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In Memoriam: J. H. Paarmann; Bruce Fink; Melvin P. Somes; Addie Grace Wardle; Clifford H. Farr

L. H. Pammel

A. O. Thomas

Nicholas Knight

Robert B. Wylie

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IN MEMORIAM

J. H. PAARMANN

It was not often that the Iowa Academy of Science had the pleasure of meeting Professor J. H. Paarmann of Davenport. He attended the meetings occasionally. So far as I am aware he never prepared a paper for the Proceedings and yet he was deeply interested in its welfare. He did, however, in no unmistakable way leave his impress on the scientific thought of the state. It was largely through our sister institution, the Davenport Museum, formerly the Davenport Academy of Science, that he did his notable work as a teacher, lecturer, curator and executive. The spirit of helpfulness, to serve the public, was one of his fine traits. He was generous in a large way, using his fine talent to help the youth. He wanted to make the Davenport museum an institution which would serve the public. In one of his first appeals in 1902, as curator of the Academy he said "We need definiteness of purpose, some ulterior end, to which we are moving in our undertakings. True many things will happen which may divert our aims from their original directions, but this is of minor consequence; the vital question is whether we are looking toward some definite end, or whether we are shooting at random.

"By what methods are we to accomplish these ends, and cultivate public spirit except through the materials in its immediate neighborhood, through actual contact of youthful minds with beautiful surroundings ingrating a desire for the best things of life?

"Even science may be lighted into a fairy land; and instead of something cold and cheerless, treating only of decayed and mouldy things, become a living, moving thing, an enlarged romance."

Mr. Paarmann inspired the youth of Davenport and nearby places to seek out the fine things in nature. A bird or nature hike with him was worth while. The boys and girls learned the habits of birds, snails, toads, carnivores, and plant life. To him nature meant much; and the youth became inspired by his own enthusiasm and zeal. Between 1904 and 1906 he presented an outline of suggestive museum talks to the children of Davenport on the following topics: The Mineral Kingdom, The Animal Kingdom, under such heads as the jelly fish, corals, crayfish, protective color of animals, birds of Davenport, water birds, land birds, four-footed friends, the seal, small animals of eastern Iowa, races of people and their history. These lectures were given in the rooms of the Museum with ample illustrative material. The work was given with an enthusiasm which inspired the youth to observe. Later Mr. Paarmann added many other subjects to his lectures, such as weeds, how they are scattered. Then came the subjects of honey plants and Indian antiquities and weaving. He was able to interest the pupils of the public school and older folks by his superb lantern views made from photographs largely taken by himself and finely colored by Miss S. G. F. Sheldon. Miss Sheldon

in sending some biographical material to me said of the material: "These give a synopsis by years of some of the many current and completed occupations that drew upon his time and abilities; though I never knew him to be very much at loss in grappling with a new or an old situation. With the penetration of an ever acute mind, he was an expert in every sense of the word."

