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In Memoriam: Arthur G. Smith; Bert H. Bailey

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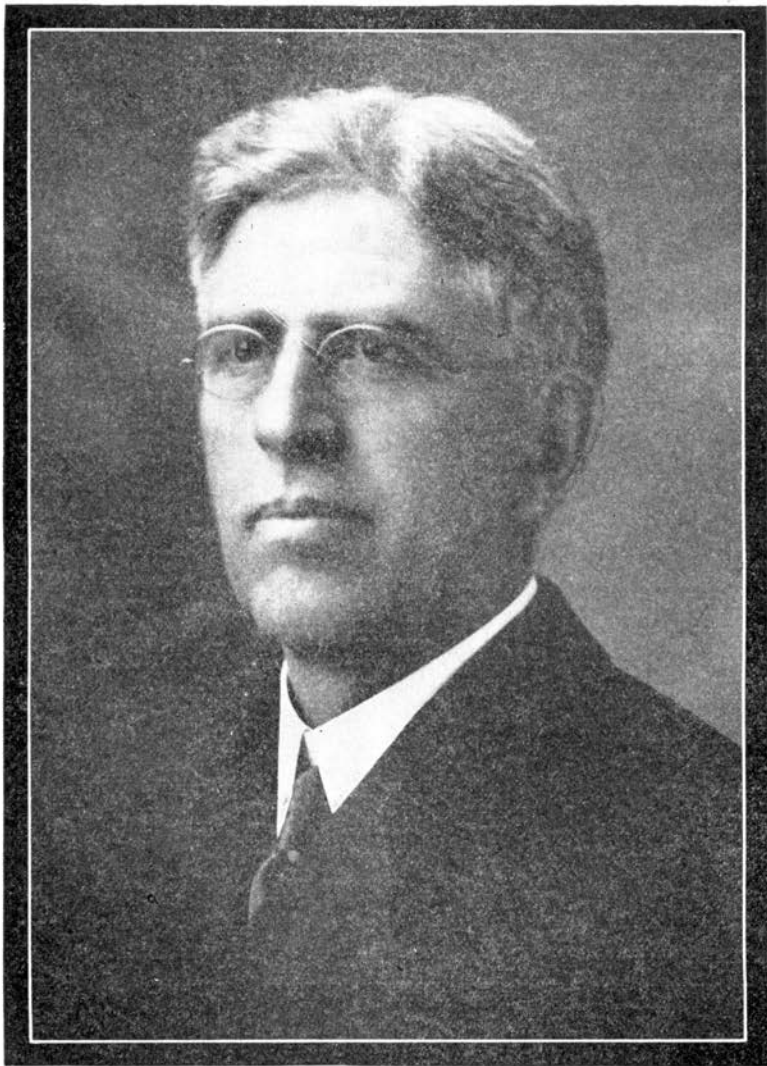
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PROFESSOR ARTHUR G. SMITH

IN MEMORIAM

ARTHUR G. SMITH.

Arthur G. Smith, Professor of Mathematics in the State University of Iowa, a Fellow of this Academy and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, died on November 7, 1916.

Born November 27, 1868, Professor Smith took his B. Ph. at the State University in 1891. He became a member of the staff in 1893, proceeding to the Master's degree in 1894. His Iowa training was supplemented by extended residence at Gottingen where he was a pupil of Klein and Schoenflies and at Cambridge (England) where he studied with G. H. Darwin.

For twenty-three years he served the State of Iowa with enthusiastic and far sighted activity at the University. He was known far and wide as a genial and broad minded scientific worker and in his devotion to the athletic interests of the University has left a record of work done under many difficulties which is an enduring monument of energy, wisdom and single hearted devotion to the best interests of the youth of Iowa.

The fact that he was largely responsible for the introduction of a rational college marking system in the University takes on a peculiar light in view of the fact that his own early training was on a system devoid of marks, credits and rewards.

