17, 1948

S. Willard Harman, Associate Professor of Entomology in Cornell University, died peacefully in his sleep at his home at Kashong-on-Seneca Lake early in the morning of March 17, 1948. His decease was most unexpected, for the day before he died he showed no indication of illness either in his home or at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, the place where he worked. His untimely death was a great shock and loss to his wife, Mary Covert Harman, his son, 11 years in age, Wilson Nelson Harman, his parents and two brothers, his many friends, associates and numerous fruit growers.

Bill Harman, as he was known by all of his friends and associates, was born in Geneva, February 24, 1894. He graduated from the Geneva High School in 1913 and from the Michigan State College in 1917. From 1917 to 1919 he served in the United States Navy and rose to the rank of Ensign. After he was discharged from the Navy he became manager of the Southern Branch of C. S. Powell Lumber Company, Portsmouth, Va., and later he worked for the Davey Tree Expert Company, Kent, Ohio, and the Department of Parks, Brooklyn, New York.

In 1922 he was appointed as Assistant in Research at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. Three years later he obtained his M. S. degree at Cornell University. In 1929, he was promoted to the position of Associate in Research, in 1942 to an Assistant Professor of Entomology and in 1945 to an Associate Professor of Entomology, the position he held until his death. Nearly one-half of his life and the greater part of his productive years were thus devoted to the control of insect pests in the orchards of New York State.

Professor Harman possessed many attributes which contributed to his success. He was approachable no matter how busy he might be, cooperative and thoroughly unselfish. He never considered any personal inconvenience and enjoyed being of service to others. He appreciated the difficulties of the fruit grower and gave him the greatest possible aid. The many fruit growers who became acquainted with him followed his recommendations and advice closely for they knew he understood their problems and would not hesitate to tell them whether he could or could not aid them. Director A. J. Heinicke aptly said, "He was not easily discouraged in research by insurmountable obstacles. He was always conservative in his conclusions to the end that his opinions were valued as practical by the fruit grower."

Professor Harman was in constant demand as a speaker at gatherings of fruit growers and was a regular speaker on the programs of the New York State Horticultural Society of which he was an honorary member. He was the

author of more than 75 scientific papers relating to his work at the Experiment Station. He was a member of Alpha Zeta, Gamma Alpha, and Sigma Xi honorary societies, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity, the Geneva Lodge of F. & A. M., and the Winnek Post of the American Legion.

Hugh Glasgow, C. B. Palm, Richard Wellington

John Augustus Hartwell

September 27, 1869 — November 30, 1940

Ordinarily it is a distressing undertaking to write about a close friend who has passed away. In the case of Josh Hartwell it is uplifting, rather than depressing. His departure was a glorious finale to the life of a great soldier, an outstanding citizen. He had been a sufferer for years; he worked for months while prostrated and in bed. He recovered sufficiently to renew active life and to indulge in his favorite sport. He died suddenly, as he would have wished, on entering a duck blind, looking forward to a morning of sport. It is typical of Hartwell that his widow announced his wish that flowers be omitted at his funeral and that, instead, contributions might be made to the British War Relief.

John Augustus Hartwell was born in Sussex, New Jersey, on September 27, 1869. He was the son of Samuel S. and Clarinda (Stiles) Hartwell. Having worked his way through college by coaching during the summer vacations, he was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1889 at the age of nineteen. He was assistant to Professor R. H. Chittenden for one year and then entered the Yale Medical School from which he was graduated in 1892.

During his college career he was a notable athlete, in fact one of Yale's great athletes. He was a famous end in football and a leading oarsman and captain of a winning crew. His love of sport continued throughout his life. He was an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman and was devoted to conservation of bird life. President Theodore Roosevelt appointed him one of the organizers of the North American Wild Life Conference and he was first president of the organization known as "Ducks Unlimited."

But Dr. Hartwell's real life was centered, first, in the practice of surgery; second, in elevating the ideals and practices of his profession. He was identified with many hospitals and societies and became one of the outstanding members of his profession. He was closely identified with the Cornell Medical School in which he held the following appointments: Instructor in Physiology, 1898-1900; Demonstrator in Anatomy, 1900-02; Assistant Professor of Physiology, 1902-09; Assistant Professor of Surgery, 1911-18; Associate Professor of Surgery, 1918-32; Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1910-38; and Professor of Clinical Surgery, Emeritus, 1938-40. He took an active part in the organization and administration of the Cornell "Pay Clinic" which was planned to provide medical facilities at moderate cost for the "white collar class" which has always received the worst medical attention. The clinic proved a notable success and is accepted as such by the profession which at first opposed it vigorously.

Dr. Hartwell served in various capacities on the Second Surgical Division of Bellevue Hospital from 1904 to his death; he was Director from 1916 to 1928 and after that served as consulting surgeon. In 1916 he was one of a committee to reorganize the House Staff. During the winter of 1917-18, at the request of Surgeon-General Ireland, he conducted a course in war surgery for medical officers of the United States Army. At this time he held the rank of major in the Medical Corps.

Dr. Hartwell served as President of the New York Academy of Medicine for four years, 1929 to 1933, and as full time Director from 1934 to 1939. During that decade the effectiveness and influence of the Academy were markedly increased and broadened. It was written of him when he was president: "Probably few men in the country have Dr. Hartwell's pre-eminent qualifications to discuss the problems of present day medical practice. His seniority gives him the authority of experience, his position at the head of a great institution has brought him in close contact with current problems, his vitality makes him a first rate speaker."

He was consulting surgeon to a number of hospitals, including Presbyterian, General, Memorial, Lincoln, and the United Hospital of Port Chester. In February 1939 he was appointed associate director of the American Society for the Control of Cancer. He was a member of the leading medical societies such as the American Surgical Association, the American College of Surgeons, Society of Clinical Surgery, American Medical Association, and the New York Surgical Society. His clubs were the Century, Links, South Side, Graduate Club of New Haven, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington.

As a tribute to a life crowded with activity and accomplishments, the New York Herald Tribune on December 4, 1940, carried the following editorial appreciation of Dr. Hartwell:

"The death of Dr. Hartwell, the distinguished surgeon, removes from the New York scene a rare and many sided personality—Hartwell always had a sense of social responsibility. He made his influence felt with great vigor and clarity, on many issues. He fought fee splitting. He warned against overspecialization. He denounced the senseless raid on the Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau in 1929. He prevented legislation which he felt might hamper surgical research. He was effective in stopping the exploitation of unproved cancer 'cures.' He advocated hospital care for everyone regardless of financial status. Moreover he was a singularly attractive man."

In Dr. Hartwell's death on November 30, 1940, at the age of seventy one, the profession lost a great leader, the community a great force, his associates a great friend.

"The soil out of which such men as he are made is good to be born on, good to live on, good to die for, and good to be buried in."

Robert Anthony Hatcher

February 6, 1868 — April 1, 1944

Robert Anthony Hatcher died suddenly of angina pectoris at his home on the evening of April 1. For the preceding nine years, 1935-1944, he had been Professor of Pharmacology, Emeritus, but despite his retirement from active teaching and research, his wise counsel was often sought and freely given; his death at the age of seventy-six is, therefore, a serious loss.

Born in New Madrid, Missouri, Robert Anthony Hatcher was the son of Richard Hatcher, an attorney and clerk of the County Court, and Elizabeth Marr Hatcher. His paternal uncle was a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the uncle on his mother's side was Judge Robert Marr of the Louisiana Supreme Court. When only eleven years old, Hatcher lost his father and went to New Orleans to live with Judge Marr, who at about the same time had lost his judgeship as the result of a political upheaval, leaving the family virtually penniless for several years. At the age of fourteen, Hatcher found it necessary to stop school, taking a job in a box factory where he worked ten hours daily six days a week; next he went to work for the drug firm of I. L. Lyons, with which firm he remained until 1887, when he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; he was graduated in 1889. Upon obtaining the degree of Ph.G. he returned to Lyons' where he remained for several years, during a few of which he also ran a pharmacy of his own. Thereafter he studied medicine in the School of Medicine of Tulane University of Louisiana in New Orleans, obtaining his medical degree in 1898. From 1899 to 1904 he was professor of *Materia Medica* at the Cleveland School of Pharmacy. He was also demonstrator of Pharmacology at the Western Reserve University School of Medicine in Cleveland in the years 1901-1903, where he was associated closely with Dr. Torald Sollmann, with whom he wrote a *Textbook of Materia Medica* (1904).

In 1904 Hatcher was called to Cornell as instructor in pharmacology and *materia medica*. He became assistant professor in 1906 and from 1908 to 1935 was professor of pharmacology. His effective teaching and extensive researches won him recognition as one of America's foremost leaders in his chosen field. His work on digitalis and its allied drugs is recognized throughout the world. Together with Dr. J. G. Brody he developed a method for the assay of the digitalis bodies which, in a modified form, is the official method of the current Pharmacopoeia of the United States, and is the basis of the International Standard of the League of Nations. Through his investigations of the actions of digitalis he became interested in the physiology of emesis, to which he and his students and colleagues made many fundamental contributions. He regarded this work as his most important accomplishment

in the field of research. Other of his pharmacological investigations were studies on the absorption and elimination of drugs from the animal body, more especially with reference to strychnine and the local anesthetics. He also made extensive studies on the synergistic and antagonistic actions of many drugs.

In 1915, he, together with Martin I. Wilbert, published the *Pharmacology of Useful Drugs*. Later he edited *Useful Drugs* published by the American Medical Association. During his long professorial life he inspired several of his students and staff to enter the research and teaching fields in which they have held fast to the rigid standards of integrity and truth that were always his. Among those was the late Soma Weiss, Hershey Professor of Physic in the Harvard Medical School.

Hatcher was an indefatigable worker, as was so well demonstrated during his struggles for an education, and he retained this unflagging energy and interest in his work until well after his retirement from active teaching duties. He was a member of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association from its establishment in 1905 until his retirement in 1943 at the age of seventy-five. The Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association paid him the tribute of making him a life member of the Council, the first man ever to receive that honor. Among other honors that of Master in Pharmacy was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater in 1928 and Columbia University made him Doctor of Science one year later.

Besides being a fellow of the American Medical Association, he was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, the American Physiological Society, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the Harvey Society, and the New York Academy of Medicine. From 1915 to 1916 he was chairman of the Section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics of the American Medical Association.

He married Mary Q. Burton of Lewes, Delaware, on December 28, 1904, who survives him, together with their only son, Robert Lee Hatcher.

His many colleagues of the Faculty and of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry will miss Hatcher's outstanding soundness of judgment and great wealth of pharmacological knowledge which, coupled with his unswerving devotion to the truth, made him a man with whom association was a highly prized privilege.

Charles Ernest Hayden

April 9, 1881 — January 25, 1948

Dr. Charles E. Hayden died at the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital in Ithaca on January 25, 1948. He was born in Syracuse, Ohio, on April 9, 1881. Dr. Hayden's illness was brief. He suffered a heart attack following the shoveling of snow from the sidewalk at his home and died a few hours later. All fall he appeared to be in his usual good health and was at his regular work the day before his death.

Dr. Hayden attended the public schools in Nelsonville, Ohio, and received the A.B. degree from Ohio University in 1909. He came to Cornell in 1909, entered the Veterinary College as a student in 1910, and received the D.V.M. degree in 1914. During his first year at Cornell he was assistant in veterinary physiology. From 1910 to 1914 he was instructor in that subject and from 1914 to 1929, assistant professor. He was promoted to the full professorship in 1929. On two occasions during his long career in the Veterinary College he was acting head of the Department of Physiology.

Dr. Hayden was a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, and the Southern Tier Veterinary Medical Association. He was secretary-treasurer of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society for 14 years and treasurer for an additional 7 years. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Dr. Hayden held membership in the honorary societies of Phi Zeta, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi. He was business manager of the Cornell Veterinarian.

Dr. Hayden's research work on the normal constituents of the blood and urine of animals and on the metabolic disorders of animals made him an internationally recognized authority in these fields. He was one of the first veterinarians in this country to apply the modern methods of blood analysis to the blood of animals in health and disease. He published many scientific papers as an outgrowth of this work.

As a teacher Dr. Hayden was held in the highest esteem by his pupils. His long experience in and wide knowledge of his subject, his phenomenal memory, his kindness and fair-mindedness, made lasting impressions on his students. In spite of his impairment of hearing, he was a master of the art of classroom recitation at the college level. The eagerness with which alumni visiting the College sought him out for personal greetings and to obtain his advice on difficult cases involving particularly the metabolic disorders, attests to the high regard in which he was held.

For many years Dr. Hayden applied with great skill and insight the technics of clinical chemistry to the diagnosis of animal diseases. Not only did the clinicians of the Veterinary College frequently call on him for this important service but many practitioners of this and other States are indebted to him for help in this special area. In this work Dr. Hayden was unequalled in experience, knowledge, and ability in the veterinary colleges of this country.

In January, 1948, the Alumni Association of the New York State Veterinary College authorized the painting of a portrait of Dr. Hayden to be placed in the College library. At the time of Dr. Hayden's death plans were being made to [begin] the portrait.

Dr. Hayden will be remembered by his co-workers not only for the solid scientific achievements just mentioned but also for his quiet friendliness, his unfailing courtesy, his high ideals, his loyalty to his institution, his colleagues and his work, his deep integrity of character, and his constant willingness to be of service to others. When he undertook a task or obligation of any sort, large or small, it was known without question that he would give it careful, efficient attention to the last detail. Such was the character of Charles Hayden.

D. W. Baker, H. H. Dukes, J. N. Frost

Irving Samuel Haynes

August 29, 1861 — October 9, 1946

Irving Samuel Haynes was born on August 29, 1861 in Saranac, N. Y. the son of Samuel and Phoebe Ayre Haynes.

He received the degrees of Ph.B., in 1885, and Sc.D. in 1915, both of them from Wesleyan University; and the degree of M.D. in 1887 from the New York University Medical College.

After graduation in medicine, he served an internship in Bellevue Hospital and later became Attending Surgeon at the Harlem Hospital, the Red Cross Hospital and the Reconstruction Unit of the Post-Graduate Hospital, all in New York City.

He joined the teaching faculty of Cornell University Medical College as Professor of Practical Anatomy from 1898 to 1909, and as Professor of Clinical Surgery from 1910 to 1926, when he was made Professor of Clinical Surgery, Emeritus.

Some years ago he removed his practice to Plattsburg, N. Y. where he was appointed Attending Surgeon to the Physicians Hospital, which later he served as Medical Superintendent; also, he acted as Consulting Surgeon to the Glens Falls (N. Y.) Hospital.

Throughout these years he continued to hold the position of Consulting Surgeon to the Harlem and the Reconstruction Hospitals of New York City.

He was a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the New York Surgical Society, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

He was author of a "Practical Guide for Beginners to the Dissection of the Human Body," also, of a "Manual of Anatomy." In addition to these books, he made contributions to the activities of the New York Surgical Society by writing and delivering papers on surgical subjects and presenting interesting surgical cases. He was an eminent teacher of anatomy and a surgeon of ability and originality and possessed of excellent surgical judgment.

In the early days of brain surgery, he developed the technic of surgical approach for the "Exposure and Drainage of the Cisterna Magna in Meningitis"; also, he devised an original operation for the "Repair of Large Ventral Hernias."

Of a naturally quiet and unassuming disposition, he nevertheless possessed the qualities of character and kindness and a sense of dry humor which endeared him to his colleagues and students and to his patients, by all of whom he was highly regarded.

There was no ostentation, no aggressiveness about him, but everyone felt the underlying strength of character and integrity beneath the calm exterior.

His unselfish devotion to his patients and students and his service to the communities in which he dwelt, exemplified the highest ideals of the medical profession which he adorned by a life of greatest usefulness to humanity.

Seward Erdman

Robert Byron Hinman

September 16, 1888 — July 25, 1943

Robert Byron Hinman was born at Colborne, Ontario, Canada, on September 16, 1888. After he was awarded the Bachelor's degree in Scientific Agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1915, he was Farm Bureau Agent in the Ontario Department of Agriculture until 1920. During part of this time he served overseas in the Canadian Army in World War I. He received the M.S. degree at Iowa State College in 1920 and in the same year came to Cornell University where he served as Instructor in the Animal Husbandry Department. He was made Assistant Professor in 1921 and Professor of Animal Husbandry in 1937. In 1926 he received the Ph.D. degree at the University of Wisconsin. His thesis work was a study of the effects of chronic alcoholism in relation to the inheritance of acquired characters. He continued this work at Cornell.

Professor Hinman was in charge of the teaching and research work in beef cattle and meats. His sound judgment earned him the respect of animal husbandmen throughout the country and his knowledge in these fields of endeavour caused him to be appointed on many professional committees. He firmly believed that the agriculture of New York State would benefit by a more diversified type of farming and he did much missionary work, with success, on the raising of beef cattle and the home slaughtering of meat. Many of his students are carrying on with this good work throughout New York and neighboring states.

Hinman was also interested in the development of animal breeding work in the College. He was instrumental in bringing the Robert C.M. Auld collection of books and manuscripts on this subject to our Library while his own extensive and valuable collection of books has become the treasured possession of the Animal Husbandry Department. By the desire of his wife and family it forms the R. B. Hinman Memorial Collection. He retired on June 30, 1943, and passed away on July 25, 1943, after a long illness.

These are but the bare facts of his life. Those who knew him well were aware of many years of pain and increasing disability bravely borne. His readiness to help student or colleague with any difficult problem endeared him to all and his enthusiasm was infectious. His fund of anecdotes, seldom repeated, and carrying a wealth of experience and apt interpretation, were part of the educational equipment which he used to such good purpose. But those who knew him best sometimes noted that his expression showed how keenly aware he was of the irony of his wit if it were applied to his own circumstances. We honored him for it and for his constant effort to prevent his troubles from warping his judgment and from impairing his usefulness. We honored him for his fortitude and mourn the loss of a brave colleague.

Alfred Franklin Hocker

April 29, 1902 — February 12, 1948

Alfred Franklin Hocker, M.D., died suddenly of coronary thrombosis, at his home on February 12th. He had served as Instructor and Assistant Professor of Radiology (X-ray Therapy) since 1934, He also had appointments in both the Ear, Nose and Throat and X-ray Departments of New York Hospital. At his death he held the title of Consultant in Radiology. The New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical Center has suffered a very serious loss since Dr. Hocker had become an authority on cancer of the head and neck. His wise counsel in particularly difficult problems was always greatly appreciated.

Dr. Hocker was born in Audubon, Iowa. He attended the University of Oklahoma, and was graduated from the University of Louisville Medical School, Louisville, in 1926. After an internship and practice at the Louisville City Hospital he joined the staff of Memorial Hospital in New York City in 1930 as an Assistant Resident Surgeon. From 1932 to 1935 he was a Research Fellow, studying cancer with particular interest in X-ray Therapy. In 1936 he became Radiologist to the hospital and took charge of Radiation Therapy. In 1942 he joined the staff of the Head and Neck Service at Memorial Hospital, ably performing both the surgery and radiation therapy management of patients under his care.

At the time of his death he was director of the Tumor Clinic at Cornwall, N. Y. He had established this tumor clinic in 1936. The techniques learned at Memorial Hospital were adopted and this clinic was considered as a model for small hospitals. In the year preceding his death he had served as member of a cancer research team in the development of a thyroid cancer treatment, using radioactive iodine. He was a member of the American Medical Association, The American Radium Society and The American College of Radiology. Wherever Dr. Hocker lived and moved the atmosphere of human relations was bound to be more friendly under the force of his warm and generous personality. His kindness and sympathetic understanding inspired an immediate and lasting affection in all those with whom he came in contact. He was generous and tolerant in his judgment of others and modest in his opinion of his own achievements.. He took no part or side in minor disagreements. The universal esteem and affection which he possessed inspired many of his associates to emulate in some degree his unselfish and generous example. His work will be taken up and carried on by others but the death of Alfred Hocker leaves a void in the hearts of his many friends and patients which can never be filled.

H. L. Temple

Warren Howard Hook

May 1, 1886 — September 29, 1948

Warren Howard Hook, Associate Professor of Heat Power Engineering, died September 29, 1948, after 35 years of service in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering.

He was born in Ithaca, May 1, 1886, and received his preparatory school training in the Ithaca High School, having graduated from that institution in June 1904. In the fall of that year, he registered in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering and in June 1908 received the degree of Mechanical Engineer. After spending two years in commercial work, he returned to Cornell as an instructor in Experimental Engineering. In the fall of 1917, he accepted a position as Assistant Superintendent of maintenance, design, layout and construction of power plants with the Cluett Peabody and Company, Troy, New York. In the fall of 1920 he returned to Cornell as an Assistant Professor of Heat Power Engineering. He was granted a sabbatical leave of absence in 1927-28, and spent the time with the Rochester Gas and Electric Company working on a special problem pertaining to District Steam and Power Plant Design. During a second sabbatical leave in 1937-38, he was associated with the Detroit Edison Company doing research work on steam turbine operating characteristics. In 1941 he was appointed an Associate Professor.

He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and held a Professional Engineer's license in New York State.

Prof. Hook was held in high esteem by his students as a counselor, teacher and friend. To those who had the privilege of associating with him, he endeared himself by his kindness and fairmindedness. Despite failing health he continued his teaching almost to the very end. His passing is most keenly felt by his colleagues, fellow associates and all who knew him.

R. E. Clark, Carl Crandall, B. K. Northrop

Chester Jermain Hunn

March 14, 1884 — June 30, 1941

Chester Jermain Hunn, Assistant Professor in the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture, died June 30, 1941, at the Memorial Hospital, Ithaca, New York, in his fifty-seventh year. He had been in ill health for some time.

The name Hunn has long been associated with Cornell horticulture, since Charles E. Hunn, the father of Professor Hunn, was gardener in charge of the greenhouses when Liberty Hyde Bailey began horticultural instruction at Cornell. Later Chester J. Hunn was largely responsible for establishing the courses of instruction in nursery management, and for research in plant propagation. These activities have received the cordial support of the nurserymen of New York State. Recently he had had an active part in assembling and propagating plant materials for the Cornell Arboretum. For this he possessed a special gift and enthusiasm and these brought him into wide contact with nurserymen and their organizations all over the country.

Professor Hunn was graduated from Cornell in 1908, after which he went to the Experiment Station in Honolulu. In 1910 he married Jessie McCormick of California, who was then teaching in Hawaii. He transferred to the University of Puerto Rico in 1914, and returned to Cornell for graduate study in 1916. During the first world war he served as Registrar of the Cornell Aviation School and in 1920 he joined the staff of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Professor Hunn was called to Cornell in 1926 as Assistant Professor of Ornamental Horticulture.

Professor Hunn was a member of Lambda Chi Alpha and Pi Alpha Xi; was faculty adviser for the honorary fraternity, Scarab; and was co-founder, with Professor Hosmer, of the Hawaiian Club of Cornell University, in which he had a continuing and active interest. In these societies and in many other student, alumni, and horticultural activities Professor Hunn's helpful participation will be greatly missed. Especially will he be missed by students of the University, because he always maintained an alert, understanding, and sympathetic interest in their athletic, social, and educational enterprises, and endeared himself to all of those with whom he came in contact.

Howard S. Jeck

December 24, 1883 — December 29, 1949

Howard S. Jeck died at the New York Hospital on December 29, 1949, following a cerebral hemorrhage.

Dr. Jeck was sixty-six years old at his death. He was born in Nashville, Tennessee, on December 24, 1883, the youngest of eight children of Peter and Anna Barth Jeck. He attended public school and the Bowen Academy in Nashville, and later graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

He returned to Nashville and attended the Vanderbilt University Medical School and received his M. D. from that University in 1909. Following this, he studied in Vienna and then returned to Nashville to practice medicine for a short time. Feeling that his training was incomplete, he came to New York and interned at Bellevue Hospital in the Department of Surgery from 1913 to 1915.

On completing his service at Bellevue Hospital in 1915, he became associated in the practice of urology with Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., and this association continued until 1933, when he established an independent office at 745 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and continued the practice of urology until the time of his death.

He was actively associated with Bellevue Hospital for thirty-three years and was Director of the Department of Urology there from 1938 to 1946, when he retired with the honorary rank of Consultant in Urology. He served as President of the Bellevue Alumni Association for the year 1946. He was Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery (Urology) Cornell University Medical College, Associate Attending Surgeon, The New York Hospital, and Professor of Urology at the New York Polyclinic Medical School.

Dr. Jeck was a member of the American Medical Association, the New York Society of the American Urological Association, and of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons. He was Consulting Urologist at the Nyack, White Plains, Good Samaritan, Rockland State Hospitals in New York State, and the St. John's Hospital in Brooklyn and the Norwalk Hospital in Connecticut.

Dr. Jeck wrote numerous articles of interest to the urological fraternity and throughout his distinguished career did much to further the science of medicine. To those of us who knew him as a teacher and associate and friend, he was more than a doctor—he was a gentleman of the old school and, we who were fortunate enough to have the opportunity of knowing him, loved him and are sad at his passing.

Dr. Jeck is survived by his beloved wife, Norine Lever Jeck and two sons, Henry Keyes Jeck and Dr. Howard S. Jeck, Jr., as well as a sister, Mrs. James B. McKee.

J. W. Draper

Vladimir Karapetoff

January 8, 1876 — January 11, 1948

Dr. Vladimir Karapetoff, professor emeritus of electrical engineering at Cornell University, passed away of a coronary occlusion Sunday, January 11, 1948, at the Park West Hospital in New York City. In March 1947, he had suffered a heart attack from which he recovered sufficiently to continue his work as consulting engineer, author, and other activities.

Dr. Karapetoff was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, January 8, 1876. He was the son of an engineer, Nikita Ivanovitch Karapetoff, and of Anna Joakimovna Ivanova, one of the few Russian women to attend military medical school. His childhood was spent in Tiflis. He was graduated from the Imperial Institute of Ways of Communication, St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1897 with a degree of Civil Engineer and received his Master of Mechanical Engineering in 1902. From 1899-1900 he studied electrical engineering at the Polytechnic Institute, Darmstadt, Germany.

Before coming to the United States of America in 1902, Professor Karapetoff worked as a junior engineer in the department of interior waterways with headquarters in St. Petersburg. He also was an instructor of electrical engineering, hydraulics, mechanics and physics in three technical schools and a night school. The Czarist Government then sent him to this country as an engineering apprentice with the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, East Pittsburgh, Pa., where he worked during 1902-04. He was naturalized March 22, 1909.