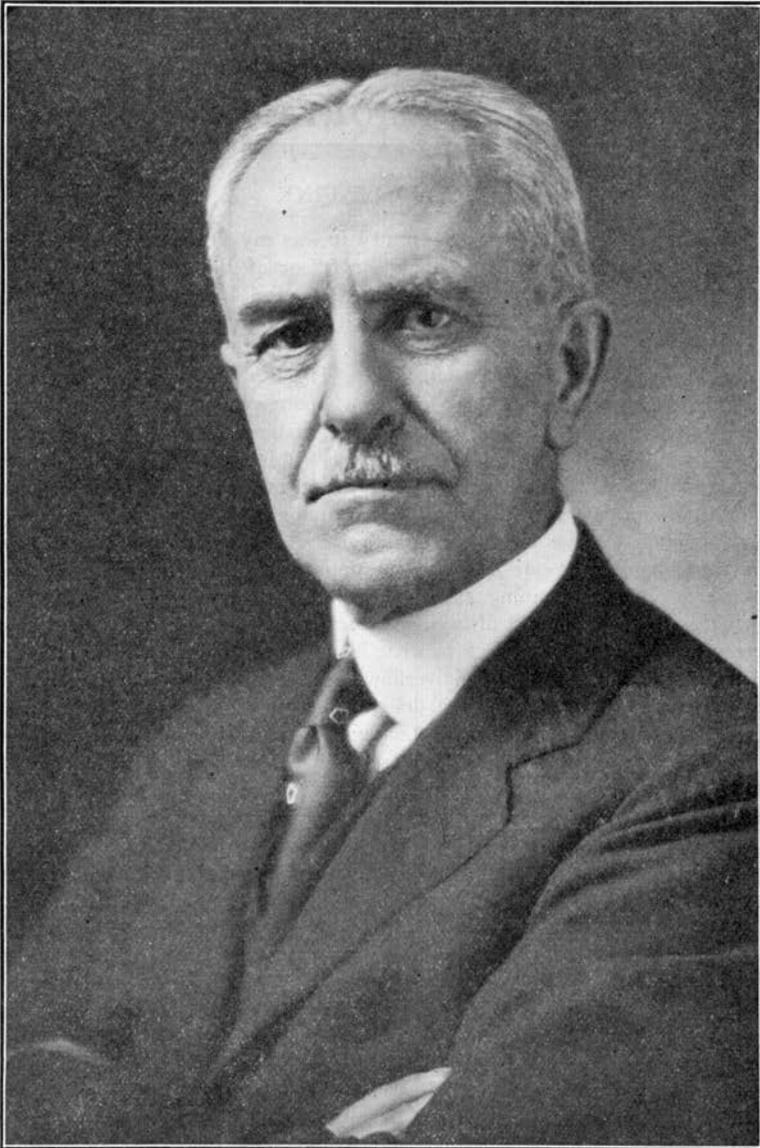
It was my privilege to have had a personal contact with Mr. Paarmann quite early in his career as curator of the Davenport Academy of Science. I made several botanical trips with him, one a study of the weeds of Scott county. I marvelled at his knowledge of plant life and when I became interested in the establishment of a State Park in the Wild Cat Den area of Muscatine county he was a great help in enlisting the co-operation of the people of Davenport because he wanted to preserve the interesting plants and animals for conservation purposes. On this occasion Mr. Paarmann took not only a lot of fine photographs of the ferns and other plant life but some fine pictures of some of the outstanding scenic features of the area. Mr. Paarmann was interested in preserving some areas near Davenport also so that the people, especially school children, might get the benefit of contact with nature in all of its beauty.

The greatest piece of work done by Mr. Paarmann was in connection with the Davenport Public Museum. When the sixtieth Anniversary of the Museum occurred last December, E. K. Putnam, a long time associate, paid the following fine tribute to his work in the Davenport Democrat of December 11, 1927: "While many of the older citizens date back to the days of Pratt and Barris, the younger men and women of today and the boys and girls just out or still in school will associate the Museum with J. H. Paarmann, who was curator from 1902 until his untimely death last July. Mr. Paarmann reestablished the school work commenced by Mr. Pratt, the 'birdman' as he was called, had a natural love for nature and the ability to make it interesting."

Mr. J. H. Paarmann was born in Davenport, Iowa, on September 2, 1870, the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Paarmann. He died in Davenport on July 14, 1927. He received his early education in the public schools of Davenport and graduated from the State University of Iowa, receiving the degree of B. S. in 1901 and the degree of M. S. in 1902. At Iowa City he received training from three great teachers of the old school, Dr. Thomas H. Macbride, Dr. Samuel Calvin, and Dr. C. C. Nutting. They instilled into him the love for the great out of doors. Before graduation from the University he taught school at Walcott where he married Dorothea Schreiber on March 5, 1898. He became connected with the Davenport Academy as curator in 1900 when he came to arrange the Museum material. Mr. Paarmann therefore died in the harness with still many good years ahead. It is unique that practically all of his work was done in Davenport. He has left a monument for himself in the building of a public Museum of the first order. He will be remembered by thousands who came in contact with him. For he was an inspiring teacher, a loveable man and a fine type of citizen. To him Davenport owes much.

The funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon, July 17, by Rev. Julius Krolfifer of the Unitarian Church, of which church Mr. Paarmann was a member.

L. H. PAMMEL



DR. BRUCE FINK

IN MEMORIAM

DR. BRUCE FINK

For more than a third of a century it was my privilege to have been a correspondent of Dr. Bruce Fink, Professor of Botany at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, who died in the botanical laboratory of the University on July 10, 1927. The little city of Oxford was plunged into sorrow when it became known that Dr. Bruce Fink was dead. A local news dispatch from Oxford stated that "The death, perhaps, of no other Miami faculty man would be a matter of more general regret throughout the community. A man of great retiring nature, he was yet interested in all about him. His deep interest in his subject and his kindly nature made of him a favorite among Miami students." What was said about him at Miami can truthfully also be said of him at Upper Iowa University and Grinnell College and those who had the pleasure of his company on botanical trips or at our Academy meetings will gladly add their word of praise for his unassuming and modest ways, always helpful. He had a personal charm that will always be remembered by those who knew him. He was our guest for a week in what is now the Ledges State Park in the nineties and not only did he overflow with enthusiasm when it came to collecting lichens but he was a delightful companion as well. He always joined in the merry making of the camp. Truly science has lost a great man and Miami one of its greatest assets. Men and women after all make an institution great because of their research or because of their work as teachers. Dr. Fink had the combined qualities of a great teacher and a great research man. The botanists looked to him as their leader in a study of lichens. A student publication of Miami University says "He was an excellent teacher and sent more students to the graduate schools than any other member of our faculty. As a teacher he was a man of most generous spirit, of the highest ideals, and held great human interest in his students."

Dr. Bruce Fink was born December 22, 1861, at Blackberry, Illinois, partly of German descent, son of Reuben and Mary Elizabeth (Day) Fink. It was at Blackberry that he received his preliminary education. He graduated from the University of Illinois in 1887, receiving the degree of B. S., and the Master of Science degree from the same institution in 1894. At the University of Illinois he came in contact with two great teachers in scientific thought, Dr. Thomas J. Burrill and Dr. S. A. Forbes, who directed him along the lines of natural history. In order to continue his education he pursued graduate work at Harvard University where he was the Townsend Scholar in 1895 and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1896. It was here that he came in contact with another great teacher and an investigator of the highest order, Dr. W. G. Farlow. Doctor Farlow

knew more about lichens than anyone else in the country and for many years was our leading authority on the lower forms of plant life, especially lichens. At Harvard Fink also met such great men as Dr. George Lincoln Goodale, a superb lecturer, Dr. N. S. Shaler and Dr. Edward L. Mark. It was this contact that made it possible for Professor Fink to become a fine teacher in zoology at Upper Iowa University and a teacher of geology and botany at Grinnell College.

During the years 1887 to 1892 he was principal of high schools, one in Mount Vernon, South Dakota, where in addition to teaching he made a collection of plants. A collection was made at Shabbonah also. These along with a considerable collection of flowering plants later became a part of the herbarium of Iowa State College. He served as professor of botany at Upper Iowa University from 1892 to 1903. In 1903 he was asked to become professor of botany at Grinnell College and before accepting he asked me whether I thought it advisable to go. I told him by all means to accept the place. He remained in this position until 1906 when he received a call to become professor of botany at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. In the meantime he pursued graduate work at the University of Chicago during the summer of 1903. Previous to this—1899—he received the Ph. D. degree from the University of Minnesota. His thesis was on *A contribution to the Life History of Rumex*, published in the Minnesota Botanical Studies (2:137) in 1899. The work was done during the summers of 1896 and 1897.

At the time Fink completed his work at Harvard Professor Conway MacMillan, then professor of botany at the University of Minnesota, was planning an extensive survey of Minnesota plant life and was getting the best men he could to assist in this work. Among others he secured Professor Fink who thus became connected with the Natural History Survey of Minnesota in 1896 and remained with it until 1903, using his summer vacations to carry on botanical work. He thoroughly enjoyed the outside contact as I know because he often spoke to me about the great *Cladonia* lichens in the Lake Superior region and the lichenology of Minnesota.

One of the first papers he published was issued in 1896 on the Reproduction and Pollination of the Tomato (Minnesota Botanical Studies, Pt.9). His interest in lichens began to increase and in the same volume (Pt. 9, pp. 10,11) he published a paper on lichens, the beginning of a long series of papers on that subject. I shall discuss these papers a little later. During the summer of 1906 he had charge of the work in botany of the University of Washington Marine Station. The lichen collecting here was particularly interesting, unlike anything in the east. It gave him an opportunity to study this flora, which was referred to in some of his later papers.

He became a member of the Iowa Academy of Science in 1891 at the meeting held in Des Moines. He was one of sixty-two fellows, the total membership of fellows and associates then consisting of seventy-nine. He at once became one of the most active and inspiring leaders of the Academy and contributed many notable papers to the Proceedings. He was a member of numerous other scientific societies, including Sigma Xi, American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), American Society of Naturalists, Botanical Society of America, Botanists of Central States, Iowa Academy of Science, of which he was president from 1902

to 1904, Sullivant Moss Society, of which he was president in 1910, International Society of Botanists, Ohio Academy of Science, of which he was president in 1912, Ohio Forestry Association, Iowa State Horticultural Society, Iowa Park and Forestry Association and Sigma Alpha Epsilon. He was also a member of the Ohio Board of Biological Survey and he was associate editor of *Mycologia*. He was chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association of Miami University and also chairman of the University Senate Committee on Religious Service and Work. At the University he conducted a Bible Study class of young men through each college year. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He married Ida May Hammond of Champaign, Illinois, January 9, 1888. Three children were born of this union.

In an early paper he lists several new plants found near Fayette, also squirrel corn (*Dicentra*) (*Proc. Iowa Acad. Science*, 1: Pt. 4, p. 103). The earliest of his general papers was one on the Spermatophyta (seed plants) of the Flora of Fayette, Iowa, a work started in 1891. He thoroughly explored the region about Fayette for five years (*Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 4:81, 1896) and nearly two hundred of the seven hundred species of plants he collected were compared with specimens in the Gray Herbarium and the University of Minnesota. The habits are carefully noted and due credit is given to the herbarium made by Dr. C. C. Parker, who collected in Fayette previous to 1876. Professor R. B. Wylie, now the splendid head of botany department, State University of Iowa, was a student of his and also contributed to the collection. This is the only extensive paper he published on general taxonomic botany of flowering plants. In 1908 he became an associate editor of *Mycologia* and this gave him an opportunity to publish some of the mycological papers of his students. He also was editor of the *Ohio Journal of Science*. Ecology also engaged his attention, as in the paper *Floristic Notes from an Illinois Esker* (*Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 13: 59) and in many of his papers on lichens the Ecology is considered. Occasionally critical reviews were made, such as a review of the book by James M. Crombie on *British Lichens*, in the *Botanical Gazette* (67: 268) in which he calls attention to the author's wrong concept of lichens. There were some general botanical papers like *Certain Iowa Algæ* (*Iowa Acad. Sci.*, 12: 21) in which he discusses the algæ found at Fayette and Grinnell.