Dr. Karapetoff's professional attainments are numerous. Early in his career he served in the engineering department of Allis-Chalmers Company; Niagara, Lockport, and Ontario Power Company; General Electric Company; Commonwealth Edison Company; Gibbs and Hill; J. G. White and Company. He also assisted the U. S. Government in the solution of engineering problems during World War I and later was consulting engineer for Roebing Sons Company, Klaxon Company, General Electric Company and the Detroit Edison Company.

Professor Karapetoff was a licensed professional engineer in New York State and served as chairman and member of general and technical committees of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, National Electric Light Association and American Association of University Professors. He was chairman of the sub-committee on Physics of the Electrical Insulation Conference of the National Research Council from 1928 to 1935 and chairman of the sub-committee on Monographs from 1935 to 1938.

In research Dr. Karapetoff was interested especially in applications of mathematics, mechanics, and physics

to electrical engineering. Specific contributions which he made include improvements in the theory of and computations pertaining to electric and magnetic circuits, high-voltage insulation, transmission lines, and electrical machinery as well as studies in the structure of matter applied to gaseous conduction of electricity and dielectric behavior. The results of these theoretical investigations took the form of kinematic computing devices, scales and mechanical models, illustrating the derived principles for practical applications. Experimental researches on machinery, measuring instruments, and properties of electrical materials were carried out for clients.

Many of us also knew Professor Karapetoff as a fine musician. He was an accomplished performer on the piano, violoncello and double bass, and toured the country giving recitals and lectures on Wagner, Liszt, Chopin, MacDowell, Schumann, Brahms, Debussy and Russian composers. Until nearly the end of his teaching career he played in the Cornell University Orchestra and various chamber music groups. In 1922, after some years of study, Dr. Karapetoff combined his scientific skill and musical knowledge in developing a cello with five strings on which violin music could be played. This is the only such five-stringed cello in existence and has been willed to the Franklin Institute.

Professor Karapetoff was probably best known for his long teaching career. His experience in this country began in 1904 as assistant professor of electrical engineering at Cornell University. He was appointed full professor in 1908 and continued as such until 1939 when he became Professor Emeritus. Thus he devoted thirty-five years in active teaching at Cornell. Professor Karapetoff, on all but the most formal occasions, preferred to be known as "Kary" and was so addressed by all his friends and co-workers.

He served as non-resident lecturer on electrical machinery at the U. S. Army Post-Graduate school for engineer officers, Washington Barracks D. C, was visiting professor in the Graduate School of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute from 1930 to 1932 and also in Stevens Institute of Technology from 1940 to 1941.

Dr. Karapetoff wrote profusely. His two volumes on Experimental Electrical Engineering, now in the fourth edition, are accepted widely as standard texts and have also been translated into Spanish. The texts: Electrical Circuit, Magnetic Circuit and Elementary Electrical Testing are also well known. He wrote five volumes on Engineering Applications of High Mathematics, and translated Gevant's "Liquid Dielectrics" from the German. His book entitled "Resistance to Propulsion of Ships" was written in Russian, and "Polyphase Electric System with Unbalanced Load" was written in German and Russian.

In 1937 he published a book entitled "Rythmical Tales of Stormy Years," comprising a collection of his poems which attracted considerable interest. Besides his books, he published over two hundred papers and articles on scientific, engineering, ethical and educational topics. He was research editor of *Electrical World* from 1917-1927.

Dr. Karapetoff was a life member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, The Franklin Institute, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Mathematical Society, Mathematical Association of America, American Physical Society, the U. S. Naval Institute and the U. S. Naval Reserve Officers' Association. For several years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Ithaca College. Dr. Karapetoff received honorary membership in Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, Sigma Nu and Phi Mu Alpha. He was awarded the coveted International Montefiore Prize in 1922 and the Elliot Cresson Gold Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1927. In 1934 from New York College of Music he received an honorary Doctor of Music and in 1937 from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

In 1942 and 1943 Professor Karapetoff successively lost the sight of both eyes. Although operations temporarily restored the detached retina he enjoyed little sight thereafter. To the end his characteristic cheerfulness, determination and ingenuity prevailed over aging physique; he was always the explorer and met his loss of sight with new learning in the techniques of Braille, the Talking Book Machine, etc. He was particularly devoted to Eta Kappa Nu and seldom missed the annual Eta Kappa Nu Award dinner in New York City. These occasions grew to mark a national "Kary" reunion almost as much as a recognition of outstanding young engineers. Even after blindness he continued to attend and address these meetings in his always refreshingly original and lucid exposition of technical interests.

Through these later years much of his happiness came through the devotion of his wife, R. M. Karapetoff Cobb, who survives him. He lived a rich, full life and contributed more than most to the University, especially to the teaching and engineering professions, and notable to the many other fields which seriously or as hobbies attracted his active interest.

R. F. Chamberlain, W. A. Hurwitz, B. M. Strong

Edward Loughbough Keyes

May 15, 1873 — March 16, 1949

Edward Loughbough Keyes, retired Professor of Urology, Cornell University Medical College, died March 16, 1949 in New York.

Dr. Keyes was born May 15, 1873, in Elizabeth, New Jersey, the son of Dr. Edward Lawrence and Sarah Loughbough Keyes. His father was a distinguished physician and author, and his grandfather was General Erasmus Darwin Keyes. Dr. Keyes graduated from Georgetown University in 1892 and received a Ph.D. in 1901 and M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia in 1905. He married Emma Willard Scudder of New York on November 7, 1898, and was the father of five children, Edward Lawrence, Emma Willard, Elizabeth Hewlett, Alexander Loughbough and John Hewlett Keyes who died at twelve years of age.

His first wife died February 27, 1943, and he married Bessie Potter Vonnoh (sculptor), widow of Robert Vonnoh, portrait artist, in June, 1948. He is survived by his second wife and his four remaining children.

Dr. Keyes had a brilliant career in Medicine, starting as a lecturer in Urology at the Georgetown Medical School from 1902-1906. He was appointed Adjunct Professor of Urology at the Georgetown Medical School from 1903-1908. From 1904-1910 he was lecturer on Surgery at Cornell University Medical School and was surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital from 1920-1932. He was appointed Professor of Urology at Bellevue Medical School from 1910-1911 and at Cornell University Medical School from 1911-1937. He was in charge of the Department of Urology, New York Hospital from the opening of the hospital until 1937. He was Urologist at Bellevue Hospital from 1910-1924 and Surgeon to General Memorial Hospital from 1914-1917, Consulting Urologist at Memorial Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, New York Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital.

Dr. Keyes served during the First World War as a major in the Medical Corps and was promoted to Lt. Colonel and then to Colonel. (He was the Director of Base Hospital #1, Bellevue General Hospital.) He was also Consultant in Urology for the A. E. F. and was decorated as an Officer of the Legion of Honor (France) in 1935.

He was honored by membership in many scientific societies. In 1903 he had the honor of being the youngest member elected to the Medical and Surgical Society since 1867. He was also a member of the Practitioners Society. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, a member of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, and was the President of that Society in 1912. He was

President of the Social Hygiene Association, the International Urological Society and was elected President of the American Urological Association in 1916. He belonged to the Clinical Urological Association. He was Vice President of the New York Academy of Medicine from 1921-1923. Dr. Keyes was the author of Keyes Text Book of Urology, which was his revision of the original text book by his father. This book has been used in many of our medical schools as a standard text book of Urology for years. He contributed numerous scientific articles to the medical literature and the above mentioned honors were showered upon him here and abroad.

He was a member of the Century Club. As a member of the Charaka Club he contributed many brilliant articles which were published in their books. He also had a small book of his poems, speeches and articles published.

He was a man of great character, vision and determination. As an example of Dr. Keyes' dexterity with languages and his graciousness, we know that he learned sufficient Spanish to address the urologists at Madrid on the occasion of the meeting of the International Association of Urologists in Spanish. He also spoke French fluently and enjoyed entertaining continental urologists.

The outstanding scientific achievements of Dr. Keyes will remain as a lasting memorial to his intellectual genius. His depth of emotion, the sparkle of his personality and quick wit will be remembered by all of us who had the good fortune to know the charm of this great man.

R. S. Hotchkiss

Benjamin Freeman Kingsbury

November 18, 1872 — July 8, 1946

Benjamin Freeman Kingsbury was born at St. Charles, Missouri on November 18, 1872, the son of Benjamin Barnes and Sarah Nichols Freeman Kingsbury. A few years thereafter his parents moved to Defiance, Ohio, where he prepared for college.

He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Buchtel College, now the Municipal University of Akron, in 1893. In the fall of the same year he came to Cornell for graduate work under the direction of Professors Burt Green Wilder and Simon Henry Gage

He received the degree of Master of Science in 1894. His thesis for the Master's degree, "The Histological Structure of the Enteron of *Necturus maculatus*," was awarded first prize in animal histology by the American Microscopical Society and was published in the proceedings of the Society for 1894. He was appointed University Graduate Scholar in Physiology and Vertebrate Zoology in 1894 and in June, 1895, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His doctoral dissertation, "The Brain of *Necturus maculatus*," has become one of the minor classics of neurology. In 1895-96 he held the Goldwin Smith Fellowship in Physiology and Vertebrae Zoology.

When in 1896 the Department of Histology was organized by the late Professor Gage in the newly established College of Veterinary Medicine, Dr. Kingsbury was appointed Instructor in Microscopical Methods, Histology and Embryology and three years later was promoted to an assistant professorship. In 1902 he was made Assistant Professor of Physiology in the Ithaca division of the Medical College. From 1902 to 1904 he studied at the University of Freiburg, i. B., where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904.

On the retirement of the late Professor Gage in 1908, Dr. Kingsbury was chosen to succeed him as Professor and Head of the Department of Histology and Embryology.

After his retirement in 1941 Professor Kingsbury was elected Guest Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School of the University of North Carolina. He died in Chapel Hill on July 8, 1946. He is survived by his wife, Janet Williamson Kingsbury, and four children by a former marriage.

Professor Kingsbury served as vice-president of the American Association of Anatomists in 1932-33 and was a member of a number of other scientific and honorary societies. He enjoyed international distinction for his researches in neurology, histology and embryology. He was the author of numerous contributions to scientific

journals, and the following books: *Vertebrate Histology* (with Professor S. H. Gage), 1900; *Laboratory Directions in Pharmacology*, 1905; *Laboratory Directions in Physiology*, 1906; *Laboratory Directions in Histology and Histological technique* 1910, (numerous editions); and *Histological Technique* (with Professor O. A. Johannsen), 1927. He was elected a member of the Institute Internationale d'Embryologie and in 1934 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science *honoris causa* by Bowdoin College.

Professor Kingsbury was retiring, even shy; only those closest to him could appreciate the real qualities of the man, but even those not so privileged could not fail to see that his was a nature rare in any walk of life.

His achievements as an investigator were outstanding, but it is as a teacher of superlative qualities that he will be remembered by his students, to whose interests he was ever unselfishly devoted. He taught naturally, simply, and lucidly, the effortlessness of his performance concealing the thoughtful preparation for it. Nor was his teaching confined to the classroom and laboratory; the whole conduct of his life was an inspiring example. His students revere his memory, and in them his profound and wholesome influence will live on.

H. B. Adelman, W. N. Barnard, B. P. Young

Walter Carl Klotz

July 27, 1875 — June 29, 1941

The sudden and unexpected death of Walter C. Klotz came as a shock to his professional colleagues and his many other friends. He passed away on June 29, 1941, at his home in New York at the age of sixty-five. His association with Cornell University Medical College began in 1926 as Director of the Clinic and Assistant Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. With the amalgamation of the Medical College and the New York Hospital in 1932 he was appointed Director of the Out-Patient Service of the latter institution and continued in that position as well as in his professorship until his demise.

Dr. Klotz received his early education in the Friends Seminary in New York City. After attendance at Colgate University he studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, receiving his medical degree in 1898. There followed post-graduate study abroad and seven years of private practice in New York during which period he also served as assistant surgeon in the Roosevelt Hospital. From 1909 to 1926 his work was almost entirely in the field of tuberculosis and was largely of an administrative character. After three years as medical director and superintendent of the Vermont Sanitarium at Pittsford he served, during 1912, as industrial surgeon for the Phelps-Dodge Company at Douglas, Arizona. The years 1913 to 1918 were spent as resident surgeon-in-charge at the Barlow Sanitarium, Los Angeles, California. During this period he also held an instructorship in medicine in the Los Angeles Division of the University of California School of Medicine. In recognition of his extensive experience in the management of tuberculosis he received the appointment of Associate Medical Director of the Committee for Prevention of Tuberculosis in France (Rockefeller Foundation) and served in that country from June 1918 to October 1919. On his return he became Medical Director of the Blue Ridge Sanitarium, Charlottesville, Virginia, (1919-21) and also Associate Professor of Medicine at the University of Virginia. There then followed five years (1921-26) as Medical Officer-in-Charge, Veterans Hospital at Johnson City, Tennessee. On the basis of his now widely recognized ability in hospital management he was appointed in 1926 to the directorship of the Cornell Clinic and also to the staff of the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine as Assistant Professor with the purpose of promoting instruction in the preventive opportunities in clinical medicine.

He had a gift for friendship; always a delightful companion, genial, interesting, and well informed. His attitude toward his associates of whatever status was kindly and considerate. He exhibited a strong sense of duty and responsibility in his activities as administrator. Soon after assuming direction of the old Cornell pay clinic, he

organized the work on a more practical basis than had been the case theretofore. He gave constant thought to the clinic problems and discussed them daily with the doctors, social workers, and department heads. None felt any hesitancy in making suggestions and criticisms as these were received with cordiality and often led to thoughtful discussions. On occupancy of the new buildings in 1932, Dr. Klotz was confronted with a difficult problem in reorganizing the out-patient department of the New York Hospital, which was now an amalgamation of the old free clinic of the hospital and the Cornell pay clinic. He worked incessantly to perfect the executive machinery necessary to bring the greatly expanded space and facilities with its associated professional staff of several hundred physicians and nurses, many of whom did not know each other or what was expected of them, into a smoothly running organization. The occasional development of conflicting interests and demands on the part of the several clinical services was inevitable but he always tried to deal with these problems in a fair way and above all to act for the best interests of the whole organization both from the economic and efficiency standpoints. It may be truly said that under his direction the high standards of clinical care which have long characterized this out-patient service of the New York Hospital to the public, and which are widely recognized, have not only been maintained but have been greatly expanded in scope and usefulness: a notable achievement and a lasting memorial.

Dr. Klotz during the course of his career made a number of contributions to medical literature. Some of these articles were concerned with the diagnosis and management of tuberculosis cases; others with clinic organization. He was a member of the New York County and State Medical Societies and a fellow of the American Medical Association. He was also a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the American Public Health Association. Other memberships were in the American Clinical and Climatological Society, the National Tuberculosis Association, the Harvey Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

He is survived by his wife, the former Gertrude O. Whitehouse, by a brother and a sister, and by two sons and a daughter.

Carl Edwin Ladd

February 25, 1888 — July 23, 1943

Carl Edwin Ladd was born on the family farm at McLean, New York, February 25, 1888. He was a student at the Cortland Normal School from 1903 to his graduation in 1907 and distinguished himself there as a speaker and as a student. After teaching at South Otselic, he came to Cornell in 1909 and in 1912 was graduated from the college of which he eventually became the Dean. His professional record speaks for itself: Director of the Agricultural Schools at Delhi and Alfred, specialist in Agricultural Education in the New York State Education Department, instructor and extension professor in Agricultural Economics at Cornell, Director of Extension, Director of Experiment Stations, and Dean of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell, Deputy Commissioner of Conservation for the State of New York, member of the State War Council, member of the State Emergency Food Commission, Director of the Farm Credit Administration, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Few persons have so genuinely and so creditably represented the wholesome rural life as did he. In spite of exceptional opportunities to serve agriculture nationally and internationally he preferred to keep himself identified with the soil and with the New York countryside, where he learned as a boy the rewards and the hardships of life on a farm. In the height of his professional career, his conversation again and again turned wistfully to planning what he would do when he retired to his farm at McLean, New York. His interest in the history of agriculture in New York might then have been developed to the full.

Dean Ladd gave himself so unselfishly to the work for which he was called that his plans to devote himself to his farm never materialized, though he did live on it at the time of his death. His professional contacts reached an ever-widening circle and the successful development of activities with which he identified himself from his youth to his death continually brought new and more difficult responsibilities. With the stress of a world at war, there was an ever-increasing demand on him for counsel which taxed his strength, and yet his only apparent criterion for accepting or rejecting new responsibilities was, "If this project will bring our boys safely home one day sooner, I must give it my support." Although Dean Ladd believed that many of the problems of the day would solve themselves anyway, if given a chance, he worked fearlessly and indefatigably when he recognized that a real need for administrative decision existed.

Because of mature judgment, unusual personality, and ability to work well with others, administrative responsibilities came to him in increasing measure with the years. As a result, although he was trained as an agricultural economist,

he spent most of his life in administrative work. He had a broad and keen interest in the teaching, extension, and research fields of agriculture. He made notable contributions in stimulating the preparation and publication of textbooks in agriculture and home economics. He had a profound conviction that through the activities of the Land-Grant Colleges many of our more trying civil problems might be solved, and he gave unstintingly of his time and ability to the advancement of that group. He was regarded as a leader in agriculture not only in the State of New York but in the entire nation as well.

Despite the many professional honors that came to him, he was still Carl to his hosts of friends. He took pride in the fact that janitor, farmer, student, or professor need feel no hesitation in sharing his troubles with the Dean. One of the oldest members of the staff remarked the day after the Dean's death that Carl Ladd was the first person on the campus to call him by his given name. To talk with Dr. Ladd was always a pleasure and a privilege, regardless of whether the conversation touched national or international problems, the little acts of daily life, or the joys of friendship. Each conversation was one to be remembered.

Dean Ladd's interests were perennially youthful. He maintained a constant interest in the students of the College, frequently inviting groups of them to his office or his home to get their point of view; and he took time from his heavy administrative duties to teach a course in Current Problems of Agriculture.

While his colleagues will always remember his quick wit in conversation, his poise and his warm friendliness at all times, the loss of his influence will reach many who never knew him personally.

Nothing can adequately voice the personal and professional loss caused by his death, July 23, 1943.

William Sargent Ladd

August 16, 1887 — September 17, 1949

William Sargent Ladd, former Dean of Cornell University Medical College, died on September 17th, 1949. In the field of medicine his activities extended from the detailed care of private patients to the administration of a Medical School. However, he was also notable as a man whose interests ranged from the mountains of Alaska to the American University of Beirut, Syria.

Born in Portland, Oregon, on August 16, 1887, he spent most of his life in the East. In 1910 he graduated from Amherst College and in 1915 received the degree of M.D. from the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. After an internship in the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, Ladd returned to the Department of Medicine at Columbia and the Presbyterian Hospital but left in 1917-18 to serve in the Medical Corps of the Army in World War I. Returning to civilian life, he engaged in research and teaching at Johns Hopkins Hospital for two years and then once more returned to Columbia in New York. While still at Columbia he came to Cornell as a volunteer to work with the Sage Calorimeter in Bellevue Hospital. It was not until 1931 that he became a member of the Department of Medicine of Cornell and Assistant Attending Physician on the staffs of Bellevue and New York Hospital. In 1931 when the Cornell Medical College was about to move into its new buildings on 68th Street, the Dean, Dr. Walter L. Niles, asked Dr. Ladd to become Associate Dean. It was a wise selection because Ladd took great interest in medical students and their problems and combined a straightforward sympathetic approach with real executive ability. His background of association with four leading medical schools and five large hospitals had given him a wide experience in medical education. In 1935, Dr. Ladd was asked to serve as Dean and as Professor of Medicine and Attending Physician at The New York Hospital. As Dean he helped to clarify the relationship of the Medical School and its closely affiliated institution, The New York Hospital, and there was a steady advance in both administration and education. As a member of the Board of Managers of Memorial Hospital he exerted much influence in the establishment of this hospital in its new location. Unfortunately, a heart attack in 1942 brought on a period of invalidism and made it necessary for him to retire from the Deanship. After a few months, he returned to the practice of medicine and, though not able to attempt heavy administrative duties, continued his active interest in Cornell.

As an investigator, Dr. Ladd concentrated in the field of metabolism. His studies on diabetic acidosis published with W. W. Palmer 1920-21 and with H. B. Richardson in 1924 are still of great importance. He was also active in the study of pernicious anemia and of the food in hospitals.

A well known explorer and the first to climb several peaks in the Canadian Rockies, Dr. Ladd in 1931 led the expedition that made the first ascent of Mount Fairweather. He himself did not quite reach the summit as with characteristic generosity he turned back so that two others of the party using his food could reach the top.

In 1915 Dr. Ladd married Mary Richardson Babbott who survives him. With her he shared all his interests and activities. There are four children, Frances Wood, William Sargent, Anthony Thorton and John.

Those who knew Ladd well, remember best his militant honesty, generosity and warm heart. His spirit was the spirit of the mountain tops.

D. J. Edwards

George Nieman Lauman

February 15, 1874 — November 1, 1944

George Nieman Lauman, Professor of Rural Economy, Emeritus, departed this life November 1, 1944, from his home in Ithaca, New York, at the age of seventy years. He had retired from active duties in 1942, after having served on the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences for thirty years and on the faculties of the College of Agriculture and of Cornell University for forty-three years. While memory of him is still green, it is only fitting that his colleagues should pause to consider him and his work.

G. N. Lauman was born in Pittsburgh (Allegheny), Pennsylvania, on February 15, 1874. Following graduation from high school, he worked for two years in an architect's office and then came to Ithaca where he prepared at the Cascadilla School for entrance to Cornell. In the University he elected to take an agricultural course because of the opportunity that it offered for obtaining an education in the sciences; he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of B.S.A.

Having shown a predilection for horticulture, he became an assistant in that work, and in 1899 an instructor. In 1902, his duties were broadened to include agriculture as well as horticulture. These interests bore literary fruit in the form of collaborations with and other assistance given to Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey in the preparation of the *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, and the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*.

The young teacher, however, became increasingly interested in the economic and social problems of agriculture then only beginning to be studied. In the school year 1899-1900, he gave the first course in the history of agriculture offered in this country. Two years later, he taught the economics of agriculture. In 1903 came official recognition of the new field and this pioneer worker was made an instructor in rural economy. That year farm accounting was added to his offering of courses. In 1904-1905, he broke new ground again by teaching one of the early courses in rural sociology.

Promotion to Assistant Professor of Rural Economy came in 1905, and to Professor in 1909. He served as head of the Department of Rural Economy from its inception until that unit was combined with the Department of Farm Management. He became a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1913, he was an official delegate from New York on The American Commission on Agricultural Cooperation and Rural Credit in Europe. Service on this commission required travel abroad, and visits to many institutions, duties that doubtless appealed to Professor Lauman, for he had already been in Europe, and was to go again after the conclusion of

the work. From 1903 to 1910, while advancing in the field of his permanent interest, Professor Lauman served as Secretary to the Faculty of the College of Agriculture.

Although Professor Lauman gave attention to the subdivisions of Rural Economy in which he taught classes, his chief interest was the history of agriculture. On that subject he gathered extensive materials for study, from European as well as from American sources, and became a recognized authority.

In Professor Lauman's thinking, a catholicity of outlook was deepened by the long perspective of the past. Accuracy was ever his watchword as he worked out the intricate patterns of rural economic problems past and present. And to be accurate, in his opinion, meant not only that the surrounding circumstances of an event or issue must be studied, but also their past must be known and evaluated. This is not the easy pathway to scholarship, but Professor Lauman travelled it with singular steadiness of purpose. He read extensively from a wide range of sources. He attended many university lectures including the lectures in a considerable number of courses. His emphasis was always on what he regarded as matters of importance to the scholar. Things that he regarded as of temporary significance attracted him not at all, whatever reward in popular or even professional recognition might attach to their pursuit, and interested him only as material for observation, recent additions to the great store of history, to be classified and ticketed for comparison with others from years long past. He was not to be turned from the course that he had laid out.

We cannot take leave of this sturdy individualist, who lived his own life and no other, without recalling him as he walked among us. In Professor Lauman, gentleness and humor were blended with understanding. He was in personal relations the soul of courtesy, consideration, and honor. Regret that he has gone is sweetened by the memory of him.

Leonard Alexander Lawrence

November 4, 1881 — August 10, 1947

The death of Leonard Alexander Lawrence on August 10, 1947 brought to a close a career of forty years of successful teaching at Cornell. Born at Calais, Maine, on November 4, 1881, he was for the first twenty-three years of his life a resident of that state. He was graduated from the University of Maine in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Science obtained in the course in Civil Engineering. During his college career he engaged in long distance running and established an intercollegiate record in the two-mile race which stood unbeaten for seven years. His participation in collegiate athletics while a student led to a life time interest in college sports.

After spending three years practicing his profession by doing mine surveying in western Pennsylvania, he came to Cornell in the Fall of 1907 as an instructor in the College of Civil Engineering. In 1916 he was promoted to assistant professor and in 1944 to the grade of associate professor.

His main interest was in surveying and his teaching was largely devoted to that branch of civil engineering. Outdoor life always appealed to him. Teaching at the Cornell Summer Survey Camp, as he did for many years, was a source of great pleasure to him.

During the First World War, he taught for a time in the Aviation School at Cornell. In 1941 he spent the summer vacation months at Huntsville, Alabama, where he had charge of field surveying parties for the engineering firm of Whitman, Requardt and Smith, who were the engineers for a large chemical warfare plant. He was also for a time a field engineer for the Cornell Athletic Association during the construction of Schoellkopf Field.

In spite of the fact that his health had not been the best for a year or two, he was anxious to teach at the summer survey in 1947. He had completed his work at the first session of the Survey with his usual efficiency, and returned to his home for the two day recess between sessions. During the night before the opening of the second session he suffered a fatal heart attack and died in his sleep.

He was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma and Acacia fraternities and of the Masonic Lodge. He was also a member of a number of honorary societies, among which were the Spiked Shoe, Quill and Dagger, and Pyramid.