With Sylvia C. Fuson he published a paper on *An Arrangement of Ascomycetes of Indiana* (*Indiana Acad.*, 1919; 113-133) and another joint paper with Miss Fuson, *Ascomycetes New to the Flora of Indiana* (*Indiana Acad.*, 1918: 264-275). He also published a long list of fungi of Indiana. Professor Fink had a deep interest in fungi. He spent the time from November, 1915, to January, 1916, inclusive, in Porto Rico visiting at San Juan, Yanco, Rio Grande and Vega Baja, collecting from sea level to 4,985 feet altitude. He collected during rain and sunshine. A paper on *The Distribution of Fungi in Porto Rico* was published in *Mycologia* (10:58). He published an interesting note on *Tylostoma verrucosum* in *Mycologia*. Some of his summers after he became connected with Miami were spent in the Smoky Mountains of Tennessee, where he did much fine collecting.

He had an early interest in fungi. In 1893 he reported on some powdery mildews that he collected at Fayette (*Iowa Acad.*, 1. Pt. 4, 103) Lichens

always interested him, even quite early during his college career. When the State College came into possession of the Parry collection there came some unnamed lichens, twenty-three in number, and Dr. Fink identified these for us (Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci., 2:137). Other and later papers on lichens were published in the Proceedings of the Iowa Academy, including a paper on Mississippi Valley Lichens. Some 43 species of lichens are listed in a paper "Additions to Lichen Distribution in the Mississippi Valley" (Iowa Acad. Sci., 7:173), of which 21 are from La Crosse, collected by the writer. Another paper "Notes Concerning Iowa Lichens" (Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci., 5:174) gives an account of the lichens of northeastern Iowa and Minnesota. In this paper he makes a comparison of the lichens from Fayette to Minnesota. Two months' collecting in Minnesota yielded nearly as many lichens as three years in Fayette. An extensive paper on Iowa lichens was published by him in Bulletin Laboratories of Natural History (3:70-88). Fayette county contributed 180 species out of a total of 200 species reported for the state. One of his very fine papers on phytogeography is entitled Addition to Lichen Flora in North America (Mycologia 11:296) in which he gives the geographic distribution of some 200 species of North American lichens. These lichens were collected by E. L. Harper, C. Rausch and L. H. Pammel. In one paper he calls attention to the pictured rocks caused by lichen growth along Mississippi river. In a subsequent paper he has a bibliography of North American Lichens (Proc. Iowa Acad., 6:165) and another is Addition to the Bibliography of North American Lichens. He added 94 titles to those given by W. W. Calkins in Chicago Academy of Science (Acad. Sci., 1: 44-50). This is an indication of how familiar he was with the extensive literature of lichens.

There were also such papers as: A New Lichen from an Unusual Substratum (Mycologia 14:95); A New Species, *Thelocarpon finicola*, found on cow dung in Kentucky; New Genera and Species of the Family Collemaceae *Collemodes Bachmanianum* (Mycologia 10: 235) (The alga was a species of nostoc); Notes on North American Cladonias (Iowa Acad. Sci., 12:15) mentioning those found in Minnesota in particular. Articles on the same genus also appeared in the Bryologist and of interest to us in Iowa is the fact that 21 species are recorded for this state. The basis of his many fine studies on lichens was laid in Iowa and Minnesota. There were six contributions on lichens from Minnesota: I. Lichens of the Lake of the Woods, founded on a collection of 62 species made by Conway MacMillan (Minnesota Bot. Stud., 1:693). II. Lichens of Minneapolis (Minnesota Bot. Stud., 1: 703), 113 species collected by himself in 1896. III. Lichens of Taylor's Falls in the Interstate Park, 79 species collected by him (Minnesota Bot. Stud., 2:1). IV. Lichens of the Lake Superior Region, a collection of 258 species made in 1897 and found at twenty-one stations. This was practically a virgin field as but few lichens had previously been reported from this region. V. Lichens of Southwestern Minnesota (Minnesota Bot. Studies, 2:207), 201 species collected in Ottertail, Beltrami and Red Lake counties, Minnesota. VI. Lichens of Northwestern Minnesota (Minnesota Bot. Studies, 2:657). He points out in this discussion the difference in the lichen flora of the wooded and prairie sections of Minnesota, as in the morainic hills at Vining with an elevation of 1805 feet, where the rocks were literally covered with lichens. One hundred fifty-four

species were found in the wooded area at Bemidji while at Thief River Falls, some 80 miles northwest in the prairie section, only a few lichen species occurred. A total of 215 species is recorded for this territory. The ecologic distribution is taken up in an interesting way.

Doctor Fink had given so much attention to the lichens of Minnesota that his Minnesota material was brought together under the title "The Lichens of Minnesota" published in Contributions of United States National Herbarium in 1910 (14; Pts. I-VII, 1-269, *Pl. 1-51, f. 1-18*). This monograph was based on extensive field work carried on for the Minnesota Botanical Survey. It necessitated a study of the lichen material in Washington and in Harvard University, where the Tuckerman collection is deposited. In addition to the fine bibliography prepared by P. L. Ricker there is a splendid discourse of thirty-one pages on such topics as the nature of lichens, beginning with the classification of Tournefort, who regarded them as a distinct group of plants, then considering the theory first proposed by DeBary concerning the dual nature of lichens and the later work of Schwendener, who in 1868 finally demonstrated their dual and symbiotic nature. Doctor Fink makes this significant statement: "However, it may well be doubted whether either the fungal or algal symbiont ever becomes free in nature and lives during the whole life period outside the symbiotic association. Thus we seem to have in lichens the highest expression, so far as is known, of mutualism." The systematic relationships of the associate fungi are discussed, including gross morphology, the fungus and algal layer soredia, breathing pores, and reproduction, asexual and by fertilization. He further speaks of their economic uses, as purifiers of the air, as assistants in rock disintegration and as food for lower animals and man. The monograph has splendid keys for the families, genera and species. Up to the present time it is the best work we have on North American lichens. At the time of his death he had prepared a manual of the lichens of the United States which I understand is to be published. He was also the author of Laboratory Exercises in Plant Physiology and Ecology.

Doctor Fink in his splendid presidential address as retiring president of the Iowa Academy of Science, "Two Centuries of North American Lichenology," says: "Surely no apology is in order for offering here an address in which attention is directed for the short time to a limited field in one of the biological sciences. All men of science are interested to some extent in the history of the rise and progress of every phase of scientific inquiry, and even for the layman who may favor us with his presence this evening, it is hoped that the record of devotion, sacrifice and completion of valuable work will afford something of interest." The story of North American lichenology begins with the year 1703, when the first list was published, followed in 1810 with Acharius. Then there were such men as Edward Tuckerman, 1847-1888, W. G. Farlow and later the great work of Dr. Bruce Fink, who must be considered as one of the great lichenologists of the world along with such men as Dr. E. Wainio of Helsingfors, Dr. A. Zahlbruckner of Vienna, Dr. L. Scriba of Höchst on the Main and Dr. J. T. Hedlund, Upsala, Sweden.

Doctor Fink was the author of a book of 77 pages, *The Tobacco Habit*, published by the Miami University in 1914, with a bibliography of ten pages.

The tobacco problem was investigated for the purpose of ascertaining

the facts regarding its merits. "It would have been a pleasant duty to defend it, and has been a most unpleasant one to condemn a habit followed by so many men." This study had the encouragement of President R. M. Hughes, now president of Iowa State College. A thorough study of the problem was made, from the standpoint of business houses, railroad corporations, tobacco and degeneracy, the prevalence of heart disease due to the tobacco habit.

Doctor Diehl, who came to me as a fellow from Miami, on many occasions spoke to me of the great work Dr. Fink did for science and for Miami University. His merit was recognized by his co-workers and Dr Cattell in his American Men of Science placed a star before his name as an indication that he stood in the front rank of the botanists of this country.

In the Annual Report of the Director of the Field Museum of Natural History Dr. Millspaugh says (7: 243): "Notable among the visitors to this herbarium who remained to study was Dr. Bruce Fink of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, the distinguished lichenist, who worked over the entire collection of lichens, making any necessary changes in determination."