As a teacher Professor Lawrence will long be remembered for his kindly interest in students and their personal problems. His colleagues will long remember him as one who was never too busy to help anyone in need. Both students and faculty have lost a kindly, unselfish and self-effacing friend.

Paul Martyn Lincoln

January 1, 1870 — December 20, 1944

Paul Martyn Lincoln, Professor Emeritus and former Director of the School of Electrical Engineering, died on December 20, 1944. He was born in Norwood, Michigan on January 1, 1870, and was educated at Western Reserve and at Ohio State Universities, from the latter of which he received the degree of M. E. in E. E. in 1892. Immediately after graduation he joined the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh, Pa., and entered upon his chosen life work of Electrical Engineering.

In 1895 Professor Lincoln was selected for the position of Electrical Superintendent in Charge of Water Power Development with the Niagara Falls Power Company at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Hydroelectric development was then in its infancy, and the amount of power generated, transmitted and distributed by this first plant was so far in excess of anything accomplished up to that date as to be unique; there were many problems and the success of the venture was due in no small degree to the initiative and judgment of Professor Lincoln. The first transmission line was constructed under his supervision and was used to transmit power from Niagara Falls to Buffalo. Also while with this company he developed the synchroscope, an instrument universally used since that time by all power companies.

In 1902 Professor Lincoln returned to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and for some years was in charge of the Power Division of the Engineering Department. In 1910 he was appointed General Engineer for the company and he held that position until 1919. From 1911 to 1915 he was also a staff member in the Electrical Engineering Department of the University of Pittsburgh. In 1919 he resigned his position with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and joined the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland as a Consulting Engineer. In 1922 he was called to Cornell University as Director of Electrical Engineering and served in that capacity until 1938 when he was appointed Professor Emeritus.

Professor Lincoln organized the Lincoln Meter Company, Ltd., of Toronto, Canada and the Lincoln Meter Company, Inc., of Springfield, Ill., to develop commercially his demand meter patents. This work was highly successful, particularly in Canada where his type of demand meter became the standard. In 1938 he organized the Therm Electric Meter Company in Ithaca, N. Y., to develop commercially a new form of thermal demand meter.

Professor Lincoln was a member of several scientific and engineering societies and of the Board of Management of the Worlds Congress of Engineers (1923-25). In 1902 he received the John Scott Medal Award from the City of

Philadelphia, upon the recommendation of the Franklin Institute, for his invention of the Synchroscope. In 1933 he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Engineering from Ohio State University.

Professor Lincoln was always very active in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He served successively as Manager, as Vice President and as President in 1914-15. He was active on many of the Institute committees, particularly those pertaining to power stations, protective devices, transmission and distribution of electricity. He was also a member of the Edison and Lamme Medal Committees and the Board of Award of the John Fritz Medal.

By his high standards of professional and personal ethics, Professor Lincoln won the respect of students and faculty alike, yet he was close to the hearts of all who knew him in warm human understanding, friendship, and loyalty. He will long be remembered for his indomitable courage, his steadfastness in pursuit of truth and his sincerity of purpose throughout all the pursuits of his life.

Paul Lincoln gave unstintingly of his energy whether at work or play. He was ever concerned with the welfare of humanity, and brought himself to the task of discipline only when no alternative might be found. He was most sensitive to the suffering of people in war and in peace, and was all in all a man in the highest and broadest sense of the word. Cornell and the engineering profession will long remember the influence of his full devotion to their welfare and progress.

Henry Hamilton Moore Lyle

November 13, 1875 — March 11, 1947

Dr. Henry Hamilton Moore Lyle, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Cornell University Medical College, died on March 11, 1947. He had been connected with the Medical School since 1919 and from time to time had taught our students at St. Luke's Hospital. This was one of the few institutions used to supplement the clinical facilities of the New York Hospital and it was selected largely on account of Dr. Lyle's ability as a surgeon and as a teacher.

Dr. Lyle, son of the Rev. Samuel Lyle, was born in northern Ireland on November 13, 1875. He was brought to Canada as a boy and he attended Cornell where he took a prominent part in athletics. He graduated from Cornell in 1896 and from the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1900. His first wife, Clara Schlemmer of New York, died in 1916, and in 1919 he married Jessie Benson Pickens of New York City who survives him.

From 1913 to 1919 Dr. Lyle was Assistant Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from 1919 to 1931 Assistant Professor of Surgery at Cornell University Medical College and after 1931 Professor of Clinical Surgery. He was Attending Surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital and consultant to many other hospitals in or near the City.

Early in World War I he joined the American Ambulance Hospital B in France. In 1917 as Major in the U. S. Army he organized and took abroad Evacuation Hospital No. 2. Advanced rapidly in rank and responsibilities on the battle front, he was made chief consultant surgeon to the First Army. Among his decorations were the Distinguished Service Medal (U. S.), the British War Medal and British Victory Medal. After the war he and Mrs. Lyle maintained an active interest in work for veterans and a great enthusiasm for military medicine. Dr. Lyle was widely known for his work in supervising the transport of 125,000 sick and wounded during the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Eugene F. Du Bois

William Lindsay Malcolm

February 2, 1884 — January 18, 1948

The University Community was deeply shocked and saddened by the sudden death of William Lindsay Malcolm, Professor of Civil Engineering and Director of the School of Civil Engineering on January 18, 1948. Thus was brought to a close a career of over forty years of professional practice, teaching, and administrative work. He was born at Mitchell, Ontario, Canada, on February 2, 1884, the son of George and Margaret Malcolm. His father was for a time Vice-principal of the Stratford Collegiate Institute, from which the son graduated and where he won a scholarship for Queens University, Kingston, Ontario. He was graduated from that University in 1905 with the degree of M.A. and after two years of technical training received the degree of B.S. in 1907. He was city engineer of Stratford in 1907 and associate city engineer of Guelph in 1909, 1910, and 1911. His teaching began at his Alma Mater, Queens University, where he was Assistant Professor of Surveying from 1907 to 1909, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering from 1909 to 1914, and Professor of Municipal Engineering from 1914 to 1938. During the years that he was at Queens he also engaged in engineering practice and contracting and building. He designed and built the University Stadium, hockey rink, and sanitary engineering building at Queens. He also engaged in contracting elsewhere, including the building of a highway from Stratford to Shakespeare.

During the first World War he served overseas from 1914 to 1919 with the Canadian Engineers, holding in succession the ranks of Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel. After the war he was for some twenty years a Lieutenant Colonel in the Canadian Engineers Reserve. While serving overseas he was twice mentioned in dispatches for “gallant and distinguished services in the Field.”

For several years he managed by using vacations and taking leave from his teaching, to do graduate work at Cornell University with his major field of study in Sanitary Engineering. He received the degree of M.C.E. in 1934 from the University and the degree of Ph.D. in 1937.

Thus when in 1938 he came to Cornell as Professor of Civil Engineering and Director of the School of Civil Engineering he was no stranger. His occupancy of the directorship for nearly ten years covered a period presenting many problems. The war years with the interruption of student careers and calling of faculty members into service, the various student training programs, and the influx of ex-service men as students after the war all presented many a difficulty involving changing of teaching programs and curriculums. Dr. Malcolm met the various problems as

they arose and worked diligently and effectually in solving them. He impressed the students and faculty by his tireless energy and devotion to duty. He found time not only for administrative work but also for teaching.

Dr. Malcolm's administration of the School of Civil Engineering saw a number of improvements in the laboratory and classroom facilities. The five-year course was inaugurated during his administration and he had much to do with the planning and arranging the five-year curriculum in Civil Engineering.

Throughout his life Professor Malcolm was interested in sports. While a student at Queens he was a member of the football team. Later he coached teams for intercollegiate football. He was also much interested in badminton, being well known in Kingston and in Ontario for his active participation and interest in the sport. He was also interested in tennis and was for some years an officer of the Kingston Tennis Club. After coming to Ithaca Dr. Malcolm played golf. In the early summer of 1945 after an afternoon on the golf links and while attending a banquet of the Chi Epsilon Honorary Society, he suffered a heart attack which necessitated his remaining in bed for several weeks. After recovering from this, although his health was still not the best, he was soon taking on a full burden of work, which he resolutely carried until a second attack of heart trouble resulted in a final illness of but a few days.

He was a friendly man, who impressed those with whom he came in contact with his sincerity. Both students and faculty found in him one to listen sympathetically when they came to him for counsel and advice. No one who knew Lindsay Malcolm either professionally or personally failed to be impressed by his cordiality, his admirable character, the modest and pervasive quality of his friendship; and there is no one who knew him but deeply feels the loss he has sustained in the passing of so good a man.

H. M. Giff, B. J. Monroe, P. H. Underwood

Clarence Augustine Martin

September 29, 1862 — January 5, 1944

Clarence Augustine Martin, Professor of Architecture, Emeritus, died at Sarasota, Florida, January 5, 1944, being 81 years old.

For thirty-six years he served Cornell University and the College of Architecture, unremittingly and with distinction. As Assistant Professor, Professor and Dean he gave his best and his all. To every associate from janitor to the President of the University he was a faithful and helpful friend, sparing neither his time, his strength nor his material resources.

To many generations of students he was familiarly known as "Pa." As is so often the case this nickname reflected something real and deep-seated. To hundreds he was in fact a father-away-from-home. The standards, academic and ethical, which he set for them were high and sound. His completed record is one of kindness, loyalty, and rugged integrity.

Born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1862, he prepared there for entrance to Cornell University where he was a special student from 1886-1888. This short but rigorous training was then followed by apprenticeship in some of the leading Architects' offices. His early experience included an apprenticeship to the difficult and exacting trade of the wagon builder. This early mastery of tools gave him the foundation on which he built a rare understanding and appreciation of the fine craftsmanship which must underlie accomplishment in Architecture. For years this was the key to his contribution to the College as well as to the development of individual students. He would pass his hand over a finely finished piece of wood and convey more understanding by a gesture than often goes with many words.

During his service, it is now clear, the College was largely formed around his standards and his ideals. Also during those years the College rose to a position of recognition and distinction.

In 1899 he published a volume on "Details of Building Construction" that reflected clearly his high standards of workmanship and sound procedure. For years it was not merely a college textbook but the standard reference book, familiar to draftsmen in hundreds of offices throughout the country. It remains today a sound and useful manual on the subjects covered.

His work was also known and appreciated in the profession at large. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and one of the founders of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. He was for a long time

secretary of that Association and an author of its "Standard Minima." In 1918, he was honored by having Colgate University confer on him the degree of Doctor of Science.

He gave of his time, his energy and his resources to all sorts of individuals and institutions. To his church, his fraternity and to the civic life of his community he consistently contributed whatever, at the moment, was most needed.

Throughout his career as a teacher he carried a small amount of professional practice without ever allowing it to take precedence over or to interfere with the needs of the school or the students in his charge.

During World War I, at the age of 57, he not merely held together, almost single handed, the remnants of his College but he played a useful part in a difficult and unprecedented project of building reinforced concrete barges for war use.

When, in the course of time, his retirement from teaching became mandatory, he accomplished that difficult transition gracefully and effectively. Re-establishing himself in Florida, he resumed professional practice to a moderate extent and at the same time continued his contributions to civic and community life in his new environment.

In 1942, at the age of 80, and in the emergency of a new war, he again put on the harness and assumed full time responsibilities in cantonment construction.

Full of years, and of accomplishment to the full, he has passed on. But his kindly view of life and his high professional ideals will live on in the life and work of hundreds of those whose good fortune it was to spend a few of their formative years under his beneficent influence.

John Francis McGrath

October 23, 1885 — October 15, 1949

John Francis McGrath was born in Holyoke, Massachusetts on October 23, 1885, the son of John Henry McGrath and Catherine T. McGrath. He attended the Lawrence Grammar School and Holyoke High School, graduating in 1904. Dr. McGrath entered Cornell University Medical College in 1904 and was graduated in 1908. He served his internship on the Fourth Surgical Division of Bellevue Hospital from 1908 to 1910. In 1911 he was appointed Surgeon at Cornell University Medical College Dispensory and Instructor in the Medical College. In 1918 he was appointed Instructor in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He was made Chief of Gynecology in Cornell University Medical College Diagnostic Clinic when it opened on November 1, 1921 and held those positions until the Clinic was closed prior to the opening of the present New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical College buildings in 1932. Dr. McGrath was then appointed Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology in Cornell Medical College and Associate Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist to the New York Hospital. These positions he held at his death. Thus for more than forty-five years, Dr. McGrath was intimately associated with the Cornell University Medical College (1904-1949).

While maintaining always an association with his beloved Alma Mater, Dr. McGrath concurrently held positions in other institutions. From 1911 to 1917 he was Assistant Gynecologist in Bellevue Hospital's Clinic and Assistant Gynecologist in New York Polyclinic and St. Vincent's Hospital Clinic. From 1917 to 1920 he was Adjunct Assistant Gynecologist at Bellevue Hospital and Chief of the Gynecology Clinic holding during these years the same position in St. Vincent's Hospital. From 1920 to 1922 he was Assistant Visiting Gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital as well as at St. Vincent's Hospital where he was chief of Gynecology Clinic. From 1924 to 1938 Dr. McGrath was Attending Gynecologist at St. Vincent's Hospital. In 1939 he became Director of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at St. Vincent's Hospital and thereafter devoted his greatest efforts to the duties of that position. How faithfully and well he discharged those duties is attested by the admiration, respect and love of all those who knew him there. In 1929 Dr. McGrath was appointed Consulting Gynecologist to the New York Infirmity for Women and Children and served until 1938.

Dr. McGrath was a member of New York County and New York State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association. He was also a member of the New York Medico-Surgical Society and of the Alumni Association of Bellevue, Lying-in and St. Vincent's Hospitals. He was a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and a Fellow

of the American College of Surgeons. He was a Diplomat of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He was a member of the Harvey Society, of Medical Strollers, New York Physicians Golf Club, the Medical Celtic Society and the Vera Cruz Council of the Knights of Columbus.

Dr. McGrath was married on October 28, 1914 to Lillian L. Nicholson. There were five children: Mrs. James F. Ryan, Dr. John Francis McGrath, Jr., Albert, Edward and Robert McGrath. Mrs. McGrath died on February 27, 1938. In 1943 Dr. McGrath married Mrs. Inez Thorpe Ford who survives him.

Dr. McGrath was a skillful conservative surgeon, an inspiring teacher, a kind and helpful friend to students and patients alike. He was endowed with a great sense of humor which seemed never to desert him.

Dr. McGrath did much to improve methods in treatment of gynecological patients. He was perhaps the first gynecologist in New York City to advocate and employ the electric cautery in the treatment of inflammatory disease of the uterine cervix. He established use of the cautery as the preferred and standard treatment of chronic cervicitis at Cornell Clinic in 1921. Subsequently it was adopted generally throughout the city and the United States. He originated a method of correcting cystocele from within the abdomen in cases of retroversion requiring suspension of the uterus. Illustrations and the technique for this operation were recorded in 1929. Other publications of Dr. McGrath were on varied subjects such as resuscitation of the newborn, changes in the ovaries associated with masculinization, malpositions of the uterus and the management of diseases of the uterine cervix.

When Dr. John Francis McGrath died on Saturday, October 15, 1949, Cornell University Medical College lost a distinguished Alumnus, The New York Hospital and the Lying-in Hospital an experienced and skillful surgeon, his associates a friend who will be long remembered.

R. G. Douglas

Ernest George Merritt

April 28, 1865 — June 5, 1948

Ernest George Merritt died in the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital in Ithaca on June 5, 1948, after a brief illness. He was born in Indianapolis on April 28, 1865. After one year of study at Purdue University, he entered the Engineering College at Cornell where he graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1886. Following a year of graduate study as a Fellow in Physics at Cornell, he became Instructor in Physics in 1889 and was appointed an Assistant Professor in 1892, after which he spent a year of study in Berlin. He was promoted to a full Professorship in 1903. In 1919, he succeeded Edward L. Nichols as Head of the Department of Physics at Cornell. He relinquished his administrative duties to devote himself to writing and research becoming Professor of Physics Emeritus in 1935.

When the Cornell Graduate School was organized in 1909 Professor Merritt became its first Dean. He resigned this position in 1914 in order to have more time to devote to research. He was faculty representative on the Board of Trustees for three years, 1931-1933. During World War I, he directed experimental and development work for Submarine Detection at the U.S. Naval Experimental Station at New London, Connecticut.

Outside the class room and the research laboratory, Professor Merritt gave freely of his time to professional activities. A charter member and one of the active organizers of the American Physical Society, he became its first Secretary in 1899 and continued in that position until 1912 when he was elected President of the Society, an office that he held for two years. He was one of the founders and editors of the "Physical Review," which was started at Cornell University in 1893 and which was the first scientific journal in this country to be devoted exclusively to Physics. He participated actively in these editorial duties until the sponsorship of the journal was assumed by the American Physical Society in 1913. He was elected Secretary of Section B of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1895 and later served as Chairman of that Section.

Professor Merritt was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Physical Society, the Institute of Radio Engineers, the Optical Society of America, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

Throughout his scientific career, Professor Merritt was active in research. Although contributing to a wide range of subjects, his chief interest was displayed in the fields of luminescence and of electric waves. In collaboration with Professor Nichols and others, he did pioneer work in investigating the luminescent properties of many materials

and in establishing quantitative relationships for the changes in these properties under varied conditions. These studies not only won international recognition, but today serve as a fundamental basis for numerous and significant applications. Electric oscillations claimed his attention as early as 1897. In more recent years, he became interested in problems dealing with the fading and polarization of radio waves and the effect of sunset or of a solar eclipse upon the direction of such waves and in other problems related to the Heaviside layer. However complicated the experiment or problem under consideration might be, he sought always to analyze the results and interpret them in the simplest possible terms.

As a teacher and personal counsellor, Professor Merritt made a profound and lasting impression upon his students and colleagues. During his years of activity at Cornell, more than 400 physicists now living received advanced degrees in physics or were members of the departmental staff. His skill as a teacher was perhaps best displayed as he led a class through a mathematical deduction, causing each alert listener to feel like a discoverer, even though the leader knew well enough where the "exploration" would end. When demonstrating the then-new phenomena of electric waves to graduate students, he was the envy and the inspiration of his pupils because of his skill in throwing together crude pieces of apparatus that would work perfectly to demonstrate the point in mind. The puzzled or discouraged student who sought him out for help came away cheered and steadied, filled with calm confidence, determined to try again.

Professor Merritt, always interested in humanity, sympathized warmly with the peoples of Europe in their vicissitudes after the two world wars. His ancestral Quaker sympathies led him to engage in practical efforts to alleviate the distress of the citizens of any European country in need of help. He made no distinction between those who fought for us and those who fought against us. In company with Mrs. Merritt, he made collections of used clothing over a period of two and one-half years for the relief of people in Europe. In addition, the Merritts sent various necessities to two schools in Alsace and food to individuals that Professor Merritt knew personally were in dire need. Nor did he forget his home community, in whose welfare problems he maintained an active interest. The Cornell campus was for Professor Merritt not only a professional workshop but also home. For forty-five of the more than sixty years, which he spent at the University, he and his family lived on the campus. His figure became familiar to many generations of students and to Faculty associates as they saw him day by day go quietly but busily about his professional duties and his personal activities. The home as well as the laboratory was a source of the helpful influence and the inspiration which so richly benefited many a colleague and former student and which will continue as an asset of the University that he served so long and so graciously.

Leo Augustine Muckle

November 9, 1892 — March 28, 1942

Death came suddenly to Leo Augustine Muckle, Professor in the Extension Service and Assistant County Agent Leader, at his lake-side cottage, which he was opening for the summer season on the afternoon of March 28, 1942. He died as he would have wished, active in a setting of nature which he loved so well.

Professor Muckle was born on November 9, 1892, at Potter, Yates County, New York, son of Thomas and Margaret Delaney Muckle. His grade studies were begun in district schools in that township. In 1903, he moved with his family to Stanley, Ontario County, where his elementary school studies were completed. He prepared for college at the Old Cathedral High School, Rochester, New York, graduating from that institution in 1912. After two years at Notre Dame University, he transferred to the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1916.

His first position out of college was in Argentina, South America, with an English land company. When the United States entered the First World War, Professor Muckle returned to the United States and entered county extension work. He served successively as county agricultural agent in Rockland, Schuyler, and Niagara counties.

In July 1933, Professor Muckle came to Cornell University as Assistant County Agent Leader. He served efficiently in that capacity until his death.

It is difficult to measure the contribution Professor Muckle has made to the agriculture of New York State. His sound judgment, accurate knowledge, and keen understanding of people made his work invaluable. Because of his sympathetic understanding and keen knowledge of human nature, he was an outstanding supervisor.

New York farmers' problems were Professor Muckle's problems. He felt keenly the impact of war on agriculture and the responsibilities of the Extension Service to help farm people in the hour of trial.

Farm people will miss his religious philosophy, his sparkling humor, and his deep friendship. Those at the University who were associated with him have lost a noble friend; agriculture has lost a loyal and devoted worker.

Clyde Hadley Myers

February 6, 1883 — August 5, 1944

Clyde Hadley Myers retired from active service as Professor of Plant Breeding at Cornell University on March 7, 1944, and at the next subsequent meeting of the Cornell Board of Trustees was made Professor Emeritus. He was born on February 6, 1883 at Randolph, Illinois, and in 1907 was graduated from the Illinois Wesleyan University with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He served as Assistant in Plant Breeding at the University of Illinois from 1907 to 1910, and at the end of that period he was awarded the degree of Master of Science. He then entered the Graduate School of Cornell University, where he continued his studies in genetics and plant breeding. In 1912 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him. In that year he was appointed Assistant Professor of Plant Breeding and in 1913 became Professor, which position and title he held until his retirement. His wife, Fleda Straight Myers, whom he married in 1910, and a son and a daughter survive him.

Dr. Myers' interests in research were concerned largely with bud-variation problems and the effects of environment on the known hereditary characters of plants. He chose potatoes as material for experimentation and showed that hereditary changes in vine and tuber characters were in some cases due to apparent alterations in the germ plasm. His experiments with potatoes had a very practical bearing on the kind and efficacy of methods used in bud-selection. In his teaching he laid much emphasis on this avenue of approach to the isolation of superior types of plants.

In his earlier investigations he was greatly interested in corn improvement and made extensive use of ear-to-row breeding procedure. Dr. H. J. Webber had initiated work in this field, but Dr. Myers carried it to the point where three new and valuable varieties were established. One of these is still the best open-pollinated strain of corn for grain production now existent in New York State. From 1912 to 1916 he gave much of his time to extension work, laying emphasis particularly on hill selection of potatoes and mass selection of corn. From 1916 until his retirement he devoted most of his effort to the breeding of timothy and cabbage. He produced two valuable strains of the former and several highly uniform new varieties of cabbage. From time to time he published bulletins covering results of his breeding work. His research in the genetics of cabbage and related Brassica species was such that he attracted a considerable number of graduate students whose interests were mainly concerned with improvement of vegetable crops.

Dr. Myers also helped organize the Crop-Improvement Program for China, which was a cooperative project between the University of Nanking, the former International Education Board, and Cornell University. In developing this program Dr. Myers spent the greater part of the years 1926 and 1931 in China, where he supervised a large program of plant breeding and conducted classes for training Chinese in methods of plant breeding and genetics.

He was a member of numerous professional and honorary societies, among which were the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Genetic Society, American Society of Agronomy, Sigma Xi, and Gamma Alpha.

In 1939 Dr. Myers suffered a breakdown in health, a circumstance which eventually necessitated his retirement. Though it was the fervent wish and continuing hope of his colleagues in the Department of Plant Breeding, and of his numerous friends throughout the community, that Dr. Myers regain health and strength, this was not to be. He passed away quietly in the early morning hours of August 5, 1944.

Loyalty to his department and the things for which it stands was one of his outstanding characteristics. Ever a hard worker, he was never too busy to assist student or colleague in meeting situations or to aid others in the solution of problems. Sympathetic understanding characterized his professional and social contacts, and to this was added a fine geniality and a keen but always kindly wit. His superb tenor voice was for many a year a source of delight to students and townspeople. To his colleagues, accustomed to the charm of his unique personality, and to his wide circle of friends and associates, his sudden passing has brought a deep and painful sense of loss.

Ellen Foot Neuman

February 23, 1913 — May 11, 1945

The death of Dr. Ellen Foot on May 11, 1945 brought to a close a career of great promise and a happy and productive life. She was born in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, February 23, 1913, the daughter of Nathan Chandler Foot and Emma May Foot and from both sides inherited the tradition of academic medicine in which she herself entered and was coming to play an important part. Receiving her elementary and secondary education in private schools in Milton, Mass. and in Cincinnati, she attended Smith College, graduating in 1934, A. B.-*magna cum laude*. She entered Cornell Medical College the same year and made an outstanding record, graduating second in her class with election to Alpha Omega Alpha and receiving a John Metcalf Polk prize for general efficiency and a Gustav Seligmann prize for efficiency in Obstetrics. After an internship in Medicine in the New York Hospital she went into anesthesia and took a position as interne in this department in the Massachusetts General Hospital. From 1941 to 1944 she was Resident in anesthesia in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City and in the latter year became Anesthetist-in-chief in the New York Hospital and Assistant Professor of Surgery-Anesthesia in Cornell University Medical College. It was particularly gratifying to those concerned that Dr. Ellen Foot could be obtained to develop a full time sub-department of anesthesia and she brought to this task not only a splendid background of training and experience but a quiet enthusiasm and energy which produced striking results despite the handicaps imposed by a war time shortage of personnel. She at once increased and greatly broadened the teaching of anesthesia to medical students and both by consultation and practical demonstration gave to the members of the resident staff a wider understanding of the choice of anesthetic agents and of the effects which these might be expected to produce. She was very popular as a teacher and the suspension of her regular exercises due to illness brought many inquiries as to when they would be resumed. The plans which she drew up for the future development of the department showed a keen grasp of the field and projected a program of investigations which could only have been very fruitful. Dr. Foot was a member of the American Society of Anesthetists and of the N. Y. County Medical Society, and with Dr. Virginia Apgar was co-author of the section of anesthesiology in Nelson's Loose Leaf System of Medicine. She was a diplomate of the American Board of Anesthesiology and of the National Board of Medical Examiners and in the latter examination stood first in the country in Pharmacology.

On July 15, 1940 she was married to Dr. Charles G. Neumann and among their common interests was the development of ideas for lines of investigation in problems of concern both to surgery and the field of anesthesia. A son was born about two weeks before her death.

Dr. Foot had a mind which showed great capabilities and a wide variety of interests. Throughout her scholastic years from secondary school on she was the recipient of honors for scholarship, and with these she combined an interest in sports, language, music and the student activities, being chosen president of her house in college and a member of the Student Council. Her intellectual curiosity and interest in research were stimulated no doubt by her work with her father in his laboratory during the summer of 1931 which produced a paper entitled "A Technic of silver impregnation for general laboratory purposes" published in the American Journal of Pathology, vol. 8, p. 245-1932. This describes the staining method which bears both their names. Having acquired her medical training and experience in anesthesia she came to her new department with an enthusiastic outlook and interests which, while including the technics of the various anesthetic methods, looked beyond these in the direction of improvements in anesthesia as an aid to surgery and of studies of the basic physiology of the anesthetized patient. It is to be hoped that the influence of her tragically brief tenure may be felt for some time to come.

Dr. Foot's personality was characterized by quiet, genuine pleasantness and by thoughtfulness for others. Even under stress she appeared unruffled and in command of the situation, and this was due, it seems, to a basic philosophical outlook which never failed her. One cannot forbear to comment on the way in which during the closing days of her life when, facing with quiet courage the end which she fully recognized, she bent her efforts to relieve those near her and to put at ease those who inquired anxiously about her. The breadth of the feeling which swept the institution at her loss is a tribute to the effects of her brief career here.

Walter Lindsay Niles

January 2, 1878 — December 22, 1941

In the death of Walter Lindsay Niles on December 22, 1941, Cornell University Medical College lost not only one of her most distinguished graduates but also one of her most loyal friends and wise counsellors.

Dr. Niles was born on January 2, 1878 on one of the farms of the community known as “Niles Settlement” founded in 1808 in the town of Lebanon, N. Y. by his great, great grandfather Nathum Niles and his sons, and there both his father, Isaac Newton Niles and his mother, Harriet Lois Lindsay, were also born.

His paternal ancestor in America was John Niles who arrived from England on the ship Speedwell and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1634. His maternal ancestor came to this country from Scotland in 1645. Dr. Niles was of the ninth generation descended from John Niles. This then is the foundation upon which his character was built. No wonder he possessed great courage, common sense to a high degree, a perfectly educated will and honesty of purpose. Virtue and genius were in his blood.

In his early boyhood he attended the district school in Lebanon. He graduated from the High School at Norwich, N. Y. in 1896 and in the autumn of that year entered the School of Civil Engineering, Cornell University, with the aid of a scholarship won in competitive examination.

With the death of his father in 1898, Dr. Niles decided not to complete his engineering course but to enter the school of medicine.

During his school-boy days, Walter Niles commanded the respect and affection of his companions and even his elders in the community recognized in him the leader and representative of his age group on any matter affecting policy. As an undergraduate in Cornell he rowed on the freshman crew squad and sang on the glee club. He was the chairman of a committee which published the “Songs of Cornell” and was a member of his senior banquet committee. He was a member of Sphinx Head, a senior honorary society, and of the Savage Club.

After his graduation from medical school in 1902 he served two years as a member of the intern staff of Bellevue Hospital. One of the attending physicians on the medical service at this time was the then Professor of Medicine at Cornell, Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, and it was he who persuaded Dr. Niles, after he had finished his internship in 1904, to remain in New York to take up the practice of medicine. From the day this decision was made down to the

time of his death, he devoted himself to every phase of medical care and served humanity with great distinction to himself and to his profession.

Very shortly after the completion of his internship, Dr. Niles was appointed to the attending staff of Bellevue Hospital as adjunct assistant attending physician. Later he became a consulting physician to this institution. He was also consulting physician to the Memorial Hospital, the New York Infirmity for Women and Children and the Southampton, Nassau and Jamaica Hospitals. He was attending physician to the New York Hospital.

For nearly forty years Dr. Niles was identified with the teaching staff of Cornell University Medical College and for more than half of this time he was a professor of clinical medicine. He possessed both the art and the power of teaching and a rare gift for kindling enthusiasm among his pupils by whom he was universally beloved and respected.

Dr. Niles' great capacity for organization led to his appointment as Acting Dean of the Medical College on the retirement of Dr. William M. Polk in 1918. In 1919 he became Dean, an office he held until 1928. Indeed, due to the illness of Dr. William S. Ladd, he was again Acting Dean at the time of his death.

Dr. Niles played an important role in bringing about the close relationship which exists between The Society of the New York Hospital and the Cornell University Medical College, and he was a member of the Joint Administrative Board of this association.

In 1908 Dr. Niles was elected a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. During his more than thirty years of Fellowship he served on the following committees of the Academy:—Admissions, Public Health Relations, Medical Education, Problems of Medical Practice, Professional Standards, Fund raising, and finally he was Chairman of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee of this Board. He declined an invitation to become President of The New York Academy of Medicine because other duties to which he was already pledged would not give him sufficient time to do this office full justice.

Dr. Niles was a member of numerous scientific societies and organizations among which were: The Association of American Physicians, the American Climatological and Clinical Association, the Harvey Society, and the Practitioners Society. His clubs were: The Links, Century Association, Cornell, National Golf Links, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Meadow Club (Southampton), Piping Rock, and Deepdale.

In the very early days of the first World War Dr. Niles received a telegram from Dr. Theodore Janeway offering him a commission as major in the United States Army Service Medical Corps. He was persuaded, against his own

wishes, that he could best serve his country by retaining his teaching post in the medical school. Once he was convinced of this he made the sacrifice cheerfully.

Dr. Niles was as successful in private practice as he was in every other phase of medicine with which he was identified. People liked him and he liked people. One man was heard to give the following reason for his success in the practice of medicine: "People felt safe in his hands." That statement is substantial evidence that his good judgment and wisdom were associated with high character, objective, straight thinking and complete honesty, blended with kindness, gentleness, patience and tolerance. One of the reasons why he did so many things well was that he possessed the rare quality of being able to do one thing at a time to the exclusion of all else. When he played, and he loved to play, he concentrated on play. When he worked, all his thought was centered on the single problem in hand.

On May 20th, 1908, he married Louise Vezin, daughter of Charles Vezin and Adah Delamater. There were four children of this marriage, John Lindsay Niles, Charles Lindsay Niles, Harriet Lindsay Niles, now Mrs. Edward A. Hurd, Jr., and Nelson Robinson Niles. The latter two children and his wife survive him.

Schiller said: "Genuine morality is preserved only in the school of adversity." There was plenty of adversity in Walter Niles' life and in every instance when he was compelled to face ill fortune, he did so with a decision and nobility that was characteristic of him. He refused to be crushed. He carried on with a fine sense of his obligation to the world. Whatever concerned humanity, concerned him. He refused to permit Fate to destroy him until she did a complete job of it. He loved life but only a life capable of doing things. His death came with the suddenness he would have wished and it came at the very zenith of his career.

John Alfred O'Regan

April 19, 1893 — October 6, 1948

John Alfred O'Regan, M.D., F. A. C. S., was born April 19, 1893 at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada and died October 6, 1948 in New York.

Dr. O'Regan received the degree of M.D., M.S., from McGill University in 1916 and thereafter served an internship at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. He was later commissioned a Captain in the British Army Medical Corps and served throughout World War I in the Near East and in India.

After leaving the army, he came to New York where he served as Resident Gynecologist at Bellevue Hospital from 1919 to 1921 and as Resident Obstetrician at the New York Lying-In Hospital in 1922.

The following year he was appointed Associate Obstetrician to the New York Lying-in Hospital which he served until his death. In 1932 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology at Cornell Medical College.

Dr. O'Regan was a diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Fellow of the New York Obstetrical Society and of the American Medical Association. From 1946 to 1948 Dr. O'Regan was President of the Alumni Association of the Lying-In Hospital.

Dr. O'Regan was an outstanding physician who was greatly loved by a host of friends, patients and colleagues.

R. L. Craig

Charles Edward O'Rourke

January 4, 1896 — January 10, 1947

In attempting to put down in words a brief record of the life and attainments of Professor O'Rourke, one cannot escape sensing that his death was a most untimely loss. Although that record displays many brilliant attainments as a teacher, consulting engineer, and prolific author of articles and widely used textbooks on structural engineering, there is the feeling that here is an important page in the record of Cornell teachers cut short of final fruition.

Many classes of civil engineering students profited from his friendly and excellent teaching over the years and this is perhaps the best memorial that a teacher might hope for. Professor O'Rourke was also a man who attracted the friendship and respect of his Faculty associates, all of whom were proud of his attainments in civil engineering and his exceptional ability as a teacher.

"Pat" O'Rourke, as he was called by his many friends, was graduated from Cornell in 1917 and served as a member of the Civil Engineering Faculty from 1919 until the date of his death in the Cornell Infirmary on January 10, 1947. He became an Assistant Professor in 1923, Professor of Structural Engineering in 1934, and was Head of that Department at the time of his death. His teaching experience was broadened and enriched elsewhere during leave of absence periods. In 1921 he was Visiting Professor of Structural Engineering at the Carnegie Institute of Technology; during the years 1926-27 was in charge of the Structural Engineering Department of the Imperial University at Tientsin, China; and in 1941 he was Visiting Professor of Structural Engineering at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

His active and keen mind was also attracted to the practical side of civil engineering. He successfully combined his teaching career with private practice, acting as designer or structural consultant on many steel, concrete, and timber buildings, bridges and other structures. He also served as a second lieutenant in the Army during the First World War. From 1920 to 1928 he was designer for the Concrete Steel Company of New York City, and in that capacity helped design the well known Thayer Hotel at West Point. Since 1937 Professor O'Rourke had been consulting engineer for the Cooperative Grange League Federation on various stores, grain elevators, and freezer locker plants erected by that concern in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. He was a consultant for the American LaFrance-Foamite Corporation of Elmira, N. Y. in charge of a project involving the re-design of their 85 and 100 foot aerial ladders. In 1938 he was a member of the Jury of Award for the \$200,000 awarded by the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, and in 1944 served on a special committee to formulate rules for the

1946 textbook award program. The widely publicized reinforced-concrete flight hanger for the Curtiss-Wright Company of Buffalo, N. Y. is probably the best known testimony to his skillful knowledge of design.

As a third facet to a well rounded career, Professor O'Rourke attained eminence and distinction as an author and editor in civil engineering fields. He had a gift for sensing the kind of textbooks that were needed and welcomed in the structural departments of engineering schools throughout the country. He was co-author of several such books, including "Design of Concrete Structures," "Stresses in Simple Structures," "Design of Steel Structures," "Handbook of Formulas and Tables for Engineers," and "Elementary Structural Engineering." The positions of Editor-in-Chief of the "General Engineering Handbook," and Consulting Editor of the Civil Engineering Series of the International Textbook Company of Scranton, Pa., were among his editorial activities.

Professor O'Rourke's students often remarked that he seemed to have the quality of "living" bridges and buildings. His teaching and his publications were imbued with much of this same feeling.

In spite of his busy professional career and honors achieved, Professor O'Rourke always remained a modest and friendly man who participated actively in many phases of the life of the community. He and his charming wife, the former Miss Hilda Julia Mullon of Patton, Pa., were familiar figures at social affairs. A son, Robert Edward, and a daughter, Patricia Ann, completed the family. While in college, Professor O'Rourke joined Sigma Phi Sigma Fraternity and was elected to Chi Epsilon and Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering societies. He was also a member of Pyramid and Gargoyle, honorary architectural society.

The death of Professor O'Rourke cut short a career that all had hoped might bring forth still further achievements in the engineering profession. It is a loss to that profession, a loss to Cornell, and the civil engineering students will miss one of their best and most popular professors.

Carl Crandall, H. B. Meek, George Winter

Henry Neely Ogden

April 30, 1868 — September 29, 1947

Henry Neely Ogden was born on April 30, 1868 at Dexter, Maine, the son of the Rev. Charles Talcott Ogden, and a descendant of John Ogden an Englishman, who emigrated to Long Island in 1640 and who finally settled in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1664.

As a boy Henry Neely Ogden attended Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia for two years, and Cheltenham Academy in Cheltenham, a suburb of Philadelphia, for five years. During these years he resided with an aunt, Miss Frances E. Bennett, principal of the Ogontz School, and had an opportunity of observing the daily life and problems and compensations of one engaged in teaching as a calling. At Cheltenham Academy he was awarded the Fold Medal for general scholastic excellence.

In fact, when the time came for him to enter college his father and his mother would have preferred to have him prepare himself to enter the ministry, but while the idea appealed to him his interest in things mechanical and his diffidence about speaking in public at that time led him to matriculate in September 1885, in the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell University, from which he was graduated in June 1889 with the degree of Civil Engineer.

From the time of his graduation in 1889 until the time of his death in 1947 his interest in Civil Engineering, particularly in the field of Sanitary Engineering and Public Health, and in the work of the Episcopal Church led him to undertake numerous and overlapping activities.

In September 1889 he became an instructor in the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell University, remaining at such until June 1892. Having decided to obtain professional experience in Sanitary Engineering, he obtained employment with the Sanitary District of Chicago where, from June 1892 to June 1893, he gained experience as transitman, and in the office. From June 1893 to June 1894 he practiced engineering at Norfolk, Virginia, with J. E. Hill, under the firm name of Hill and Ogden. From June to October 1894 he was employed as City Engineer for the city of Deering, Maine. However, in October 1894 his interest in teaching as a vocation led him to return to Cornell University as an instructor and from that time until his death on September 29, 1947 he remained a member of the Civil Engineering Faculty at Cornell, serving as Asst. Professor from 1898 to 1908; as Professor from July 1, 1908 to July 1, 1938; and as Professor Emeritus from July 1, 1938 to the time of his death.

During his period of service as a member of the Civil Engineering Faculty he availed himself of sabbatic leaves on

three occasions: February to June in 1906 and in 1914, and from September 1925 to February 1926. Concurrently with his return to Cornell as an instructor in 1894 he began actively to engage in Sanitary and Public Health Engineering, and in the work of the Episcopal Church.

From 1895 until the time of his death he was employed in numerous engineering and other activities, in addition to his teaching duties. As an engineer and a consultant he served the cities of Ithaca, N. Y.; Akron, Ohio; Binghamton, N. Y.; Grove City, Pa.; Sandpoint, Idaho; Groton, N. Y.; Richmond, Indiana; the New York State Health Department; the public Health Council of the State of New York; and the Government of Cuba.

As an author, in addition to numerous articles of a technical character, he wrote three books: "Sewer Design" in 1899, "Sewer Construction" in 1908, "Rural Hygiene" in 1913, and was a joint author with H. B. Cleveland of "Practical Methods of Sewage Disposal for Residences, Hotels, and Institutions" in 1912.

During his sophomore year in college, again in 1890 and a third time in 1910 he visited Europe going to England, Germany and France to study and inspect the construction and operation of sewerage works. Numerous lantern slides prepared from photographs taken on the last trip attest to his regard for European practice, and now form a part of the educational equipment of the Department of Sanitary Engineering at Cornell University. When he began his career as a teacher of Sanitary Engineering the engineers of this country depended largely upon the result of research at the Lawrence, Mass. Experiment Station and upon European experience and practice. Professor Ogden's high regard for foreign practice is further attested by his attendance at the International Congress of Hygiene held at Brighton, England, in 1890 and his membership in the Royal Sanitary Institute of England. The esteem in which he was held by his English contemporaries is evidenced by his election to honorary membership in the Association of Managers of Sewage Disposal Plants of England, and by his appointment by the Council of the Royal Sanitary Institute to be one of the delegates from the Institute to the International Engineering Congress at San Francisco in June, 1915.

He claimed gardening and carpentry as hobbies, but considered Administrative Church Control as a special avocation. His service as a Trustee at St. Faith's School at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. and of St. Stephen's College, (now known as Bard College) at Annandale, N. Y.; his active participation in the life of St. John's Episcopal Church of Ithaca, over a period of sixty-two years, serving the church for forty-two years as vestryman and warden; his many years of service as a lay delegate to the annual conventions of the diocese, a delegate to the Provincial Synods, and a deputy from the diocese to six General Conventions; his membership in the Diocesan Council and on the

Provincial Board of Religious Education; furnish ample evidence that he had a special interest in such work, and that his father's career exerted a marked influence upon his activity.

As a teacher his success was unquestioned by those who knew him—Colleagues and students alike. Almost to the time of his retirement he was the fortunate possessor of a strong physique which enabled him to work long hours and to carry on numerous activities concurrently. His keen and energetic mind; his constant urge to more activity; his analytical ability and his varied experience which enabled him to present the subject matter of the occasion to his students in a stimulating manner; his early recognition of the value, to the engineer, of a training broader than technical subject matter, which led him to offer instruction in a course dealing with the association of engineers with municipal officials, and in another course involving the use of the written word and called "Technical Reports"; made him an outstanding member of the Faculty of the College during his long career as a teacher. The exhibit which he prepared for the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene held at Washington, D. C. in September and October 1912 received a Diploma of Merit awarded to the "Department of Sanitary Engineering, College of Civil Engineering, Cornell University" . . . "for an exhibit of its practical methods of Instruction," and demonstrated his belief in an educational effort extending beyond the classroom.

As a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a registered professional civil engineer; as a member of the American Society of Municipal Improvements, the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain and the New York State Sewage Works Association; as a member of the honorary scientific society of Sigma Xi; as a trustee of three colleges, including Wells College not previously mentioned; as one who assumed an active part and rendered much service to his College, his church, his home city, and his state, Professor Ogden leaves an enviable record of accomplishment and one which will serve as an incentive and a challenge to those who follow.

Ernest Merritt, P. H. Underwood, C. L. Walker

Roy A. Olney

June 4, 1891 — October 7, 1949

The sudden death of Roy A. Olney on October 7, 1949, marked the passing of one who has served the field of Agricultural Education not only at Cornell University and in the State of New York but also in the States of North Carolina and West Virginia.

Roy A. Olney was born on a farm near Victor, New York, June 4, 1891. He graduated from the Victor High School in 1911 and entered Cornell University, graduating with a B.S. degree in 1915 as a member of one of the first groups trained to teach Vocational Agriculture in secondary schools. He taught Vocational Agriculture at the Union Academy of Belleville from 1915-18; he served as a critic teacher in the Trumansburg Practice Center from 1918-1920; and then served for three years as assistant state supervisor in North Carolina. He joined the staff in Agricultural Education at West Virginia University in 1923 as an assistant professor; he was appointed an associate professor in 1929, upon the completion of his Ph.D. degree, and continued to serve the State of West Virginia as a teacher trainer and itinerant teacher trainer for a total period of fifteen years, or until 1938. He resigned his position in West Virginia to become an Assistant Professor of Rural Education at Cornell University to work in the program for training teachers of Vocational Agriculture. He was appointed Associate Professor in 1942 and became Chairman of the Agricultural Division of the Department of Rural Education, upon the retirement of Professor R. M. Stewart in 1946. He became Professor of Rural Education in 1947.

In addition to his regular appointments, Professor Olney conducted a special survey in Pennsylvania and served as a member of the Summer Session staff at Iowa State College in 1938 and at the University of Vermont in 1944.

Professor Olney was an active member of the Association of Teachers of Agriculture of New York, the New York State Vocational and Practical Arts Association, the American Vocational Association, the Theta Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa and several community organizations. One of his greatest services to organizations was made to the Future Farmers of America as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the State F.F.A. Camp at Camp Oswegatchie. He was tireless in his efforts to make the camp a success and his achievements in raising funds and in shaping camp policy were outstanding. He also served on several important educational committees and councils in his own department.

During the period from 1935-39, Professor Olney was editor of the Agricultural Education Magazine. In this capacity he made a decided contribution to the literature of his field. He also served with the State Supervisory

staff in the Food Production War Training program during World War II with a major responsibility for supplying teaching materials, of the emergency type, to our teachers of Vocational Agriculture in New York, who were actively engaged in conducting courses for increasing the production of agricultural commodities. As a result of studying and evaluating all the supervised farming programs of all boys enrolled in Vocational Agriculture in New York, he compiled a valuable summary in mimeographed form. This was entitled, "Farming Programs for Pupils in Vocational Agriculture", 1946, and it has been a valuable contribution to the field of Vocational Education in Agriculture.

Professor Olney's greatest contribution was made as a teacher. His many former students, both in New York and West Virginia, have testified as to his teaching success. One of his last professional contributions was made in relation to our present plan of apprentice teaching in training teachers of Vocational Agriculture in New York. This plan has met with general approval throughout the State. His point-of-view was always practical in nature, as directed toward useful applications of his teachings. More specifically, this might be called the pragmatic point-of-view.

It may be said that Professor Olney was a good representative of the field of thought that directs students to seek the application of principles; to study and use scientific findings; or to conduct original research in the pursuit of knowledge to be used in the solution of practical problems. Though Professor Olney gave his life to the cause of Agricultural Education, his philosophy will live on for it may be truthfully said of him that Agricultural Education was only his medium for teaching boys and in turn for teaching men to become leaders in directing the lives of rural youth.

Professor Olney's personal characteristics were strongly reflected in his philosophy of education. He was well known for his cheerfulness and friendly attitude toward life; for his loyalty to a worthwhile cause; and for his cooperative spirit toward the several services related to his own. These and many other fine personal qualities will long live in the hearts of his students and associates.

E. R. Hoskins, S. W. Warren, F. B. Wright

Woodford Patterson

October 6, 1870 — August 2, 1948

Woodford Patterson was born in Newark Valley, New York, on October 6, 1870. He entered Cornell as a freshman in 1891 and for fifty-seven years thereafter was one of her most devoted sons. Soon after his graduation in 1896 he joined the editorial staff of the New York Evening Sun. There for nine years he further developed the uncommon gift for writing which he had already begun to train in literary courses at Cornell. In 1906 he returned to Ithaca to edit with skill, style and success the Cornell Alumni News. He was made Secretary of the University in 1917, and remained in that office until 1940, when he became Secretary Emeritus. He was University Publisher from 1917 until 1941 and thereafter until 1944 served as consulting editor of the Cornell University Press. On August 2, 1948 he died in the same house in which he was born.

Woodford Patterson was one of the leading figures of his generation in our university life. He initiated effective programs of relations with the press and with the alumni; he played a chief role in the development of the Cornell University Press; he was a foremost authority on the history of the University; he performed a variety of services beyond the duties of his office, and, not the least of these, gave wise and friendly counsel to many students.

He was a man of rare culture and literary taste, especially erudite in metaphysical and religious poetry, and in the history of book-making; this excellence of taste was manifest in the official documents he wrote for the University and in the inscriptions he composed for the University buildings, and was a source of charm to his friends. He had a great gift for companionship, and was admired for his integrity, his modesty, and his warm humanity. His extensive reading gave him an intimate acquaintance with Christian history and theology; he found the Book of Common Prayer in every way congenial to his own spiritual aspirations. He believed it his "bounden duty ... to work and pray and give for the spread of His kingdom."

In Woodford Patterson Cornell had a fine product of its training and a fine representative; in her service he repaid the debt he always said he owed to her.

W. L. Conwell, Donald English, J. N. Tilton, Jr.

Claude Marc Pendleton

July 20, 1894 — August 22, 1943

Claude Marc Pendleton Assistant Professor of Structural Engineering, died suddenly at his home in Forest Home, on Sunday morning, August 22, 1943; he had just come home after giving, as was so characteristic of him, kindly assistance to some one in trouble.

Professor Pendleton was born on July 20, 1894, at McDondonugh, Chenango County, New York. He received his primary and secondary school education in the city of Binghamton, and entered the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell on September 21, 1914, and received the degree of C.E. in January 1919.

Professor Pendleton was appointed Instructor in Civil Engineering on July 1, 1919, and held the Marc Eidlitz Instructorship from September 1925 until he was promoted to the position of Assistant Professor of Structural Engineering. In the fall and early winter of 1924-25, he gave valuable help to the Astronomy Department in the preparations for observations of the total eclipse of the sun on January 24, 1925.

Very few, if any, men in recent years have taught as great a number of different courses in Civil Engineering as has Professor Pendleton. He was justly regarded by his colleagues and by the student body as one of the best teachers in the School of Civil Engineering. He was always ready to help any student needing aid in any subject, and, because of his patience and versatility and the clarity of his explanations, his aid was eagerly sought. Perhaps if some good angel had protected him from such an incessant drain on his time and energy, he would still be with us.

It is difficult to measure the contribution of Professor Pendleton to the profession of civil engineering, but if one could look into the hearts of the many people whom he has helped, one might get a glimpse of the value of his service to engineering education through his assistance, so freely given, to engineering students.

Both faculty and students, who were associated with him, have lost a loyal, noble, unselfish friend and the civil engineering profession has lost an able and devoted teacher.

Eugene Hillhouse Pool

June 3, 1874 — April 9, 1949

Eugene Hillhouse Pool, Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery at Cornell University Medical College, New York, died on April 9, 1949 in his 75th year. At the time of his death, Dr. Pool was also Consulting Surgeon to the New York Hospital and an Honorary Governor.

Dr. Pool was born on June 3, 1874, the son of John Hillhouse and Sophia Boggs Pool. He was graduated from St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, and received his A.B. degree from Harvard College in 1895. Four years later he was graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. In 1900 he was appointed Senior Assistant House Surgeon at the New York Hospital, becoming House Surgeon the following year. From 1901 to 1904 he served as Assistant Demonstrator in Anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia, and as Instructor in Surgery from 1904 to 1912. From 1912 to 1915 he was Associate in Surgery. During this period, in 1907, he was appointed Associate Attending Surgeon to the New York Hospital. In 1915 he became Professor of Clinical Surgery and Attending Surgeon in charge of the Second Surgical Division. He served in this capacity until 1932, when the New York Hospital joined with Cornell University Medical College at its present location. He was then appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery in Cornell Medical College and Senior Attending Surgeon to the New York Hospital, which posts he held until his retirement in 1947.

One of the most distinguished surgeons to be associated with Cornell, Dr. Pool did much to develop surgery as we know it today. He was recognized throughout the country and abroad as a master surgeon, an inspired teacher, and an acknowledged leader in his profession. His wide and varied activities produced major achievements in clinical surgery and research. His interest in the young men he gathered about him was deep and lasting, and to many he gave freely of his time, advice, and material assistance to guide them into the positions of responsibility they occupy today in various communities.