A great man has gone from us, a genial and fine companion to those who were privileged to know him. He has left his fine impress on the botany of North America, especially lichenology. His name will live as long as lichens of this country shall be studied.

L. H. PAMMEL

IN MEMORIAM

MELVIN P. SOMES

Among the members of the Iowa Academy of Science who have died during the year Melvin P. Somes is widely mourned.

Mr. Somes is an Iowa product. He was graduated from the State University of Iowa and taught at the Fort Dodge High School, the Joliet Junior College, Clemson College and many other places in the middle west.

He was a scientist of rather unusual ability, especially in botany, herpetology and general biology. He worked for some years with Attorney Oleson, a naturalist at Fort Dodge.

He joined the Iowa Academy many years ago and contributed several articles to the Proceedings.

A. O. THOMAS

IN MEMORIAM

ADDIE GRACE WARDLE

Addie Grace Wardle was born of English parents near Grundy Center, Iowa, in 1875, where the first years of her life were passed. After the death of her father, the family moved to Mount Vernon where she was graduated from the high school. At the age of fifteen she went to California to teach in an Indian government school. She returned to Mount Vernon, entered Cornell College and was graduated with the class of 1896. Early in her career she became interested in missionary work and she resolved to devote her life to some form of Christian service. In 1900 she was ordained as deaconess in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Miss Wardle made a specially intensive study of the Bible, church history and related subjects. Her scholastic ability was recognized by the institutions in which she studied. She received the A. B. degree from Cornell College in 1896, the A. M. degree in 1900; from the University of Chicago, B. D. in 1909, and in 1915, the Ph. D. degree, majoring in Religious Education.

In 1915 she prepared for the University of Chicago Press the work entitled, "Hand Work in the Sunday School"; later by request of the Department of Religious Education of the University of Chicago, she prepared the book, "The History of the Sunday School Movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Her ability as administrator and teacher found a wide field while she served for seven years as principal of the Chicago Training School; as Superintendent of the Chicago Deaconess Home; as President of the Cincinnati Missionary Training School for ten years, and organizing and superintending the New West Side Community House in Cleveland, Ohio. Her last great service was as the head of the department of Religious Psychology in Simpson College.

Her classes were more than full of ambitious youth struggling with the great problems of the moral and religious life. Her keen interest in the young, her ability to enter into their problems led great numbers to seek her interpretation of difficult religious problems and her advice on questions relating to home and business interests. The students whose lives she moulded and led into Christian activities are scattered over the world, filling important places.

Her love for humanity knew no limits and she gave without reserve her best to her fellowmen as friend, as deaconess and teacher. Death came to her at Henrodin Hospital, Chicago, February 24, 1927, following a serious operation. Her body was interred in the cemetery at Mount Vernon.

NICHOLAS KNIGHT

IN MEMORIAM

DR. CLIFFORD H. FARR

Dr. Clifford H. Farr was born at New Hampton, Iowa, on July 24, 1888. After graduating from the Iowa City high school, he earned his way through the University of Iowa and at the completion of his undergraduate course was honored with election to both Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa. A year later he was given the master's degree by the University of Iowa. Elected Fellow in Botany at Columbia University in 1913, he spent three years in that institution and came up for the doctorate in 1916. During his final year at Columbia he held a travel fellowship and spent a number of months in Jamaica and others of the West Indies.

He held teaching appointment at the Texas College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts until the United States entered the war, when he was asked to take part in scientific work at Washington, D. C. Dr. Farr gave up this government work in 1919 to accept an assistant professorship in Botany at the University of Iowa, which position he held until 1925 when he was elected associate professor in Botany at Washington University. His death occurred in St. Louis on February 10, 1928.

Dr. Farr possessed a keen mind, was an energetic worker, and was unusually well grounded in the fields of plant physiology and cytology. His major scientific contributions, which had to do with cell activities and growth, were developed from the border lands of these fundamental fields. His death cut short the career of a most promising scientist and an enthusiastic teacher.

ROBERT B. WYLIE