As one of the leading surgeons of the United States, he was prominent in surgical circles and made many valuable contributions to meetings and to the current literature. It is a lasting tribute to his name that he held the highest positions in the surgical societies and medical organizations of his era. He was elected President of the New York Surgical Society in 1923, of the Society of Clinical Surgery from 1927 to 1929, of the American College of Surgeons in 1926 and was appointed to the Board of Regents of that organization in 1928. He was President of the American

Surgical Association in 1935, President of the New York Academy of Medicine 1935-1936, and held many other offices of honor and responsibility.

During World War I he went to France with the New York Hospital Unit, Base Hospital No. 9 and then served as Chief Surgeon of Evacuation Hospital No. 1. He was later advanced to Consulting Surgeon to the 5th Army Corps, and at the end of the war was Consulting Surgeon to the First Army. Among his decorations for service were the Legion of Honor from France, the Distinguished Service Medal and a citation from General Pershing for "meritorious service".

Dr. Pool was interested in civic affairs and served on a number of committees for the State, lending advice to those in high position. Of particular note was his work as chairman of the committee appointed by Governor Lehman in 1935 to rewrite the medical provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. He was Administrative Consultant in Surgery for the City Hospitals of New York and a life Trustee of Columbia University.

Throughout his professional life Dr. Pool was closely associated with the affairs of the New York Hospital. He was a member of the Medical Board until his retirement, and served as its President from 1929 to 1931. During his tenure of office he worked untiringly for the advancement of the Cornell Medical Center to its present position.

It would be difficult to estimate the number of lives he saved or made more bearable by his surpassing judgment and surgical dexterity. His patients benefited not only from his operating skill but from his kindly interest in their personal problems. His wise counsel, friendship and loyalty will be sorely missed, not only by the institution, but by the community at large.

Frank Glen

Philip Adna Readio

December 18, 1897 — May 28, 1947

Philip Adna Readio, Professor of Economic Entomology, passed away at Packer Memorial Hospital, Sayre, Pennsylvania, on May 28, 1947, at the age of forty-nine years. Until shortly before his untimely death, he was actively engaged in teaching economic entomology and directing the work of a large number of graduate students. In his passing the Faculty has lost a capable and loyal member; the profession of entomology a true friend and inspiring teacher.

Professor Readio was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, on December 18, 1897. Following graduation from Northampton High School, he attended Massachusetts State College, graduating with the B.S. degree in 1920. His academic training was supplemented by summer work with the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and for a brief period he served in the U. S. Army stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia. Graduate work in entomology was pursued at the University of Kansas from which institution he received his M. Sc. and Ph.D. degrees. During his period of service at Kansas, 1920-1934, he advanced from the rank of Instructor to Associate Professor. His teaching duties covered most of the phases of economic entomology offered at the University of Kansas, and introductory entomology as well. For one year, 1928-1929, Professor Readio held a National Research Council Fellowship and worked in the Division of Economic Entomology at the University of Minnesota.

With the outbreak of the Dutch Elm disease in eastern United States in 1933, funds were made available to Cornell University for an extensive investigation of both entomological and pathological phases of this problem. Professor Readio was invited to come to Cornell and take charge of the research dealing with the insect vectors of the pathogen and possible measures for their control. He arrived in Ithaca in June, 1934, and moved directly to the Boyce Thompson Institute at Yonkers where the work was to be conducted. His keen ability and broad knowledge of insect biology were reflected in the excellent contributions to our knowledge of the life history and habits of the European elm bark beetle, and in the guidance of an extensive program of research by his associates on the other insects associated with the American elm.

Upon the retirement of Professor Glenn W. Herrick as Professor of Economic Entomology in 1935, Professor Readio was placed in charge of the teaching of economic entomology in the department and relieved of all but supervisory connection with the Dutch elm disease project. His enthusiastic interest in this research program was maintained up to the time of his death, and the project received his active support.

Professor Readio was a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Alpha, Alpha Gamma Rho, The American Association of Economic Entomologists, the Entomological Society of America, Kansas Entomological Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He published several comprehensive works and numerous articles dealing with various phases of entomology. His study of the biology of the assassin bugs, the Reduviidae, was particularly outstanding.

As a teacher of economic entomology at Cornell, Professor Readio made a lasting contribution. His friendliness and inherent enthusiasm for the subject were constantly revealed to the students. Anyone concerned about his work always found a friendly welcome. Professor Readio's almost spontaneous willingness to do anything to be of help to his students or associates is well remembered by all of us. Particularly appreciative of this gracious manner were the students from foreign lands who found Professor Readio sympathetic, helpful and willing to assist them at all times. His sense of fair play and natural humor endeared him to a wide circle of colleagues and friends. In his passing there is a very deep and painful sense of loss.

C.E. Palm, T.C. Watkins, D.S. Welch

Fred Stillman Rogers

December 19, 1886 — October 2, 1949

Fred Stillman Rogers, Professor of Machine Design, was born in Alfred, New York on December 19, 1886 and died in Tompkins County Memorial Hospital in Ithaca, New York on October 2, 1949 following several years of ill health.

Professor Rogers graduated from Alfred Academy in 1905 and received the degree of Bachelor of Science, *magna cum laude*, from Alfred University in 1909. He entered Cornell University in 1910 and received the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1913. He was appointed Instructor in Machine Design at Cornell in 1914, Assistant Professor in 1918, and Professor in 1924.

From 1909 to 1910, before entering Cornell, he taught science and mathematics in the High School at Watkins, New York. During vacations and at other times from 1902 to 1916, for periods aggregating about 5 years, he worked as a machinist and designing draftsman for Rogers Machine Tool Company at Alfred, New York. During the summer of 1917 he worked as draftsman and engineer for Cayuga Cement Corporation at Portland, New York, and as a designing draftsman for Shepard Crane and Hoist Company at Montour Falls, New York during the summer of 1920.

In 1916 Mr. Rogers married Miss Edna M. Collins of Ithaca, New York. They had two daughters: Janet, Mrs. Leonard W. Kline of West Hartford, Connecticut; and Helen, Mrs. Karl H. A. Lorenzen of Ithaca. All survive him.

As an active member of the First Unitarian Church of Ithaca, Professor Rogers served for eighteen years on its Board of Trustees where he was esteemed for his sound judgment. The position of Financial Secretary he handled over a like period with skill, tact, and ability.

A loyal Mason, Professor Rogers was a member of Hobasco Lodge No. 716, Free and Accepted Masons, Eagle Chapter No. 58, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was High Priest, and St. Augustine Commandery No. 38, Knights Templar.

He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Society for Engineering Education, and was a Licensed Professional Engineer of the State of New York. Among Cornell Fraternities his affiliations were with Acacia.

In view of the fact that Professor Rogers' thirty-five years at Cornell were devoted to the teaching of Kinematics and Machine Design, it is but natural that he appears as co-author of the book "Kinematics of Machinery" by Albert and Rogers.

Professor Rogers was for many years in responsible charge of the courses in Kinematics. He was highly regarded and very well liked by the many instructors who, through the years, were associated with him in the work. He captured and retained their friendship and secured their cooperation by his ability, helpfulness, and unfailing kindness. His good judgment and the quality of his idealism contributed greatly to improving the standards of instruction and to increasing the effectiveness of the department in which he worked.

Professor Rogers was an excellent teacher of Kinematics and of Machine Design and was held in high esteem by his students as teacher, counselor, and friend. He had a genuine interest in teaching and tried continually to improve his methods of instruction and to raise the standard of work of his students.

Professor Rogers will be remembered by his colleagues as an able, loyal, and devoted member of the Department of Machine Design and of the College of Engineering, and he will be remembered by all those who knew him as a loyal and kindly friend.

C. D. Albert, R. E. Clark, R. S. Hosmer

Dwight Sanderson

September 25, 1878 — September 27, 1944

Dwight Sanderson, Professor of Rural Sociology Emeritus, passed away at his home, Elmcote, in Ithaca, N. Y. on September 27, 1944.

He retired from active service in the University as professor and head of the department on October 15, 1943, after 25 years of service. He had been the head of this department from its inception and was chiefly responsible for its growth and development.

Dr. Sanderson came to Cornell in 1918 to become its first active professor of rural sociology. He was not unfamiliar with the University. A year after receiving his Bachelor of Science degree at Michigan Agricultural College in 1897, he became a student here and received his second degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, specializing in entomology, in 1898.

From 1898 to 1917, he served in several positions in the field of entomology in Maryland, Delaware, Texas, New Hampshire, and West Virginia. In 1904 he became professor of zoology and state entomologist at New Hampshire State College. That he was a successful teacher, research worker, and administrator in this field is evidenced by the responsible positions which he held and the long list of entomological writings which he produced. These included four books and more than 50 articles on entomological problems. During these years, he served as president of the Association of Economic Entomologists.

In 1907 Dr. Sanderson began a period of service as an agricultural college administrator, first as director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at New Hampshire. In 1910 he went to West Virginia as dean of the college of agriculture, a position which he held until 1915. In this period he became interested in the study of the human problems of rural life, and in 1917 he entered the University of Chicago to take graduate work in sociology. He received the Doctor of Philosophy degree in sociology at Chicago University in 1921 and immediately returned to Cornell.

The beginnings of the department of rural sociology at Cornell were humble. It was a new and uncharted field of work. For several years, Professor Sanderson and one other colleague did all the teaching and research work. Soon, he was able to add an extension worker, then an additional teacher and research colleague. In those early days he began research projects in the delineation of the rural community, and it was in this area that he made his most important contribution to rural sociology.

First there was produced by him and his graduate students, a series of monographs on the rural community. About the same time a series of his editorial writings were combined and published as ‘The Farmer and His Community.’ He next wrote a volume, “The Rural Community,” this was followed by a volume on “Rural Community Organization.” Later he produced “Rural Sociology and Rural Social Organization,” a text book in rural sociology.

Dr. Sanderson was active in the American Country Life Association of which he was one of the founders and the first secretary, and later its president. He was also a member of the American Sociological Society, and of the Rural Sociological Society and served as president in both organizations. In addition to holding membership in the sociological and rural life organizations, Dr. Sanderson was a member of Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

That the department which he directed became recognized as a leading one in the United States is evidenced by the large number of graduate students who come to Cornell to study in this field. In the last quarter century, 40 students have taken the doctor’s degree in rural sociology, in addition to the large number who have received the master’s degree. Practically all of these men now hold responsible positions in the field of rural sociology in colleges of agriculture, experiment stations, and in the United States Department of Agriculture, as well as in several foreign countries.

Dr. Sanderson was a continuous writer in the field of general and rural sociology. In addition to five books, he published 17 research bulletins, most of them from the Experiment Station at Cornell, 48 articles in scientific journals and magazines, and a very extensive list of reports, proceedings, and book reviews.

It is rare that one man attains eminence during a life-time in two distinct fields, but this is true of Dwight Sanderson.

Besides achieving eminence in his scientific work, Dr. Sanderson was a public spirited citizen, taking part constantly in civic affairs. During his residence in Ithaca he served as a Director of the Community Chest, the Council of Social Agencies, the Social Service League, the Red Cross, and the Family Society.

His generous personality endeared him to a wide circle of colleagues and friends.

Elmer Seth Savage

June 15, 1884 — November 22, 1943

In the death of Professor Savage on November 22, 1943, the dairy industry lost one of its outstanding leaders, who had exerted a wide influence in this and other states.

Elmer Seth Savage was born at Lancaster, New Hampshire, on June 15, 1884, and grew up in that state on the home farm. After being graduated in 1905 from the New Hampshire College of Agriculture, he taught animal husbandry for two years in the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School in New Jersey. He then took up graduate studies at Cornell University, serving as assistant in the Department of Animal Husbandry. In 1909 he received the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture and in 1911 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1933 he was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by the University of New Hampshire.

At Cornell he advanced rapidly through the successive ranks of instructor and assistant professor, and in 1913 was appointed to a professorship in the Department of Animal Husbandry. In 1929 he was placed in charge of the dairy cattle division of the Department. Throughout his period of service in the Department, Professor Savage taught large classes of students who were drawn to him because of the soundness of his teaching and of his rare gift of kindling enthusiasm for his subject.

The investigation upon which his doctor's thesis was based dealt with the same general problem on which, some years later, he conducted extensive experiments—the protein requirements of dairy cows. As a result of this early investigation he formulated a set of feeding standards for dairy cows, which became known as the Savage Feeding Standards and found wide use.

In 1927 he began an extensive series of experiments to determine how much protein was needed in the concentrate mixture for dairy cows fed the types of roughages common in the northeastern states. These experiments were of great importance to northeastern dairymen for they proved that it was entirely unnecessary to feed concentrate mixtures as rich in protein as those which had commonly been fed in this region. Just as high production was secured on lesser amounts of protein, and under usual conditions such rations were decidedly more economical.

Later, Professor Savage and his associates conducted extensive experiments to develop more economical methods of raising dairy calves in market milk districts. In these studies the method widely known as the Cornell Calf Starter was developed. Just prior to his death Professor Savage carried on tests to determine the effects of making

decided changes in the formulas of mixed dairy feeds, such as are frequently necessary under present war-time conditions. These experiments showed that considerable changes could be made in formulas without lowering production, provided the mixtures were made up of suitable feeds that supplied the proper amounts of protein, fat, and total digestible nutrients.

Professor Savage was the pioneer advocate of the manufacture of mixed livestock feeds according to "open formulas." Under this plan the manufacturer not only guarantees the chemical composition of the mixed feed, but also states on the tag the exact proportion of each ingredient. This plan was adopted by farm cooperatives throughout the country, and put into operation with the assistance of College Feed Conference Boards which Professor Savage was instrumental in organizing for the purpose of devising formulas for the feeds in question. This development has had a marked influence on the manufacture and processing procedures of the feed industry generally, and has resulted in a large benefit to agriculture.

Professor Savage traveled extensively to study agricultural and dairy conditions in various parts of this country. In 1931 he was a representative of the United States Government at the World's Dairy Congress in Copenhagen, Denmark, and at that time made observations on dairying in several countries.

In addition to experiment station bulletins and articles on dairying published in farm papers, Professor Savage was the author of the book, *Feeding Dairy Cattle*, and of *Feeds and Feeding Manual*, and was the joint author of *Better Dairy Farming*.

Professor Savage was always deeply interested in his fellowmen and took a prominent part in organizations for human betterment. For several years he was a member of the board and also treasurer of the interdenominational organization, Cornell United Religious Work.

Professor Savage always took an active part in the activities of farmers in his home county. He maintained continuous membership in the Farm Bureau and the Grange, and for several years he was Superintendent of Cattle at the New York State Fair. For many years he operated a dairy farm at Ithaca where he developed a purebred Guernsey herd to a 400-pound fat level.

In 1911, Professor Savage was instrumental in organizing the livestock breeders of Tompkins County into a County Breeders' Association with the object of "promoting the breeding and improvement of high grade and purebred livestock in Tompkins County." Professor Savage was Master of the Forest City Grange and Secretary of the Tompkins County Pomona Grange for many years.

Professor Savage was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Dairy Science Association and of the American Society of Animal Production. In the last named organization he served as secretary and vice-president. He was a member of the social fraternity, Kappa Sigma, and of the following honorary and professional fraternities: Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha, and Alpha Zeta.

Not only was Seth, as we all called him, an outstanding agricultural leader, but he also endeared himself to us all by his kindness and helpfulness. The host of his warm friends will long cherish his memory.

Jacob Gould Schurman

May 22, 1854 — August 12, 1942

The third president of Cornell University died in New York City last August in the eighty-ninth year of his age. Nearly three centuries earlier his Schurman ancestor had migrated from Holland, probably by way of France, to New Rochelle. Following the Revolution, Jacob's great-grandfather, William Schurman, a loyalist, removed to Prince Edward Island and there Jacob was born. After twelve years on a farm, two in a store, and one in a high school, he secured through a Canadian government scholarship two years at college and at the end gained a higher award, in a competition open to all Canadians under twenty-one years of age, which gave him three years of study in Great Britain. There he crowned his student career by winning, over a swarm of competitors, a Hibbert Travelling Fellowship open to any graduate of a British university. Thus he rounded out his preparation by two years of study on the continent before he returned at the age of twenty-six to Canada. The springs from which he drank deepest are identified by his dedication of an early book to James Martineau, "the ethical and religious helper of two generations," and by his tributes, one soon after his return, to Eduard Zeller as "the foremost thinker of modern Europe," and another, half a century later, to Kuno Fischer as "the most logical, the most lucid, and the most brilliant expositor I ever listened to, and the greatest of university orators."

Schurman's work after his apprentice years lay in three fields; as scholar and teacher, as educational leader and administrator, and as statesman and diplomat.

As teacher he excelled in the critical and sympathetic exposition of the work of others. One may apply to him his own characterization of Kuno Fischer, whose mind he said "was not of the creative order in the highest sense of that term, but his power of sympathetic understanding and appreciation and his gift of reproduction were marvelous. He was the expounder of other men's systems." This judgment is confirmed by the title of what Schurman doubtless planned to make his *magnum opus*, an *Examination of Kant's Critical Philosophy*, announced as late as 1896 but destined never to see the light.

The position he would have taken in that book, at least about ethics, was foreshadowed in his first publication, *Kantian Ethics and the Ethics of Evolution*, which was an outgrowth of his European studies. His conclusion was that neither the hedonistic system of Spencer nor "the empty abstraction formulated by Kant" could explain "the concrete facts of the moral world," but that "between them both lies the idea of humanity as foundation for morality."

On his return to Canada, Schurman taught for six years at Acadia and Dalhousie colleges and was then called to Cornell University to fill the chair of philosophy and Christian ethics which had just been endowed by Henry W. Sage, the wealthy and imperious chairman of the Board of Trustees. Sage and Schurman became friends as close as the difference of forty years in their ages and the wide diversity of their backgrounds would permit. From the start Schurman achieved such outstanding success as teacher and lecturer that four years after his appointment his patron endowed a School of Philosophy as a memorial to his wife, Susan Linn Sage, with Schurman as dean. When President Adams retired two years later Sage saw to it that his protege was selected as Adams' successor, a judgment which the ensuing twenty-eight years was amply to justify.

Schurman came to the presidency of Cornell University with an intimate knowledge of the institution, gathered during his six years as a member of its faculty, and was ready at once to take the helm. In several respects his career resembled that of the first president. Like White, he came to the office in his thirties and with the energy and confidence of youth and had a long term of service. Like White, he had at his elbow as co-worker and intimate friend an older man of wide business experience who was as devoted as himself to the University and a tower of strength in all matters financial. Like White, he was widely familiar with the institutions of higher learning at home and abroad. Like White, he interrupted his academic duties from time to time to undertake diplomatic service abroad. Over White however he had one enormous advantage: uninterrupted and abounding health.

With these qualifications Schurman in his inaugural address came out boldly for a radical change of university policy. He proposed to gear Cornell, as most beneficiaries of the Morrill Land Grant Act in other states were already geared, into the State system of higher education. Many in and out of the university were strongly against this proposal, but Sage, with the wisdom and tolerance of his years, urged: "Let the young man have his head," and Sage's word was law. Looking back over the intervening half-century one may doubt whether any other course would have brought as much gain to Cornell or to the State and Nation. The annual income of the university has increased since 1892 by more than ten million dollars including contributions from the State, which have risen from nothing to more than three millions. Three-eighths of Cornell's income now comes from State and Federal appropriations.

The success of a university president is gauged largely by the caliber of the men added to the faculty during his term of office and the ease with which they are able to work in their own fields or to collaborate among themselves without interference from the administration. It may be too early to apply the first of these tests, but undoubtedly in few American universities has the academic atmosphere been as free from strife and bitterness as it was at Cornell

during the Schurman administration. This fact is the more to his credit because it was mainly his creation rather than his inheritance. While professor he exemplified, and while president he exalted, vital teaching and productive scholarship as the essentials to which all the machinery of administration, including that of the president's office, should be subordinated. He insisted that the faculty's control over educational problems in peace and war should not be impaired by trustees or president, or by inflamed public or alumni opinion. He was tolerant of opposition and was unwilling that in vital matters a small majority of the faculty or trustees should have their way, preferring always to bide his time until substantial unanimity had been reached. Over considerable opposition from both sides, which he shrewdly conciliated, he secured the inclusion of elected representatives of the faculty among the Board of Trustees and thus increased the influence of teachers in all university matters.

His work as a diplomat was less important to Cornell. After seven years in the presidency he accepted an appointment as president of the first Philippine Commission, and for the rest of his life he maintained a warm interest in the people of those islands. This interest is revealed in a small book, *Philippine Affairs, a Retrospect and Outlook*, which appeared two years after his return to Cornell.

A dozen years later Schurman reentered the diplomatic field when he became American minister to Greece and Montenegro. This excursion also resulted in a small book, *The Balkan Wars, 1912-13*, which appeared just as the dragon's teeth sown at Sarajevo sprang up into a greater war. The First World War led him to abandon his plan of retiring from the presidency after twenty-five years, as White had done after twenty, but three years later he did so. His country then again urged its claims and sent him for four years as minister to China, and for a slightly longer term, 1925-30, as ambassador to Germany. During his residence in Berlin, in addition to other services in the line of duty, he obtained from American contributors more than half a million dollars with which to build an auditorium much needed by his German alma mater, the University of Heidelberg. The gift was made "in recognition of high and helpful service to American students for over a century."

Throughout his career he was aided more than the public ever knew by his wife, Barbara Munro Schurman. As he was, during the later years of his presidency, the most admired man in Ithaca, so his wife was the best loved woman. They had seven children of whom five are living.

Francis Joseph Seery

May 24, 1874—July 27, 1947

Francis Joseph Seery, the son of Thomas H. and Mary (Seery) Seery was born on May 24, 1874, in Waterbury, Conn. Thomas Seery was a mill superintendent and a grandson of Gregory Delacy Seery, the leader of the United Irishmen in 1798.

Francis received his secondary education in Waterbury High School, and then went to work. For seven years, from 1893 to 1900, he served his home city as engineering assistant on construction for additional water supply including Wigwam Dam. In 1900 he was transitman for the Isthmian Canal Commission exploring possible canal routes in Darien, Panama.

With this background of practical experience he decided to continue his education. In 1901, at the age of twenty seven, he entered Tufts College in Medford, Mass., and in 1905 received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. During his summer vacations he was employed by the cities of Waterbury and of Fulton, N. Y., and also by the United States Geological Survey on topographic work in Kentucky.

After being graduated from Tufts he served, during the summers from 1905 to 1908, as assistant engineer in Department D of the New York State Engineer's Office on construction of the Barge Canal.

In September 1905, Mr. Seery was appointed instructor in hydraulic engineering in what was then the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y. This was the beginning of a teaching career at this institution which continued until his retirement as professor emeritus of civil engineering in 1942. In 1907 he was promoted to the grade of assistant professor, and in 1918 to a full professorship of hydraulic engineering, serving in the latter position for twenty-four years.

Professor Seery organized and taught courses in water supply, hydraulic construction, hydraulic engineering, water power (devoted to characteristics, hydrology, and operating conditions), water power and pumping plants (a design course), and conservancy and reclamation problems.

He was not idle during the summers of this long teaching career. Besides spending much time on very careful preparation of the practical engineering problems (on which he later had his students present reports), he undertook numerous jobs for which his assistance was requested. He prepared a report on hydroelectric development on

Geneganslet Creek, and Oswegatchie River in New York in 1909, and also a design of the Potters Falls Dam of Six Mile Creek in Ithaca. In 1910 he made a valuation appraisal of the water plant at Lyons, N. Y., and in 1913 a similar appraisal for Watertown, N. Y.

With the participation of the United States in World War I, during the summer of 1917 Professor Seery was superintendent of water supply and sewers at Camp Dix, N. J.; and, during the summer of 1918, he served as hydraulic engineer for the United States Geological Survey assigned to investigate and make a confidential report to the Capital Issues Commission, United States War Board, on a proposed water plant at Watertown. His activities also included: a design-survey and estimate for extensions to the water supply of Moravia, N. Y., (1919); a report on five proposed water power developments on Jacques Cartier River in Quebec, Canada, for the Donnacona Paper Company (1921); a report on proposed alterations of Hoffman Hill Reservoir in Elmira, N. Y., (1922); a report to Congress as member of the board of consulting engineers appointed to review the "Jadwin Plan" for flood protection of the Mississippi River (1925-1926); a report on the sufficiency of Helmlock Lake for the water supply of Rochester, N. Y., (1935); testimony as expert witness on hydraulics for the State of New York on the Montezuma, Oneida Lake, and Ley Creek Cases (1936); a report on the extension of water works for Hammondsport, N. Y., (1937); work as expert on hydraulic meters for the New York State attorney general's department on water supply in Rochester (1937-1938); and expert witness in the Harrington Farms case (1938).

Professor Seery served the City of Ithaca as a member of the Board of Public Works for six years, from 1919 to 1925, being vice-chairman for the last three years; also, from 1943 to 1946, he was a member of the Ithaca Civil Service Commission.

He was elected an Associate Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1907, and a Member in 1921. He became a Life Member in January, 1942.

The varied practical experience of Professor Seery in the field of hydraulic engineering had convinced him of the value of such experience to the teacher and to the student of engineering. Design problems of considerable scope, length, and suggestiveness were made a part of the courses which he taught. The educational worth of these problems is attested by the fact that almost all his students valued them highly, preserving their reports when returned at the end of the course, and frequently benefiting by them in their professional careers after graduation. By spending much time and energy in the composition of these problems Professor Seery asserted his conviction of the basic truth in the words of Aristotle: "For the things we have to learn before we can do them, we learn by doing them." This feature of the teaching methods of Professor Seery has become incorporated in other fields in

the curriculum of the School of Civil Engineering at Cornell. His work thus will extend an influence toward the better training of students in the future.

Since he always had available in his memory much interesting and supporting extraneous material gleaned from his own practical experience and from extensive reading, his classes were far from dull. He made much direct use of current engineering literature, both to fortify the textbook and to orient the student toward the actual living world of engineering. He did not, however, neglect basic theory in developing the student's grasp of subject matter. In his work as a teacher he stressed conception, design, construction, and maintenance as elements in the structure of an engineering education and as activities that would be required of an engineer in his varied experience after graduation.

Professor Seery was a devoted member of his Church, and he contributed generously to the betterment of the civic life of the community. His sense of responsibility for his students' success and his kindly human interest in their welfare was most admirable. It encouraged a friendly intimacy and confidence that enabled his students to profit greatly from his comprehensive knowledge of the subjects he taught and from his wide practical experience. He will long be gratefully remembered.

Professor Seery was married to Elnora C. McElligot of Waterbury, Conn., in 1909. He is survived by three daughters: Miriam, with whom he resided in Dover, Del., after leaving Ithaca; Virginia, of New York; and Francesca (Mrs. J. Theodore Chamberlain), of Tarry town, N. Y.; and a grandson, Teddy Chamberlain.

R. F. Chamberlain, E. W. Schoder, Hugh Troy

Francis Robert Sharpe

January 23, 1870 — May 18, 1948

Francis Robert Sharpe, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, died at his home in Ocean City, New Jersey, on May 18, 1948.

Professor Sharpe was born in Warrington, England, on January 23, 1870. He studied at the University of Manchester and at Cambridge University. At the latter institution he worked under the tutorship of E. W. Hobson, and received the B.A. degree in 1892. He was a Lecturer in Mathematics at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, from 1901 to 1904; and then came to Cornell in 1905 as a graduate student and assistant, receiving the Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1907. He was appointed to an Instructorship in 1906, an Assistant Professorship in 1910, and a Professorship in 1919, which latter position he held until his retirement as Emeritus Professor in 1938. He was always interested and helpful in departmental administration, and served as Chairman of the Department from 1923 to 1926.

Professor Sharpe's earlier interests were in the field of applied mathematics, especially hydrodynamics, and he published a number of papers in this field in various American mathematical periodicals between 1905 and 1912. At about that time, under the influence of Professor Virgil Snyder, he became interested in the subject of algebraic geometry, and, beginning about 1912, his publications were mostly in this field. He was one of a committee of six mathematicians appointed by the National Research Council to prepare a report on Rational Transformations, which was published in 1928 under the title *Selected Topics on Algebraic Geometry*.

He was an Associate Editor of the *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society* from 1917 to 1939, and one of the three Editors from 1930 to 1935.

Professor Sharpe will be remembered by many former Cornell students as a patient and kindly teacher with an unusual English accent. He took a keen interest in the work of his students, both graduate and undergraduate, and gave generously of his time in helping them over their difficulties. He was a devoted husband and father, and took an unusually live interest in the musical training and general education of his daughters.

His colleagues remember him for his mathematical skill, his accurate mathematical intuition, and, above all, for his complete sincerity and integrity.

W. B. Carver, W. A. Hurwitz, M. G. Maltz

Albert William Smith

August 30, 1856 — August 16, 1942

Few graduates of Cornell University have contributed as much to the spirit and service of Cornell as has Albert William Smith, one of its earlier graduates, and a teacher and administrator during twenty-one years, preceding his retirement as Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Emeritus.

Born in Westmoreland, New York, on August 30, 1856, Albert Smith entered Cornell as a student in 1874, and was graduated in 1878. During this period he distinguished himself as a student and as an oarsman on the first of the outstanding Cornell crews. He returned to Cornell in 1886 as a graduate student. In 1887 he was made assistant professor of mechanical engineering in Sibley College at Cornell, where he remained until 1891 when he became professor of machine design at the University of Wisconsin; he left there a year later to become head of the department of mechanical engineering at Stanford University, returning in 1904 to his Alma Mater to become dean of Sibley College until his retirement in 1921. He was acting president of Cornell University from April 3, 1920, to October 20, 1921.

After his retirement, writing, which had been his avocation, became his vocation. Seven books published in this period are: biographies of John Edson Sweet, Walter Craig Kerr, and Ezra Cornell; *Poems in Varying Moods*; *Poems of Cornell*; *Facing Life*, The commencement address at Cornell in 1921; *A Springtime Odyssey on the Shores of Southern Seas*.

Also, during his retirement he influenced alumni and others to make gifts to Cornell and guided the direction of those gifts.

As an engineer he added honor to his profession; as a teacher and writer in his professional field he clarified abstruse problems; as an administrator, he was incisive, patient, considerate, and sympathetically understanding.

Without the least detracting from his success as an engineer, teacher, and administrator it may be said that his outstanding contribution came through the example of his character, the breadth of his culture, his enthusiasms for the best in literature, music, and art, and his wholesome influence on students, who at one time voted him the most respected and most beloved teacher at Cornell.

Sorrow at his death is tempered by thankfulness for his inspiring life.

Preserved Smith

July 22, 1880 — May 15, 1941

Preserved Smith, who was proud to be the tenth member of his line to bear the name Preserved, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 22, 1880. His father, Henry Preserved Smith, an ordained Presbyterian minister and a distinguished Hebrew and Old Testament scholar, suffered for his enlightened views by being brought to trial and then dismissed from his office for heresy. The harsh experience like the scholarly pursuits of the father made a deep impression on the son, in whose own writings in due course erudition and broad tolerance were to be happily combined. In 1897, after a preparatory year at Lawrenceville, Preserved Smith entered Amherst College, and in 1901 he received his Bachelor's degree. The next six years he spent partly in graduate study at Columbia University, partly as an instructor in Political Science at Williams College. He then returned to Amherst for seven years as a Fellow in History. During the session 1919-20 he lectured at Harvard University and two years later he came to Cornell first as lecturer, and then as Professor of Medieval History. In 1931 his title was changed to Professor of History.

From 1907, when his doctoral dissertation, *A Critical Study of Martin Luther's Table-talk*, was published, Preserved Smith for many years concentrated his main interest on the religious and intellectual history of the sixteenth century. In 1911 there appeared the *Life and Letters of Martin Luther*, a book which attained a second edition only three years later. There followed, in 1920, *The Age of the Reformation*, which has since been used widely as a college textbook and is still perhaps the best general survey of the subject in English. His profound admiration for Erasmus found special expression in a *Life of Erasmus* (1923) and in a *Key to the Colloquies of Erasmus* (1927). Always a man of wide intellectual interests, he now turned his attention to a broader field, no less than a *History of Modern Culture*, which he planned to complete in four volumes. The first appeared in 1930, the second, which carried the story down to the later part of the eighteenth century, in 1934. He was actively engaged on the third volume when, in the autumn of 1940, he was stricken down by the illness from which he was never to recover. In addition to these larger works he contributed at various times articles to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and the *New International Encyclopaedia* and reviews to American and European journals.

By his studies in the period and on the leaders of the Reformation, Preserved Smith won notable recognition from scholars on both sides of the Atlantic. He was awarded the degree Doctor of Letters by Muhlenberg (1922) and by Amherst College (1927), and he was for a number of years a valued member of the Advisory Board of Editors of

the *American Historical Review*. His last and most ambitious work was intended for a wider educated public. Even though it may be vulnerable to criticism by specialists on points of detail, it was a remarkable undertaking for one man to attempt, and the two published volumes will always stand out as an impressive achievement.

Somewhat retiring by nature, Preserved Smith nevertheless won the respect and affection of his students. He was perhaps most successful in his more advanced classes, and several of his graduate students now occupy responsible positions in important universities. He was always a loyal and valued colleague, who had at heart the interests of the University as a whole and of the department of which he was a distinguished member. His death has left a gap in the University community which will not easily be filled. His many friends will long remember him as a man of liberal views with a gift of dry humour, a lover of landscape, literature, and music, and a kindly and courteous host.

Henricus Johannes Stander

June 21, 1894 — May 2, 1948

Henricus Johannes Stander died suddenly at his home in Scarsdale, New York, on the evening of May 2, 1948. From the year 1929 when he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Cornell University Medical College and Obstetrician and Gynecologist-in-Chief to the New York Hospital, he worked unceasingly for the best interests of the College and the perfection of the Hospital. His untimely death is a grave loss to the University and to the medical profession.

Dr. Stander was born near Georgetown, Cape Colony, South Africa, on June 21, 1894. His father's family had migrated there to escape religious persecution in Holland; his mother's family, being French Huguenots, left their native land for a similar reason. His father fought in the Boer war, and at the conclusion of the conflict much of the family property was appropriated by the British which drastically reduced the family resources. He was educated in the public schools of South Africa and attended South African College in Capetown from 1911-13. In latter year he borrowed funds, engaged passage on a ship, and worked his way to the United States.

Dr. Stander then continued his studies in chemistry at Harvard University (1913-1914), at the same time serving as an instructor. He subsequently attended and graduated from the University of Arizona in 1916 with the degree of Master of Science. He was appointed consulting chemist to the Hercules Powder Company of Wilmington, Delaware. Dr. Stander was not satisfied with this promising future in industrial chemistry and gave up this work to enter Yale Medical School. He received his M.D. degree from Yale University in 1921. During the following year, while interning at the New Haven Hospital, he made lifelong friends who influenced him in his decision to go to Johns Hopkins University in 1922.

Dr. J. Whitridge Williams soon recognized in his new associate the dynamic personality, tremendous capacity for work, investigative zeal and other qualities which assured a promising future. During his years in Baltimore, his interest in eclampsia led him to the clinics of Europe for observation and further study. A leave of absence from Johns Hopkins for an additional period of clinical experience with Dr. W. W. Chipman at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal was arranged in 1925.

In 1929 Dr. Stander was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Cornell University Medical College and Obstetrician and Gynecologist-in-Chief to the New York Hospital. He immediately began planning the physical and administrative organization of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in its new location on

the East River. Before permanently residing in New York, he spent a year abroad visiting various European clinics and making friends with heads of departments.

Dr. Stander moved permanently to the New York area in the spring of 1932 to supervise more closely the completion of construction, installation of equipment and the organization of the new department. Many difficulties had to be overcome and these were multiplied by the depression of the early 1930's. At no time did he swerve from his fundamental principles. The welfare of the Hospital and the Medical College was kept constantly in the foreground, and nothing was allowed to interfere with his concepts of an institution for the care of patients and the teaching and training of young doctors and nurses.

Dr. Stander's contributions to medical science dealt with placental interchange, blood volume, heart output, toxemias of pregnancy, urea excretion, basal metabolism and acidosis in pregnancy, eclampsia, chloroform poisoning, the respiratory quotient of the human fetus, kidney disease and function, yellow atrophy of the liver, purine metabolism, diabetes in pregnancy, the heart in pregnancy, and many other subjects. He was the outstanding champion on this continent of the concept of placing the teaching of Obstetrics and Gynecology on a comparable basis with the other major clinical departments. He spoke on this subject on many occasions during the past twenty years and published a number of articles on the subject. He was a leading advocate of combined departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Dr. Stander edited Williams' "Obstetrics" in 1936 and 1941, and in 1945 his third revision, entitled "A Textbook of Obstetrics," was published in his own name. At the time of his death the book was in the process of revision.

Dr. Stander was President of the Medical Board of the New York Hospital from its inception in 1934 until the time of his death. He was a Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, having been Vice-President in 1941-1942, and President of the Travel Club of that Society during the past year. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Medical Association, the New York Medical Society, the Academy of Science and Medicine and the New York Obstetrical Society of which he was President in 1941. He retired from the Council of that Society in 1946. He was, in addition, a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, and Nu Sigma Nu. In 1937 Dr. Stander was awarded the Medal of the Order de Finlay of Havana, and in 1947 he was given the degree of Doctor in Medicine *Honoris Causa* at Trinity College in Dublin, Eire.

In September, 1927, he married Florence Mary Leigh Creelman of Vancouver, British Columbia, who survives him, as do his two sons, Robert and John, and his two daughters, Leigh and Margaret. He is also survived by two brothers and one sister in South Africa.

It is difficult to find words adequate for a man of such force and integrated strength. From the very beginning of his career, his intellectual honesty and dynamic moral courage commanded the greatest respect, and he will be remembered by his associates and friends as always tolerant, fair and courteous.

R. G. Douglas

Kyle Bear Steele

January 11, 1890 — June 18, 1942

Dr. Kyle B. Steele, Associate Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology in the Cornell University Medical College, and Associate Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist in the New York Hospital, died suddenly at home on the evening of June 18, 1942. His untimely death, after a busy day of professional activities, came as a shock to all who knew him.

Dr. Steele was born in Covington, Virginia, on January 11, 1890, the son of William Isaac and Mary Ashton Steele. The family came to this country from England in the early colonial days of the Old Dominion. During Dr. Steele's boyhood his parents moved to Charlottesville, where he received his preliminary education. He later entered the medical department of the University of Virginia from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1913. In the same year, in competitive examination in New York, he obtained a coveted appointment on the interne staff of St. Luke's Hospital, where he served for two years in general surgery. During the following year he served on the resident staffs of St. Mary's Hospital for Children, and of the Lying-In Hospital in New York.

War clouds of World War I were gathering over the country at this time, and Dr. Steele, after a brief period in private practice, applied for an appointment in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, and on January 1, 1917, was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps. With the declaration of war in April of the same year he was ordered on active duty, and in the fall of 1917 went to France with the A.E.F. where he served for nearly eighteen months, chiefly with General Hospital No. 41. After his return and discharge at Fort Dix in February 1919 he resumed his practice in New York, which he continued until his death.

His interest in the practice of obstetrics led to his appointment on the Attending Staff of the Lying-In Hospital, a position which he held with increasing responsibilities during his lifetime.

With the consolidation of the New York Hospital, the Lying-In Hospital, and the Cornell University Medical College, Dr. Steele became a member of the teaching staff of the College.

In spite of the demands of a large and distinguished private practice, Dr. Steele maintained a deep interest in the advancement of obstetrical knowledge and practice, to both of which he made notable contributions.

Several years ago his keen intuition grasped the life-saving possibilities of the application of newly developed methods of roentgenographic examinations in obstetrics. He enlisted the support of his own private patients

who generously supplied the funds to install and maintain this equipment in the New York Hospital. He gave unsparingly of his time in developing this method of examination and in arousing the interest of colleagues. A continuation of the support of this department would be a fitting memorial to this gallant physician, whose own life may well have been shortened by his devotion to his patients and to his profession, to which he gave so much.

In addition to the positions held in the Cornell University Medical College and in the New York Hospital, Dr. Steele was also Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist in the Booth Memorial Hospital, and Consulting Obstetrician and Gynecologist in the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. He was also a member of the following professional organizations: Fellow in the American College of Surgeons, Diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Fellow in the New York Obstetrical Society, Member of the American Medical Association, Member of the New York State and County Medical Societies, Nu Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity, Hospital Graduates' Club, Riverside Practitioners' Club, Alumni Association of St. Luke's Hospital, Alumni Association of the Lying-In Hospital, of which he was Vice-President.

To his colleagues Kyle Steele was more than an accomplished and skillful physician. He was a fine and loyal friend, sympathetic and helpful at all times. His natural modesty, quick intuitions, and genial sense of humor made his presence always welcome. He was a true gentleman of Virginia in the best tradition of that expression. He will be greatly missed, and his memory always cherished.

Dr. Steele leaves a widow, Marjorie Coats Steele, and two children, Kyle W. and Marjorie Steele. To them we offer our sympathy, and pray that their loss may be supported in some part by the knowledge that it is shared by so many others.

Fred Carlton Stewart

February 13, 1868 — April 24, 1946

Fred Carlton Stewart, Emeritus Professor of Botany, died on April 24, 1946, ten years after his retirement in 1936 which concluded a period of more than a third of a century of distinguished service to the agriculture of the State and Nation.

Professor Stewart was born at Clymer, N. Y. on February 13, 1868, but the family moved to Iowa while he was quite young. He received the B. S. and M. S. degrees from Iowa State College, and in 1894 was named mycologist for the Geneva Station and assigned to duty at the newly created substation at Jamaica, Long Island where under trying conditions, he attacked the new and varied problems of plant disease control. After three years he resigned this position and entered Cornell for graduate study, only to decide that he could accomplish more through European travel and contact with leading mycologists of that day. Upon his return to this country, he was appointed Botanist of the newly created Department of Botany at the Geneva Station and thus began a period of thirty-eight years of most distinguished service in the field of botany, particularly, plant pathology and mycology.

He was a member of the American Phytopathological Society and served as its president in 1913. He always gave of his best to his scientific interests, to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and to the Mycological Society of America. Seemingly, his first interests were in the field of plant diseases. In the field of potato diseases he did pioneer work with virus troubles. The tuber-unit idea, as well as the means of control developed by him are still largely standard practices. He was the author of more than seventy bulletins, papers, and articles dealing with plant pathology, mycology, and allied subjects, and in his early years lectured widely about plant diseases and their control.

All of his work is a record to be proud of and those who had the good fortune to be associated with him know that no call on his time and energy went unheeded. He was ever attentive to the incidental tasks of the day, the meeting of visitors, conferences with farmers as well as with the leading pathologists, in addition to routine duties. His impact upon agriculture must have been great. His exceptional ability to observe and to record precise notes, his strict integrity, his keen sense of justice, and his constant interest in the welfare of his fellow men were greatly to be admired and prized. He was a kindly person who took sincere pleasure in being helpful to others. He left a legacy of a life well lived, a service well rendered.

L. M. Massey, M. T. Munn, O. A. Reinking

Walter King Stone

March 2, 1875 — June 21, 1949

Walter King Stone, Associate Professor Emeritus of the Fine Arts, died in Ithaca on June 21, 1949. In his death Cornell University suffered the loss of one of her most loved faculty members.

Professor Stone had taught in the Department of the Fine Arts in the College of Architecture for twenty-three years, beginning in 1920, teaching many different courses in drawing, painting, and in the other graphic arts. He was unfailingly loved and respected by all his students, and by his fellows on the faculty who remember him not only for the soundness of the presentation of his subject but as much for the richness of his personality, his generosity, and sympathy, his kindly humor and for his tolerance.

Walter King Stone was born in Barnard, Monroe County, New York, on March 2, 1875, the son of William Talmage and Jenny Filer Stone. He was a descendant of Enos Stone, one of the first settlers of Rochester; his family had been intimately associated with the early history of that city. He attended the public schools of Rochester, received his formal training in art at Rochester's Mechanics' Institute and Athenaeum and then at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.

Beginning in the early 1900's and until his coming to Cornell in 1920, he was active in the career of independent illustrator, painter and writer. In the first years of the century he won wide-spread recognition for his nature illustrations. His work appeared in Scribner's Magazine, in Century Magazine, in Colliers', Outing, Country Life in America, St. Nicholas, and in the Country Gentleman, as well as in various books. He brought to this work the happy combination of sensitive and imaginative artistry and an unlimited interest in nature and its wild life. His first sketches and studies of the world about him began in his boyhood when he and Charles Livingston Bull were intimate friends.

His favorite medium for his illustrations was flat water color wash combined with charcoal drawing. Later, and in general while at Cornell, he worked principally in oil paints. Two of his paintings are in the Rochester Memorial Museum. Mural paintings are in the homes of Clinton Fish, Rochester; Walter Pritchard Eaton, Sheffield, Massachusetts; Bristow Adams and Liberty Hyde Bailey of Ithaca.

His pictures are in many private collections. Books illustrated by him include the Log of the Sun by William Beebe; Barn Doors and Byways, Green Trails and Upland Pastures, and In Berkshire Fields by Walter Pritchard Eaton.

His intense interest in and love of his fellows led to a profound understanding of their outlooks, their mannerisms,

their codes of life. This, plus his natural instincts as a story teller led to a wide reputation as a humorist and raconteur. He was a member and one-time president of the Savage Club of Ithaca.

Many who cherish their memory of him first came to know him in his "Thursday Nights". Shortly after coming to Cornell he and his wife, Edith Adams Stone, instituted the custom of entertaining guests in their home on those nights. All were welcome, young and old, students or otherwise, strangers as well as friends. Much as the many guests contributed in humor or wisdom, those evenings will be remembered by a host of friends for Stoney's kindly humor which colored and penetrated all conversations.

His teaching method stemmed from his own interests and convictions. He taught not a particular way or means, but the fundamentals which underlie all drawing and composition. He encouraged initiative on the part of his students and drew out from them their own contributions of knowledge and personal reaction. He discovered and respected integrity in their individual approach. Both his students and his confreres recognized his inherent honesty and his devotion to his ideals. The students who sat in his classes came, not only from all departments of the College of Architecture, but from many different fields of interest; from the scientific departments, from liberal arts courses and from engineering. Because of this catholic appeal, his influence was felt widely in the University.

Walter King Stone served Cornell University as Acting Professor of Drawing beginning in 1920, as Assistant Professor beginning in 1922, as Associate Professor in 1942, and as Associate Professor Emeritus from 1943.

He was a member of the Unitarian Church, of Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity and of the Salmagundi Club.

He is survived by his wife Edith Adams Stone and by his son Alan Stone, Cornell 1926.

His death at the age of seventy-four brings sorrow to all who knew him.

Bristow Adams, E. D. Montillon, K. L. Washburn

William Strunk, Jr.

July 1, 1869 — September 26, 1946

William Strunk, Jr., was born in Cincinnati on July 1, 1869, the son of William and Ella Garretson Strunk. He took his A. B. at the University of Cincinnati in 1890, his Ph.D. at Cornell in 1896. He studied at the University of Paris, 1898-99. He married Olivia Emilie Locke in 1906; three children survive. He began his teaching career as instructor in mathematics at Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1891 he came to Cornell, and here remained, in effect, for the rest of his life. Appointed Assistant Professor of English in 1899, he became Professor in 1909 and Professor Emeritus in 1937. He was the author of *Elements of Style* (1918), and *English Metres* (1923), and was the editor of various texts. The decoration of Officier d'Academie (France) was awarded him. In 1935-36 he was literary consultant in the screen production of *Romeo and Juliet*.

Attracted to the study of letters by his innate love of the word and of creative thought, he gave his life to the communication of beauty and wisdom. Disdaining specialization, he ranged over many fields of knowledge. He began as a teacher of mathematics; he was at home in the classic and foreign literatures and cultures. Though his scholarship was exact and extensive, though his effervescent curiosity led him into endless explorations of curious and knotty problems, he maintained in word and practice that the end of the literary scholar is not to solve problems but to lighten the environing darkness. His year in Hollywood was, in a way, a suitable crown for his career. In the supervision of an admirable motion picture, *Romeo and Juliet*, he helped to present his beloved Shakespeare to an audience of millions. He found the creative purpose of Hollywood a stimulation and a delight, there is evidence that Professor Strunk, typed as The Professor, was a stimulation and a delight to Hollywood.

A photograph in the office of the Department of English recalls Professor Strunk in a pose familiar to many generations of Cornellians. He sits in an easy chair, absorbed in a wide book opened on his knees. The book rests on another book, from which protrudes an array of marking slips. Beside him, on the desk, stands a pile of volumes, of the forbidding format reserved for scholarly works. He is verifying some obscure quotation; he is settling some quaint dispute proposed by a time-pinching colleague. He is happy in this pursuit of this bit of knowledge, trifling, perhaps, but he maintained with Dr. Johnson that no bit of knowledge is so trifling that he would rather know it than not know it. With such a habit of mind, he became a well of information, a mine of reference. He was, however, preserved from the dangers of omniscience by his unfailing sense of proportion, his deep humor, and his philosophy—in the old meaning of philosophy: the love of wisdom.

So formed and shaped, Professor Strunk was for a good half century on this campus an exemplar of the humane scholarly life. The benign quality of his mind showed forth in all his dealings. When his old students and his old companions gather, their talk is all of his kindness, his helpfulness as teacher and colleague, his boyish lack of envy and guile. And so his serene spirit lives on, in that of Cornellians of fifty years.

Morris Bishop, A. M. Drummond, F. C. Prescott

John Henry Tanner

March 1, 1861 — March 11, 1940

John Henry Tanner, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, died on March 11, 1940, fourteen years after his retirement in 1926 had concluded a period of more than a third of a century of distinguished active service at Cornell University.

Professor Tanner was born at Fort Plain, N. Y., on March 1, 1861. After completing his secondary school education he taught for several years in the Clinton Liberal Institute before coming to Cornell, where he was graduated in 1891 with special mention for proficiency in Mathematics and was at once appointed instructor in that subject. During the following thirty-five years he showed unflinching zeal and loyal devotion in all his academic and professional activities. He was author or joint author of four widely used textbooks, and in these, as in his teaching, he showed his ability to present mathematics in such a way that the student would not merely accept but would understand. He gave his full share of time to the usual committee work, and from 1897 to 1904 he served as secretary of the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences. He was one of the early members of the American Mathematical Society and took a keen interest in its problems of organization, and as its treasurer for more than a decade he succeeded in placing the society's finances on a secure foundation.

The permanence of his interest and faith in Cornell University is impressively attested by the gift which he and Mrs. Tanner have made for the eventual establishment here of a Mathematical Institute. Throughout his career his generous and unselfish spirit found innumerable ways of sympathetic assistance, always rendered with his characteristic unobtrusive graciousness, whenever a student or a friend or a cause was in need.

The noble life of John Henry Tanner will remain a living inspiration to all who knew him, and his colleagues in the University Faculty would record this expression of their love and admiration for him and of their respect for his memory.

John Cutler Torrey

April 19, 1876 — October 7, 1946

Dr. John C. Torrey, retired head of the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine of Cornell University Medical College, died at the age of 70, at his home in Yonkers, October 7, 1946.

Immediately after obtaining his doctorate at Columbia University in 1903 Dr. Torrey came to Cornell and proceeded to teach and conduct research in his chosen field of bacteriology. He was one of the pioneers in the bacteriology of bacillary dysentery, the bacteriology of milk and of the intestinal tract as influenced by diet, and developed typing of the gonococcus. Perhaps his most notable contribution was his "Studies in Absorption" with B. H. Buxton, in which the roles of the cellular elements in phagocytosis were established.

Even after his retirement in 1941 his activity was undiminished and he completed work on the changes in the flora of the respiratory tract which he had earlier begun. His lively mind engaged new interests and he set out in search of a precipitin test for malaria, which he conducted with great tenacity and success.

Dr. Torrey was for many years editor of the *Journal of Immunology* and a member of several scientific societies.

A descendant of William Torrey who landed at Weymouth Mass. in 1640, Dr. Torrey was born at Burlington, Vt., son of the late Sarah Paine and Henry A. P. Torrey. In 1898 he was graduated from the University of Vermont where his father was Professor of Philosophy and his grandfather had been president.

Dr. Torrey organized at Cornell what is now the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine in 1916, and was the active head until 1937 as Professor of Epidemiology. Following his retirement in 1941, he gave his full time unstintingly to research, which he conducted up to the time of his death.

His kindly demeanor was blended with a keen sense of humor. He was at all times an inspiration to his students and members of the faculty, and will be remembered with deep affection by those who knew him.

Morton C. Kahn

Joseph Ellis Trevor

October 11, 1864 — May 4, 1941

Early Sunday morning, May 4, 1941, the death of Joseph Ellis Trevor bereft the University community of one of its notable members. Born at Lockport, New York, in 1864, and trained in the schools of that city, Trevor began a business career with brilliant success, but abandoned it at the age of twenty-four to enter Cornell. On his graduation, at which time occurred his marriage to Mary Tuft Guild of Lockport, he went abroad to continue his studies; as a pupil of Ostwald he received the doctorate from Leipsic in 1892. He returned at once to Cornell as assistant professor of chemistry; his title was changed in 1894 to assistant professor of general and physical chemistry; he became professor of the same subjects in 1900, of physical chemistry in 1903, and of thermodynamics in 1908; he retired as professor emeritus in 1934.

It was not in the nature of Trevor to seek wide popularity for his courses. He much preferred teaching and personally guiding a few exceptionally gifted men. Several of these personal disciples, now occupying important positions in the academic world, have spoken of his influence with an admiration approaching reverence.

His introductory lectures on thermodynamics found their way into his book *The General Theory of Thermodynamics* in 1927; the much more extensive material of his lectures on advanced theory and applications has not been published in book form. He contributed about thirty papers to various American, British, and German periodicals in the fields of chemistry, physics, and mathematics. Together with W. D. Bancroft he founded the *Journal of Physical Chemistry* in 1896 and served as co-editor until 1909.

Trevor was extraordinarily broad in his range of interests. Deeply grounded in his special fields of chemistry and physics, he possessed also a good background and great keenness of thought in mathematics. He was an enthusiastic musical amateur, a violinist of considerable ability and a strong supporter of the musical interests and enterprises of the community. Languages and literatures also fascinated him; he was widely read, and was a close observer of the origins, relations, and functions of words.

The outstanding feature of his personality was his attitude of active friendliness. He could not be moved to the utterance of censorious remarks except by some instance of flagrant hypocrisy, charlatanism, or unfairness. He found genuine happiness in giving pleasure to others. Directly or indirectly he frequently made it possible for needy students to continue their work.

Trevor is survived by his widow, four children, and four grandchildren. To them we extend our sympathy; and for ourselves we place on record our appreciation of the privilege of having known as our associate this kindly soul, this distinguished scholar, this student and supporter of the sciences and the fine arts.

George Burr Upton

October 16, 1882 — October 29, 1942

In the sudden passing of George Burr Upton, Cornell University lost not only one of her most distinguished scientists, but also one of her most inspiring teachers.

Professor Upton was born in Newark Valley, New York, on October 16, 1882. He attended high school in Denver, Colorado, and in Ithaca before entering the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering in 1900. Four years later he received his Mechanical Engineering degree, and was awarded a University Fellowship. Following the completion of his graduate work in 1905, he received the degree of Master of Mechanical Engineering, and was appointed an instructor on the staff in Experimental Engineering. Five years later he became Assistant Professor, and in 1919 was named Professor of Experimental Engineering. Although he was unquestionably one of the most versatile scientists in the College of Engineering, Professor Upton's primary interests in engineering were in the field of materials, and in the internal combustion engine and its application to the automobile. He became an outstanding authority on automotive engineering, and the courses with which he had pioneered in that field became so popular that in 1936 the Department of Automotive Engineering was organized with Professor Upton as department head.

Along with his university work, Professor Upton was frequently called upon by industry to act as a consultant. He was particularly valuable as an expert witness, especially in patent suits. During the period of World War I, he was associated with the Bureau of Ordnance in the development of shell case manufacture, and also with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics on airplane power plants. In addition, he served as a consultant for the Curtiss Airplane Company at that time.

Early in his career, Professor Upton made a profound study of engineering materials and metallography, and was responsible for many advances and developments in the technique of testing materials, and in the improvement of the physical and mechanical properties of materials through careful metallurgical analysis. He invented and patented, with George W. Lewis, the Upton-Lewis Fatigue Testing Machine. He was the author of the widely known and popular book *Materials of Engineering*, which was in a large measure responsible for the rapid development of the testing and utilization of engineering materials industrially, and for the progress in the study of this subject in engineering schools and colleges. Professor Upton contributed extensively to the writing of a text book on *Experimental Engineering* by Carpenter and Diederichs; was the author of many technical papers which appeared in the current publications in the fields of engineering materials and internal combustion engines.

Besides being a licensed Professional Engineer, Professor Upton was a member of the American Society for Testing Materials, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society for Metals. He was further honored by election to the honorary societies of Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, and Phi Kappa Phi.

Although Professor Upton was most widely known for his work and writings in the field of engineering, his studies and research covered every branch of science. "G. B.," as he was affectionately known to his friends, was a person to whom they could take any scientific problem and be assured of an enthusiastic reception with a just criticism and a sound analysis of the problem and its solution. He had a most retentive memory and a keen analytical mind. G. B. was regarded by all who knew him as an unexcelled source of reliable information, and as a person who was able, not only to inform accurately and fearlessly, but who could also exercise sound judgment and offer wise counsel. He was so modest that he rarely took the credit he deserved for the ideas and inspiration he instilled in those who sought his advice. His ability to combine the fundamental principles of chemistry, physics, and mathematics in the solution of practical engineering problems was so boundless that it at times amazed even his most intimate friends who were already aware of his brilliance and the broad scope of his knowledge.

Professor Upton's lectures, like his conversation, were always stimulating and challenging; he taught with enthusiasm and understanding. He expected in his students the same high and exacting standards as those which he set for himself. His lectures were in a constant state of revision, as he added to them the results of his critical and extensive reading and the information gleaned from his experiences in the solution of practical engineering problems. Graduate students and his colleagues on the faculty revisited his lectures year after year to broaden their knowledge and to be stimulated with his uncanny knack of arriving at logical solutions for seemingly impossible problems.

While Professor Upton was widely known as an eminent engineer and teacher, it was only his most intimate friends who knew that this modest man was early a student of birds, an author of a paper on plant breeding, and a collector of reptiles. As a member of a transcontinental entomological expedition in 1917 and again on a cross-country trip with botanists in 1920, he was ever ready with unique and ingenious devices for collecting small animals and for drying plants.

To his colleagues, Professor Upton was more than a brilliant scientist and engineer. He was a fine and loyal friend, sympathetic and helpful at all times. It is by them that his loss will be most keenly felt. Although he has now passed on, the inspiration and high ideals he has instilled in them, and their admiration and affection for their departed friend and teacher, will keep him alive in their memory forever.

Annette Warner

January 18, 1860 — November 10, 1949

Annette Warner, a teacher and administrator in the field of housing and design at Cornell University for sixteen of the formative years of home economics educational work, died in Santa Barbara, California, November 10, 1949.

Professor Warner was born in Granby, Massachusetts, on January 18, 1860, the daughter of Eli and Samantha Cornelia Warner, whose forebears had settled in Massachusetts in 1632. Ingrained in her character were the values forged in this New England setting. Her resulting interest in civic affairs endured throughout her lifetime and found expression in participation in many public projects.

In the spirit of the times, her precocious bent in childhood was recorded in her reading of Latin and Greek at an early age. As she grew older and her interest in art began to be defined, she sought out, with courage for a young woman of that day, some of the best teachers in the country under whom to study. She received diplomas or certificates from the Normal and Training School at St. Cloud, Minnesota, the Cowles Art School in Boston, the Massachusetts Normal Art School—the first school in this country to train teachers of art—the New York School of Fine and Applied Art, summer schools at Harvard University, and the Arthur Dow Summer School. She worked in the studios of William M. Chase, Denman W. Ross, Charles Hubert Woodbury, and other artists of note. She also took advantage of lecture series by such educators as G. Stanley Hall and George Herbert Palmer. Her active professional years included three periods of foreign travel and study in England, France, Italy, and Greece.

Before coming to Cornell University, Miss Warner had become an outstanding figure in art education in the State of Massachusetts, which then held the position of leadership in developing art education in the public schools. She had been Supervisor of Drawing in the city schools of Pittsfield, and Director of Arts at the State Normal and Training Schools in Fitchburg. In addition, she had been Director of Drawing and Manual Arts at the Normal and Training School in St. Cloud, Minnesota, and Principal of the John Herron Art School in Indianapolis, Indiana. At Cornell University she was appointed Assistant Professor of Home Economics in 1913, Professor in 1920 and head of the Division of Housing and Design as it was then designated in the School of Home Economics, Head of the Department of Household Art when the College of Home Economics was created in 1925, and Professor Emeritus upon retirement in 1929.

Miss Warner was a charter member of the Eastern Arts Association, and long a member of the American Federation of Arts and of the College Art Association of America. She was appointed a member of the American Committee to

attend the International Art Congress at Prague in 1928. She was a member of the National Education Association and of the American Home Economics Association. She was active in the Campus Club and the University Club of Cornell University, contributing generously of her talent in the furnishing of the University Club of that time. Aside from these professional affiliations, she had the honor of being at one time President of the Fitchburg Woman's Club.

While at Cornell, she was the author of several bulletins widely used in resident and extension teaching—*Artistry in Dress*, *The Decorative Use of Flowers*, and *Economics of Good Furnishing*. A manuscript for a book on design in dress unfortunately remained unfinished.

In her teaching, her public and professional commissions, her dress, and her writing, she was a perfectionist, lavishing labor, talent, and time upon each undertaking.

For a host of students and friends, Professor Warner opened up a lifelong appreciation of the elements of beauty. She had the gift of helping others to strive to create beauty in their surroundings with even the simplest materials. Her philosophy of the contribution of art to the wholeness of life made its lasting impression on all who worked with her.

Cornelius Betten, Helen Canon, Dora Erway

Paul John Weaver

July 8, 1889 — October 14, 1946

The musical life of the University and of the community has sustained a grievous loss in the death of Paul John Weaver. Born in 1889 at Reedsburg, Wisconsin, Professor Weaver in 1911 was graduated from the University of Wisconsin. After a brief period as director of music in Racine College, he continued his own studies in voice, piano, and organ with private teachers. Called to St. Louis in 1915, he served for four years as First Assistant Supervisor of Music in the Public Schools of that city. In 1919 he accepted the post of professor and head of the Department of Music in the University of North Carolina. Ten years later, he was called to Cornell University as Professor of Music and Chairman of the Department. While he gave his attention to, and brought his knowledge and training to bear on, various aspects of musical education in colleges and schools, his own special interest was from the first directed to choral singing and the training of choirs. He directed many choral organizations, and his extensive experience in this and other branches of music teaching was widely recognized throughout the country. Thus he became member of various advisory boards on music; he organized and was first president of the Southern Conference on Musical Education; and from 1928 on, he served as the American Chairman of the International Musical Conference.

When Professor Weaver came to Cornell University, the Department of Music was small and the regular Chair of Music in the University had been vacant for two years. His fifteen-year tenure of the departmental Chairmanship was distinguished by far-sighted and constructive ideas, most of which he lived to see carried into effect, and was a notable achievement. The enlargement of the Department by the addition of several more teachers made possible a great increase in courses for graduate and undergraduate students; and, with the establishment of a major in Music in the College of Arts and Sciences, music took its legitimate place by the side of the other Fine Arts. The gradual reorganization and enlargement of existing musical organizations and the creation of new instrumental and choral groups, a great increase in the number of subscription concerts and the institution of almost weekly free recitals, the building-up of a fine departmental library of music and especially of recordings to which the students had untrammelled access—these were some of the means by which a love and understanding of music in the student body have been aroused and fostered in recent years. This development, astonishing to those old enough to contrast it with the slight interest in music and things musical manifested two decades ago by a majority of the undergraduates, is perhaps one of the most significant contributions that Professor Weaver brought to the musical life of the community.

Nor must the enlargement of Sage Chapel, the rebuilding of its organ, and the addition of new bells to the University Chime be forgotten, since these improvements were effected largely as the result of his initiative.

Those who had the privilege of knowing him in private life will mourn the loss of a charming and kindly friend. The University and the many musical organizations throughout the country to which he gave his time and energies unstintingly will deeply regret the passing of a keen and dynamic personality, who strove consistently and with no little success to further the study and appreciation of that art to which he had devoted his life.

D. J. Grout, M. L. W. Laistner, Laurence Pumpelly

Herbert Hice Whetzel

September 5, 1877 — November 30, 1944

Herbert Hice Whetzel died on November 30, 1944, after 42 years of distinguished service in the University. In failing health for more than ten years, and especially throughout the last five years when his daily life was increasingly fraught with pain and discomfort, he carried on in good cheer and amazing fortitude until the end. With his death the University lost one of the most widely known and eminent members of its faculty.

Professor Whetzel was born on September 5, 1877 on a farm near Avilla, Indiana where he spent his boyhood. He was graduated from Wabash College in June, 1902. In college he did his major work in botany and zoology, coming under the influence of Professor M. B. Thomas, an inspiring and altogether remarkable teacher. He came to Cornell University immediately on graduation and entered the Graduate School that autumn. Holding an appointment for four years under another great botanist, Professor G. F. Atkinson, who was both Head of the Department of Botany (then in the College of Arts and Science) and Botanist of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Professor Whetzel assisted with the Station work on plant diseases. In 1906, shortly before he expected to complete the requirements for the doctorate he was appointed Assistant Professor and Head of the Department of Botany in the newly organized New York State College of Agriculture. In 1907, at his urgent request, his title was changed to that of Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology. Thus he held the first Professorship of Plant Pathology in the United States. He was advanced to a full professorship in 1909 and continued as head of the department until 1922 when he resigned as head to devote full time to teaching and research.

Professor Whetzel was well qualified for the task of establishing phytopathology as a distinct branch of biological science and of building a department of plant pathology at Cornell. He was exceedingly active and possessed exceptional leadership. He was convinced of the necessity for, and the practicability of, plant disease control and lost no opportunity to impress this conviction not only on his students but also on growers and on industrial and business concerns connected with agriculture. His enthusiasm for his work and for every project which he sponsored was contagious. A large number of able young men fired by his enthusiasm have gone forth into positions of importance and responsibility.

Though definitely emphasizing the practical aspects of plant pathology Professor Whetzel maintained at all times a deep interest in the taxonomy of the fungi. He became interested in plants and animals while a boy on the farm and

made many collections of both, and of fossils as well. At the time of his death he possessed a herbarium which he had prepared while in high school, and treasured it highly. Wherever he traveled he collected fungi. The collection he began when he came to Ithaca became, through gift, the beginning of the departmental collection of fungi and diseased material, now consisting of some 26,000 specimens. Ever working for its betterment, the contribution made by Professor Whetzel to the building and maintenance of this valuable herbarium was very substantial.

A collecting trip to Puerto Rico in 1916, followed by two later trips, and a year in Bermuda in 1920-21 whence he returned with 500 specimens, marked the beginning of one of the largest collections of tropical American fungi in the world. Recent contributions have come particularly from a number of mycologists, mostly former students, in Puerto Rico, Brazil, Venezuela and Colombia, who have responded to the encouragement and enthusiasm of Professor Whetzel by collecting and sending him material. Even during his illness he continued to give time and effort to the identification of specimens and otherwise furthering these collections.

Professor Whetzel was an outstanding teacher and it is as such that he will doubtless be longest remembered. No phase of his work in the University interested him as much or profited more from his remarkable vigor. He could instill in students a considerable degree of his own abounding enthusiasm for the study of the fungi and plant diseases and their control. He had an intense interest in young people and gave much of his time and effort to helping them with their problems. He introduced several innovations in teaching procedures, was always refreshingly original with a bit of showmanship, saw problems through the eyes of the students, and was unusually successful in getting his students to assume responsibility and initiative. He contributed much to the organization of material and to the terminology used in courses in plant pathology in institutions throughout this country.

Although teaching was his principal interest, Professor Whetzel was productive in research. Early in his career he became interested in sclerotium-producing fungi, especially those in the genera *Botrytis* and *Sclerotinia*. Throughout the last thirty years of his life he worked on a monograph of genera of fungi in the family Sclerotiniaceae, publishing a number of important papers. Perhaps his most important contribution to this monographic work was the organization of the study based on his extensive collections and cultures, and the encouragement of active interest on the part of graduate students whose work he guided.

Professor Whetzel's non-professional life was simple, with gardening a hobby that he skillfully furthered with much of the same drive that he put into his vocational activities. How varied his interests were was manifest in his garden where one could find fruits, shrubs, vegetables and flowers; native wild plants and horticultural creations rarely found; plants, carefully maintained, that were prized because they carried the symptoms of some interesting

disease; an exceptionally fine collection of sedums; and a rock garden that received much of his attention in recent years. Arrangement was simple and was secondary to the plants themselves.

Professor Whetzel was a man of action, in a positive, constructive manner. He often ignored obstacles and disregarded conventions— and seemed to get satisfaction out of so doing. He quickly grasped the substance of an issue and reached decisions rapidly. He was impatient with delay and mediocrity but at the same time was generous and fair in his appraisal of men and motives. Those who were associated with him in one way or another, will remember him for his intense enthusiasm for whatever came to occupy his attention; for his amazing drive in furthering his purposes; and for his general optimism and progressiveness. A pioneer in agricultural science and teaching, he exercised a substantial and sound influence at a time when the future of practices, ideals and objectives was being shaped. His contribution to the development of plant pathology and mycology in this country was notable; all workers in the field of biological science are indebted to him.

Edward Albert White

May 23, 1872 — May 13, 1943

Edward Albert White, Professor of Floriculture, Emeritus, Head of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture from the time of its inception, died on May 13, 1943. He was born at West Townsend, Massachusetts, on May 23, 1872, of New England ancestry and was educated in the public schools of his native village. When ready for his higher education he chose to attend the Massachusetts Agricultural College. His training there was in botany and allied sciences and during his college career he acquired an extraordinary love for ornamental plants and an appreciation of their place in human enjoyment. He had a highly developed sense of the beauty of plants which expressed itself in his work in flower arrangement, an art in which he later became nationally known.

The positions which Professor White held during his career were numerous and important. He was assistant horticulturist at the Massachusetts Agricultural College from 1895 to 1897 and horticulturist at the Baron de Hirsch School, Woodbine, New Jersey, from 1897 to 1899. He served as assistant professor of horticulture at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas from 1899 to 1902; and as professor of botany, forestry, and landscape gardening at the Connecticut Agricultural College from 1902 to 1907. In 1907 he was called back to his alma mater to organize there a department of floriculture. This was the first department of its kind in the United States and its successful development won him international recognition.

On July 1, 1913, Professor White accepted the invitation given him by Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey to organize a department of floriculture at Cornell University and he remained as head of that department until his retirement on June 30, 1939. During these twenty-six years the department grew extensively under his direction and is now recognized as the outstanding organization of its kind in the United States. The work in plant materials previously organized in the Department of Landscape Art was added to the floricultural work in 1922 and the name of the department was then changed to Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture.

The study of orchids was Professor White's particular interest and while head of the department he traveled in Central and South America to study and collect these plants. After retirement he continued his work with unabated interest, visiting India and Burma and many of the islands of the Pacific to study orchids growing under natural conditions.

Professor White was the author of many bulletins and magazine articles valued in scientific, commercial, or amateur circles. He published several books which were well received: *American Orchid Culture*, *The Florist*

Business, Principles of Floriculture, Chrysanthemum Culture, and Principles of Flower Arrangement, the first of these was brought out in a beautiful revised edition after Professor White returned from his trip to the South Pacific.

Students trained under Professor White are scattered throughout the world in professional and commercial work. With but few exceptions the work in floriculture at other colleges in the United States is being carried on by men trained by him or in his department. This is a most unusual record.

Professor White was very active in many of the commercial and amateur organizations in the field of floriculture as well as in college teaching and research. He served as secretary of the American Rose Society, was chairman of the Committee on Horticultural Education of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, and secretary of the Federation of Horticultural Societies of New York State. The recognition and support received by the Department at Cornell University was due in no small part to his helpful contact with commercial interests.

Recognized as an authority on orchids, Professor White was called upon to address many organizations in the United States and in 1939 he gave a series of lectures at the University of Hawaii. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Royal Horticultural Society, and honorary member of the New York Florists' Club, the American Rose Society, and the American Orchid Society. He was a member of Kappa Sigma, of the honorary society Phi Kappa Phi, and the first member of the Alpha Chapter of the honorary floricultural society, Pi Alpha Xi. In 1938 the Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded him its gold medal for outstanding achievement as a teacher, and the silver medal of the New York State Federation of Garden Clubs for achievement as a teacher and writer was presented to him in 1939.

A kindly, considerate, and unassuming man, Professor White valued above all the friendship and esteem of his associates and acquaintances. He was a tremendous force in the floricultural education of his day and a man who will be long and kindly remembered by those privileged to know him.

Professor White is survived by three children, Emerson Edward, Kendall Crittenden, and Barbara Crittenden. Mrs. White, formerly Cora Crittenden of Tyringham, Massachusetts, died on May 16, 1938.

Frederick Whiting

February 4, 1861 — March 12, 1946

Dr. Frederick Whiting was born on February 4, 1861 in Brooklyn, New York, the son of Murray Whiting and Mary Elizabeth Ferris Whiting. He was a descendant of William Whiting, the first treasurer of the Colony in Connecticut (1634) and Nathaniel Whiting, Colonel in the British Army at the siege of Louisberg.

Dr. Whiting received an A. B. degree in 1882 and an M. A. degree in 1885 from Amherst College. He studied medicine at the Long Island College Hospital and graduated in 1885. Following an internship at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, he pursued post graduate studies at Heidelberg and at the University of Vienna from 1888 to 1890 with the view of filling the position of pathologist at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. However, upon his return to the United States, he became associated with Dr. Gorham Bacon in Otology and began private practice of this specialty at that time. His association with the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary continued through 1927.

Dr. Whiting practiced inconspicuously until he undertook the care of a case of lateral sinus thrombosis, the mortality rate of which was then very high. In collaboration with Dr. Gibson, he worked out a new method of dealing with this serious condition and thereby made a notable contribution to surgery. His success in accomplishing a surgical cure for lateral sinus thrombosis accorded Dr. Whiting great prominence as an aural surgeon. In 1904, Dr. Whiting was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery in Otology at Cornell University and continued active until 1928 when he was appointed Emeritus Professor. Between the years 1907 and 1920, Dr. Whiting was associated with the New York Polyclinic and Mt. Sinai Hospitals and for a time served as Director of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Otological Society, the New York Otological Society and the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Whiting was a member of numerous clubs, among others the New York Athletic Club, Clove Valley Rod and Gun Club, the Century Association and the Society of Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut. He was a collector of paintings of American artists, medallion art and porcelains.

In 1905, Dr. Whiting published his book, "Modern Mastoid Operation." He also contributed many articles on Otology to medical literature.

As a surgeon Dr. Whiting was distinguished particularly for his painstaking thoroughness rather than his brilliance. His mastoidectomies were performed so completely that rarely did his patients have any recurrence of infection. This same characteristic was evidenced in his writings and he once told an associate that he had spent two weeks

on a single paragraph. The illustrations in his book on mastoid surgery still stand out as the best illustrations existing in this particular field.

Dr. Whiting's character was exceptional. He despised all petty politics in medicine and showed a friendly helpfulness to those who were associated with him. He believed in advancing his associates according to their merits alone.

Dr. Whiting's great interest in the Department of Otology at Cornell University Medical College continued up to the time of his death. He gave two prizes each year for the two students of the graduating class making the best records in Otology. He also donated a very valuable collection of instruments and specimens to the Medical College.

Dr. Whiting died of cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 85, on March 12, 1946.

Dr. Arthur Palmer

Karl McKay Wiegand

June 2, 1873 — March 12, 1942

Professor Karl McKay Wiegand, for many years Professor of Botany and Head of the Department of Botany, died on March 12, 1942. He had retired from active service on August 15, 1941, but was continuing research at the university and service on non-academic committees. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

Professor Wiegand was born at Truxton, New York, on June 2, 1873 and grew up in this small town in the beautiful Tioughnioga Valley. The son of a pharmacist, he early became interested in the flora of that region, and the family's atlas of Cortland County has notations of the hills, valleys, and swamps he visited on his early expeditions. As a boy of fifteen he was already demonstrating interest and ability in the solution of problems in taxonomy.

He came to Ithaca High School to prepare for entrance to Cornell University and for training in his father's profession. The course in pharmacy was, however, abolished just before he entered the university and his interest turned to botany in which he eventually majored. His senior thesis was in seed anatomy and the quality of his investigation was such that it gained for him election to Sigma Xi.

After graduation in 1894 with the B.S. degree, he became assistant in the Department of Botany and continued study as a graduate student. In 1898 he received the degree of Ph.D. and the following year was promoted to the rank of instructor, a position which he held until 1908 when he went to Wellesley College as Associate Professor of Botany.

During the early years at Cornell his interests were diverse and included physiology and anatomy and morphology. His doctorate thesis was in physiology and at the time of its preparation he intended to continue study in that field.

In 1900 he began teaching in taxonomy and from that time his attention turned permanently to taxonomy as his major field of work. At Wellesley College he taught elementary botany and taxonomy until 1913 when he returned to Cornell as Professor of Botany in the College of Agriculture. At this time Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, then dean of this college, organized a new Department of Botany and placed Dr. Wiegand at its head. Within a few years this new department absorbed the Department of Botany of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Wiegand continued as head of the new department for twenty-eight years until his retirement. During this long period he wisely guided it and was in large measure responsible for its high reputation.

Despite the pressure of administrative duties, he taught large classes both in the laboratory and in the field and found time for research. He also built up from the beginning a herbarium of about 250,000 specimens and gave liberally of his time to the identification of plants for botanists from all over the country. Through his contagious enthusiasm for his subject and for the teaching of it, he developed in many students an interest in plants and an appreciation of the value of taxonomic studies in their practical and cultural aspects. When it was realized that Dr. Wiegand was soon to retire his courses became filled to capacity.

Dr. Wiegand always found time for research and published more than one hundred papers. His intensive studies of the plants of the Cayuga Lake region led to the publication of the "Cayuga Lake Flora" which he, as senior author, prepared in association with Dr. A. J. Eames. The excellence of this work has resulted in its general acceptance as a model of its kind. He made a notable contribution to horticulture by preparing for Bailey's "Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture" the extensive and technical "Synopsis of the Vegetable Kingdom" and assisted with the general introductory key—an important contribution of taxonomy to horticulture. He was recognized as one of the leading taxonomists of the world.

In 1933 he was Vice-President of Section G of the American Association for Advancement of Science and in 1939 President of the Botanical Society of America.

He has served the University on many important committees, notably the Arboretum Committee, the Committee on Campus Trees and the Committee on the Bailey Hortorium. He was chairman of the last two committees for several years, and to the work of all of these committees he gave much time and thought.

In 1923, in view of the large attendance of summer students in the biological fields and the richness of the Ithaca region in biological material, a Summer School of Biology was established under the auspices of the Summer School of the University and the Summer School of the New York State College of Agriculture. Dr. Wiegand was in large measure responsible for the initiation of this new school and directed the school throughout the eleven years of its existence.

Dr. Wiegand was a very modest man, unselfish in high degree. He viewed his administrative problems, as he did his research problems, objectively. He was always ready to forsake his own views when convinced of the validity of the concepts of others. His research was conducted with the utmost patience and marked by the most careful and intelligent procedure based on exact knowledge.

His quiet cheerfulness, his high ideals, and his thoughtful consideration of others endeared him to his students, to

all members of the department, to his colleagues, and to all who were associated with him. To work with him was an inspiration to all.

William Henderson Wilder

July 19, 1914 — November 3, 1948

Stricken while attending the Cornell-Columbia football game in New York City the preceding weekend, William Henderson Wilder, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, died on November 3, 1948. Thus, death ended a promising career which was really just beginning.

Born on July 19, 1914 at Rochester, New York, Professor Wilder registered in the School of Electrical Engineering at Cornell in 1931. Dissatisfied with his progress, he took a leave of absence in 1934 and entered the employ of the Paragon-Revolute Corporation, Rochester, New York. Anxious to continue his formal education, Professor Wilder relinquished his position as Production Manager with this company, and reentered Cornell in 1944. He received the degree of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering in 1946. During the latter period as an undergraduate, Professor Wilder worked on a Navy-sponsored research project in the Physics Department. He entered the Graduate School and received the degree of Master of Electrical Engineering in June 1948.

While carrying on his graduate work, Professor Wilder was an instructor in the School of Electrical Engineering. His performance and interest in teaching were of such nature that he was appointed an Assistant Professor in Electrical Engineering on July 1, 1948.

While performing well all of the duties required of him as a graduate student and instructor, Professor Wilder prepared himself for the examinations for the Professional Engineer's License. Ironically, the notice of the successful completion of the examinations and granting of a license arrived on November, 2, 1948, the day before Professor Wilder's death.

In addition to his registration as a Professional Engineer in New York State, Professor Wilder was a member of the Rochester Engineering Society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Institute of Radio Engineers, Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Sigma Xi.

On April 24, 1943 he married Olive W. Smith who survives him.

W. H. Erickson, W. E. Meserve, H. F. Newhall

Walter Long Williams

February 26, 1856 — October 23, 1945

Dr. Walter L. Williams was born February 16, 1856 near the present village of Argentina, Illinois. His early education was obtained in a country school followed by a year in the Presbyterian Seminary at Mt. Zion. After a year of school teaching, he entered the Illinois Industrial University, now the University of Illinois. Spending two years there, he became intensely interested in the subject which was to become his life's work. He continued his veterinary studies in the Montreal Veterinary College where he attended classes conducted by the great Dr. William Osier, graduating as honor student in the class of 1879.

Following graduation, he established a private veterinary practice in Illinois and became Assistant State Veterinarian. In 1891, ill health compelled him to enter a less strenuous field. For two years he served as professor of Veterinary Science at Purdue University following which he accepted a professorship in the Montana Agricultural College, Bozeman.

When plans were announced in the American Veterinary Review regarding the establishment of a College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell, Dr. Williams wrote to Dr. Law and later came to Ithaca for an interview with President Schurman and Dean Law. He received the appointment of Professor of Veterinary Surgery, Obstetrics, Zootechnics and Jurisprudence and began his work in 1896, one of the original faculty of the New York State Veterinary College. He served in this capacity until 1915 when he was appointed Professor of Veterinary Obstetrics and Research Professor in diseases of breeding cattle. In 1911 he became a Professor Emeritus.

Dr. Williams was an inspiring teacher. He brought nearly twenty-five years experience as a practitioner in an extensive equine practice to his students. He was a thorough believer in learning by doing. Through his zeal, the clinics which are now an integral part of veterinary training were founded at Cornell. He was also the first to establish a course in Surgical Exercises. The training received from his clinics was invaluable.

During a sabbatical leave in 1910, Dr. Williams acted as veterinarian on the Parker ranch, the largest cattle ranch in the Hawaiian Islands. Later in 1919-1930, he spent a year on this estate where, as usual, he was wide awake to opportunity—here on a vast scale—for research and advancement of knowledge pertaining to disease in breeding animals.

The experience of sixty-five years in the veterinary profession added to intellectual curiosity and authority of leadership in his chosen field resulted in an impressive wealth of internationally recognized articles and books.

Of his books, his "Veterinary Obstetrics" and "Diseases of the Genital Organs of Domestic Animals" are used in many of our colleges as well as in those of other English speaking countries. Their translation into Spanish have spread their influence to South American schools as well as to Continental Spanish speaking colleges. "Veterinary Obstetrics" also has found its way into Italian instruction through an Italian translation.

Among Dr. Williams' contributions to veterinary science are the following:

The diagnosis in 1885 during his practice in Bloomington, Illinois of *dourine*. This was the first diagnosis of the disease in America.

The development of the roaring operation which was demonstrated to the English in London in 1909.

The poll evil operation.

The production of a surgical operating table for large animals which was duplicated in leading schools as well as in the U. S. Remount Station and adopted by prominent veterinarians.

The studies in genital disease.

Dr. Williams was an Associate Editor of the American Veterinary Review between 1890 and 1911; Editor for the United States of the Veterinary Journal of London between 1906 and 1908; President of the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association from 1889 to 1900, the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1893, the New York State Veterinary Medical Society in 1906-07; an honorary member of the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association, a foreign corresponding member of the Society Centrale De Medicine Veterinaire of France; an honorary member of the Central Veterinary Society of England, and the Veterinary Society of Sweden.

Until his final illness, Dr. Williams was a frequent visitor at the College Clinics, always alert and interested. In January at the 1945 Veterinary Conference, when almost eight-nine years of age, he presented a paper, "Recollections of, and Reflections Upon Sixty-five Years in the Veterinary Profession."

At the time of his retirement in 1921, the faculty and alumni of the Veterinary College gave a testimonial dinner for Dr. Williams in Prudence Riskey Hall. The large attendance, the speeches, the letters, and telegrams attested to the high regard in which the honor guest was held.

Again on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, the Veterinary faculty with some of the former assistants in his department gathered in Balch Recreation Room in honor of Dr. Williams' anniversary. It was a pleasant affair, an

evening of friendly good will of the kind one experienced in the cordial atmosphere of Dr. and Mrs. Williams' home.

A living likeness of Dr. Williams, painted by Olaf M. Brauner in 1911, was presented to the University by the Veterinary Alumni and may be viewed in the Flower Library.

J. N. Frost, H. J. Milks, Earl Sunderville

William Robert Williams

June 13, 1867 — November 17, 1940

Dr. William R. Williams, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Cornell University Medical College, and consulting physician in the New York Hospital, died in the Hospital on November 17, 1940, after a long illness.

Dr. Williams was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, on June 13, 1867, the son of Evan Thomas and Anne Robert Williams. Later, the family moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, and his preliminary education was received in the public schools of that city. After graduation from high school, he entered Williams College, where he was graduated in 1889 with the degree Bachelor of Arts, and where, three years later, he received the degree Master of Arts. He returned to St. Paul after his graduation from college, and for two years he taught physics in the high school there. A keen interest in music, which was an outstanding characteristic throughout his life, was evident at that time, and he organized and led an orchestra in the school. During that time also a group of men from the railroad shops in St. Paul asked the Superintendent of Schools to provide for them instruction in electricity, which was then being installed in the shops. Dr. Williams volunteered to hold evening classes for this instruction. He often had in one class as many as sixty men, who were thus enabled to keep their jobs.

In the fall of 1891, Dr. Williams entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which he was graduated in June, 1895. He then had a year's training as interne at the Nursery and Child's Hospital in New York, and during 1896 and 1897 had a medical internship at the New York Hospital. This was followed by a year's residency at the Sloane Maternity Hospital in New York.

Dr. Williams' teaching experience was wide. His first appointment was as demonstrator in histology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1897. In 1904, he became instructor in the Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. In 1908 he was advanced to the rank of adjunct professor, and later to that of assistant professor in the same department. In 1914 he was appointed Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine.

In 1899 his long connection with the Cornell University Medical College began with his appointment as lecturer on hygiene. In 1903 he was made instructor in medicine, and in 1932, when the Medical College was affiliated with the New York Hospital, he became Professor of Clinical Medicine.

During the early period of his medical career, Dr. Williams devoted part of his time to the General Memorial Hospital where he served as assistant pathologist from 1902 to 1904. He was also connected with the French Hospital as pathologist from 1902 to 1908 and as consulting pathologist from 1908 to 1916.

In 1905 he was appointed assistant attending physician at the City Hospital, New York, where he served until 1910. In that year he was made associate attending physician at the New York Hospital, and two years later he became attending physician. In 1932 he was made consulting physician, a position which he held at the time of his death. He was also consulting physician at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, the Elizabeth Horton Memorial Hospital in Middletown, and St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers.

From this record of his connections it is evident that Dr. Williams' chief interest was the practice of medicine. As he often said, his only thought was the care of sick people, and in his devotion to and his care of his patients he was unsurpassed. A large part of his time was devoted to his hospital work, and his contribution to medicine was chiefly in the clinical field. In his earlier years he published several articles in the current medical journals, and he was always intensely interested in and kept well abreast of all developments in medicine. For a number of years he held a clinic at the New York Hospital for the neighborhood doctors, presenting a discussion of interesting cases in his division. These clinics were always well attended and extremely interesting, and through them a close association between the hospital and the doctors of the neighborhood was maintained. His opinion as a consultant was frequently sought and highly valued, and among his patients he numbered many members of his own profession.

Dr. Williams was a member of the Century Association, the Williams College Club, and the Hospital Graduates' Club. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

Shortly after Dr. Williams' death a number of his patients and friends decided to raise a memorial fund with which to endow a bed in his name at the New York Hospital. It was felt that such a memorial would be in keeping with his own wishes, carrying on the help which he gave in such abundance to the sick during his lifetime. This fund was completed in a very short time, an indication of the high esteem and affection in which he was held. It will form a lasting memorial to a devoted and beloved physician.

Paul Stuart Williamson

November 20, 1900 — April 18, 1943

The death of Professor Williamson on April 18, 1943, brought to a close a career at Cornell University that was brief in years but full in service and in the respect of his associates.

Paul Stuart Williamson was born November 20, 1900, in Fairfield, Iowa. Throughout his youth he lived in rural districts in Iowa, Idaho, and California. His future work was influenced by those rural surroundings and by his father's occupation as teacher, principal, and superintendent in public schools. In 1923 he was graduated from the University of California with a major in horticulture, after earning most of the expenses for his college education.

During the following seven years of county extension work in California, his curiosity lead him into two minor research projects that sharpened his appetite for training in agricultural economics. Of his own initiative he started and carried through to completion farm management studies of apple farms and of prune farms. These studies were conducted without any special training for the job, yet the final reports showed his ability to analyze data and present results clearly, which continued to be characteristic of his work. Those studies were carried out while serving five years as assistant farm adviser in Santa Cruz County, and two years as farm adviser in San Benito County.

This interest in agricultural economics and a desire to study under the late Dr. George F. Warren were merged into the four years of study at Cornell leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1934. His doctorate thesis reported a farm management study of fruit farms in the Hudson Valley. From then until his death, except for leaves of absence, he continued to serve Cornell University, and for the last eight years was in charge of teaching and research in farm cost accounts. In the summer of 1936 he went abroad for travel and attendance at the International Conference of Agricultural Economists. In the summer of 1939 he was engaged by the Colonial Government of Bermuda to supervise a study of the agriculture of that island, the report of which was made privately to that Government. During 1941-42, while on sabbatic leave, he served at the University of Louisiana as an exchange professor.

Professor Williamson's work was always marked by a high degree of initiative and originality. He developed, for instance, a loose-leaf system of records which facilitated the keeping of farm cost accounts, and he greatly speeded the work of analysis and publication of results.

Outstanding among the qualities by which Professor Williamson will be remembered by those who knew him should be mentioned his energy and mental initiative, a tremendous breadth of interests combined with exceptional ability to work carefully with details, ability to organize his work effectively, a rare open-mindedness of a type that did not prevent his arriving at a conclusion, absolute mental honesty and fearlessness in his search for truth, and a sincere liking of people. The longer and better one came to know him, the more one recognized these admirable qualities.

In the death of Professor Williamson, this Faculty recognizes a serious loss. His death at the age of forty-two cut short a career, the fruitfulness of which was assured by his ability, and by his habits of mind and work.

Benjamin Dunbar Wilson

October 14, 1889 — September 5, 1940

On September 5, 1940, occurred the untimely death of Benjamin Dunbar Wilson, Professor of Soil Technology, from injuries received four days before in an automobile accident at Warren, Ohio. Dr. Wilson was at the full tide of his career and in his passing Cornell University loses a most valuable member from her staff of research. His wide circle of friends attests his kindly nature and whole-hearted friendliness, while his scientific publications are a partial measure of his industry and ability.

Benjamin Dunbar Wilson was born on October 14, 1889, in Lexington, Kentucky, of ancestry that can be traced to the sturdy colonial stock of Virginia and South Carolina. He was educated in the secondary schools of Lexington and in 1906 entered the University of Kentucky where he specialized in chemistry. Graduating in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, he accepted a position as assistant chemist in the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, at the same time pursuing graduate work in chemistry at the University. In 1914 his alma mater awarded him the degree Master of Science.

In September 1914 Professor Wilson came to Cornell University as an assistant and graduate student in the Department of Agronomy, and after three years he was granted the degree Doctor of Philosophy. By this time his ability was so manifest that he was offered an instructorship at Cornell, and two years later was made an assistant professor. During these years Dr. Wilson worked on various research projects and in close association with Professor Thomas Lyttleton Lyon. In 1934 he was made Professor of Soil Technology, a recognition of his research ability and his efforts in his chosen line of endeavor. His value in a more general way must not be overlooked, as he took a keen interest in university affairs and gave his time fully and freely to those activities that round out a faculty member's contribution to the administration and intellectual life of the institution of which he is a member.

Benjamin Dunbar Wilson was a modest, friendly man who gave Cornell University twenty-three years of unstinted service. His scientific contributions to the chemistry of soils are noteworthy especially in respect to the peat deposits of New York and their successful utilization. Not only this, but he had the knack of encouraging other people. Many faculty members and especially graduate students will long remember his kindly interest in their progress and his solicitude for their welfare and advancement. No written words can fully record the grateful memories he left in the hearts of his friends and associates.

Wilford Murry Wilson

January 24, 1860 — January 23, 1943

Of Wilford Murry Wilson, Professor of Meteorology, Emeritus, much may be said in honor of his long, loyal and distinguished service at Cornell University. Of forty years in the Weather Service, nineteen were at the station in Roberts Hall of the College of Agriculture.

Dr. Wilson was born in Espyville, Pennsylvania, on January 24, 1860. He attended Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, from 1881 to 1885 and then was appointed as assistant observer of the Signal Corps of the United States Army, before its meteorological work was transferred to the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture.

After five years at various stations he was put in charge of the station at Memphis, Tennessee, where in the six years of his assignment, he studied at and was graduated from the Memphis Hospital Medical College with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

From Memphis, Dr. Wilson went to Detroit, Michigan, and was in charge of the Weather Bureau Station there for ten years. In 1906 he was transferred to the Station at Ithaca. Almost immediately he began to expand his services to include lecturing on meteorology to the undergraduates in the College of Agriculture. Within five years he became Cornell's first Professor of Meteorology, and had organized the first department of meteorology in any land-grant college.

His teaching service covered eighteen years of undergraduate instruction; during seven of those years graduate students also worked under his direction. In his years at Cornell he aided the agricultural extension program with special forecasts aimed directly at farm operations, such as successful haying, spraying, and harvesting, that depend upon a fore-knowledge of the weather. His development and maintenance of these specialized services through radio, and immediate telephone messages relayed from farm to farm, constituted a pioneer service.

Genial and kindly in all personal relations, he endeared himself to his colleagues in the College of Agriculture and Cornell University.

James Kenneth Wilson

August 5, 1881 — July 28, 1948

James Kenneth Wilson, Professor of Soil Technology at Cornell University, passed away Wednesday, July 28, in the Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Connecticut. His decease was a great shock to his friends and acquaintances as during the summer he outwardly appeared to be in the best of spirits and health.

Professor Wilson is well known in this and other countries for his research in microbiology as he has published an unusually large number of valuable papers covering a wide range of subjects. Moreover, he has to his credit many graduate students who keenly regret his passing. As a teacher and director of research, he was enthusiastic, helpful and unusually patient. And his perseverance and industry were phenomenal. Few men possessed a more winning and likable personality—cheerful, friendly and cooperative.

While Dr. Wilson has explored many phases of microbiology, three lines of research, during his thirty-six years at Cornell University, have claimed his major attention. These, in order of the intensity of their investigation, were: (1) the nodule organisms of legumes and their cross-inoculation peculiarities and capacities, (2) methods of preservation of grass and legume silages especially in respect to keeping properties and quality, and (3) the presence of nitrates and nitrites in the plant foods of humans and domestic animals and their nutritional significance. His publications regarding these phases have won him wide recognition both at home and abroad.

Professor Wilson was born August 5, 1881 in Maryville, Missouri, and passed his boyhood days on a ranch in Oklahoma. Here he received his early education and here he acquired a love for and a curiosity in respect to plant and animal life. Conditions were hard in those days on the plains of Oklahoma, but, in his quest for a higher education, he was able to attend the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1906. His scholarship and promise were such that he immediately was offered a position at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York. Here, as assistant bacteriologist, young Wilson did his first real research, spending six productive years at this institution. It was during this period, from 1906 to 1912, that he finally decided in what particular field his life work was to lie.

Realizing the need of further scientific training, James Kenneth Wilson came to Cornell University in 1912 as an assistant in Plant Physiology and a candidate for a Ph.D. This degree was granted in 1914. Because of his excellent record he was offered forthwith and accepted an assistant professorship in Soil Technology at Cornell University, to pursue research and teaching in the field of Soil Microbiology. In 1919, Dr. Wilson was raised to a

full professorship, a position he ably occupied until his death. Professor Wilson was a member of Sigma Xi, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Agronomy, and the Society of American Bacteriologists.

Although a man of strong personality and intense enthusiasm, Professor Wilson never forced his ideas upon other people nor did he advertise his achievements. In fact, he was most modest and unassuming. His heart was in his work and advancement in material ways was a secondary consideration. He was a man of strong imagination and projected his ideas far ahead, yet he was not led afield thereby. Dr. Wilson, in spite of his 67 years, was still at the peak of scientific production. His passing, therefore, is not merely regrettable, it is a tragic loss to microbiological science.

H. O. Buckman C. N. Stark J. B. Sumner

Lucius Arthur Wing

August 28, 1882 — February 17, 1946

Lucius Arthur Wing, Associate Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology died at his farm in Southfield, Massachusetts on February 17, 1946. He was born in Columbus, Ohio on August 28, 1882. After graduating from Ohio State University in 1903, he studied medicine in Columbus for two years, then entered Cornell University Medical College in New York and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in June 1907.

Doctor Wing served as Surgical Intern and House Surgeon in the New York Hospital from 1907 to 1909. He then served as Intern in St. Mary's Hospital until January 1910. He returned there as Assistant Surgeon 1914-1917, Associate Surgeon 1917-1934 and Attending Surgeon thereafter. He traveled in Europe in 1910 and 1911 and filled the position of House Surgeon in the American Hospital in Paris for several months.

When Doctor Wing returned to New York late in 1911, he decided to devote all of his efforts to the practice of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He joined the staff of the New York Lying-in Hospital in 1912 and served as Attending Surgeon until 1932. When the Lying-In Hospital became a part of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical College Association in 1932, Dr. Wing was appointed Associate Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist and Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the College. He was consulting Obstetrician to the Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital in Jersey City and the Nassau Hospital in Mineola.

Early in Dr. Wing's career it became evident that he was destined to be more than just a competent practitioner of his chosen specialty. His keen intellect, his broad and thorough scientific training and his inquiring mind, kept him constantly on the watch for improvements in technique, for new methods that could be applied to the practice of obstetrics to minimize the hazards of childbearing to reduce maternal and infant mortality. Among the many problems in clinical research to which he devoted himself, the study of pelvic roentgenography was one of the most important. In collaboration with Steele and McLane, he published a clinical evaluation of this procedure in 1938. Since that time x-ray pelvimitry has become standard practice in Obstetrics.

Because of his unusual technical skill and his strict adherence to the best principles of Obstetrical practice, Doctor Wing was an excellent teacher. His students were always impressed by his practical approach to the subject with which he was dealing. His discourse was simple and direct, his clinical demonstrations were presented with such clarity and completeness that the lessons learned were long remembered. He enjoyed informal discussions with

his students on all matters pertaining to their medical studies and they soon came to realize that he was not only a fine instructor but a good friend and counselor as well.

Doctor Wing was a man of great personal charm. His patients, his friends and all of his associates respected him for his high ideals and loved him for his friendliness, his unfailing good nature and his willingness to stand by them whenever they needed his help.

Lucius Wing is no longer here, but the place he left is not vacant; it is filled with pleasant memories.

Dr. G. W. Wheeler

Edwin Hamlin Woodruff

September 2, 1862 — July 8, 1941

Edwin Hamlin Woodruff, Professor of Law Emeritus, died in mid-summer 1941, full of years and honors. He was the son of Philo Marion and Aristona Holmes Woodruff, and was born in Ithaca in 1862. He entered Cornell University in 1878 after preparation at the Ithaca High School, and remained in attendance until 1880. Of the next six years he spent four in the service of the Astor Library in New York and of the Cornell University Library. He reentered Cornell as a law student in 1887, and in 1888 received his LL.B. degree as a member of the Law School's first class. He was admitted to the New York bar in the same year.

From 1888 to 1890 Professor Woodruff was an Instructor of English at Cornell. Thereafter he served for a year as Librarian of the Fiske Library in Florence, Italy. His next post was at Stanford University, where he was Librarian from 1891 to 1896 and Acting Professor of Law during the last three years of that period. He returned to Cornell as Professor of Law in 1896, and continued as a member of its Faculty until his death. He was Dean of the Law School from 1916 to 1921, and became Professor Emeritus in 1927.

To the teaching profession and to law students at many institutions other than Cornell, Professor Woodruff was known as the editor of case books on contracts, quasi contracts, domestic relations, and insurance. These collections, first prepared between 1894 and 1905, had a long and extensive popularity, calling for successive editions, a fourth edition of Cases on Contracts in 1925, and a third edition of Quasi Contracts in 1933. They demonstrated his rare scholarship and also his understanding of the practical needs of the student. They marked a departure from the earlier Harvard case books in that Professor Woodruff selected and presented for study the most recent significant American decisions. The importance of the historical development of a doctrine was not ignored, and when that was not expounded in his selection of opinions from recent decisions, he revealed and explained it in his footnotes. Very early in his career Professor Woodruff wrote a masterful essay on "Chancery in Massachusetts," published in Volume V of the Law Quarterly Review, in 1889. In 1898, he published his Introduction to the Study of Law.

His theory of law teaching combined the disciplinary with the informational methods, taking advantage of the best features of each and avoiding the weaknesses of both. Though he attached first importance to the student's need for mental discipline, he was practical and did not hesitate occasionally to substitute the lecture for the discussion, when he felt that certain parts of his courses justified the adoption of the former as a more effective method of widening the horizon of the student's information. Irresistibly and with aptness, drawing upon his extraordinary

erudition in many fields of knowledge, he gave his students a liberal education. His meticulously lucid expositions were lightened with a sparkling wit. His understanding of human nature gave him patience and perseverance in the classroom and instilled a confidence that drew students to his office and to his home for advice. Concerning the role which Professor Woodruff played in general University affairs the late Livingston Farrand, former President of the University, said upon the occasion of Professor Woodruff's retirement from teaching in 1927:

"I came to Cornell with all the welcome that anyone could ask. But I was bewildered. Here was a great, vigorous, active university, a great collection of colleges, charged with their own professional responsibilities and quite different from each other. It is no easy job to familiarize oneself with all the intricate details and problems that these colleges face. And one of the obligations of a new executive is as quickly as possible to find out where are the sources of sound information, and who are the persons who are able, not only to inform accurately, but who can exercise sound judgment and offer sound advice. It was a very short time before, in my survey of this University some six years ago, it was clear to me that one of the clearest sighted, one of the best informed, one of the wisest men, and one of the men whose ideals were absolutely immovable in their soundness, was the man in whose honor we are coming together. His judgment and wisdom were not confined to affairs of this school. He was an integral part of Cornell University."

Professor Woodruff charmed all with the brilliance of his conversation, which was rooted in a culture of exceptional breadth but inevitably punctuated with humor. Modest, and escaping publicity, he thrived on intimate contacts. Of these, he had an over-supply in the local friends and the stream of returning alumni who sought him out, and in an active correspondence with distinguished persons about decisions, politics, and books.

Having devoted his life to Cornell and to his students, he symbolized the Cornell Law School in the minds of those who graduated from it during the period of his service as professor and dean. Few teachers of any time or place have been so richly rewarded with the admiration and the affection of his students and his colleagues as was Professor Woodruff.