The breadth of scientific range which characterized him may be judged by the following bibliography:

Empirical Formulae and Constants: *Transit*, Vol. 9, 33-67, 1903.

Measurements upon the Okoboji Indian Skulls: *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. 3, 435-444, 1905.

College Spirit: *Iowa Athletic Journal*.

Evaporation from Free Water Surfaces: *Iowa Academy of Science, Proceedings*, Vol. XVI, 185-188, 1909.

Intercollegiate Relations: *Iowa Alumnus*, Vol. 6, 140-145, 1909.

Conference Control and Direction of Athletics in the Middle West: American Physical Educational Review, Vol. 16, 95-101, 1911.

A Rational College Marking System: Journal of Educational Psychology, Vol. 2, 383-393, 1911.

The Teaching of Arithmetic: School Science and Mathematics, Vol. 12, 457-460, 1912.

His scientific interest was displayed in a long series of papers read before the Baconian Club of the University. Among the subjects most often appearing are Meteorology (he was for many years the U. S. observer at Iowa City), The Application of Statistical Methods to Biological and Sociological Problems, Aeronautics; Projectiles, Geodesy and Acoustics. He was also an enthusiastic and successful photographer.

Those who were so fortunate as to know him will long remember him as a man of genial wisdom and unsurpassed courage. This courage he proved in expeditions for zoölogical purposes with C. C. Nutting and F. Russell, in his fight for purity in athletics and in the perfect serenity of his bearing in the face of the incurable disease which carried him away too soon.

R. P. BAKER.



DR. BERT HEALD BAILEY

IN MEMORIAM

BERT H. BAILEY.

Dr. Bert Heald Bailey, Professor of Zoology in Coe College, passed from life on June 22, 1917. He had not been in good health for some weeks preceding his death, but not until a few hours before the end came was it believed by his physicians that he would not recover.

Doctor Bailey was born at Farley, Iowa, May 2, 1875. His early childhood was spent at Carroll, Iowa, where his father was pastor of the Presbyterian church. He early showed a love for the outdoor world. Birds especially attracted him and he began to accumulate that knowledge of the habits of wild life which later distinguished him. It was a passion with him to examine everything and the collecting habit was early cultivated.

In 1877 the family moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Here the lad attended the public schools and later Coe Academy. He naturally came to know the professors in the Natural Science departments of the College and formed friendships with Dr. Seth E. Meek, Dr. C. O. Bates, and later with the writer that were deep and lifelong. His habit of wandering in the woods was continued, sometimes to the detriment of the interests of Latin and Greek, but with ever increasing promise for his future as a naturalist.

During those years he cultivated the acquaintance of many of the local sportsmen, who often were glad to take him with them on their expeditions. Through these men he increased his knowledge of nature and his collection of birds. From one of these men he received his first important lessons in taxidermy, an art which he thereafter assiduously cultivated.

From 1893 to 1897 Doctor Bailey was in college. Three of these years were spent in Coe College from which he received his degree. His junior year was spent at the State University of Iowa.

In September, 1897, he entered Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in 1900, intending to become a medical missionary. To his great disappointment he then found that

a heart lesion would prevent his carrying out his cherished plan. He therefore accepted the Chair of Zoology in his Alma Mater and began his work there in the autumn of 1900, continuing it until his death.

Doctor Bailey was married December 26, 1900, to Miss Anna W. Condit, of Des Moines, Iowa, who with their three daughters, Helen, Jean and Elizabeth, survives him.

Doctor Bailey was a member of the Iowa Academy of Science, the American Geographic Society, the American Association of Museums, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Ornithologists' Union, the Wilson Ornithological Club; also of Sigma Xi, the Baconian Society (S. U. I.), the Zoology Club (S. U. I.), the Triangle Club (S. U. I. Faculty), the Iowa Forestry and Conservation Association, the Alumni Association of Rush Medical College, and the Masonic Order.

Undoubtedly, Doctor Bailey's greatest service grew out of his remarkable personal influence upon the many students who came under his instruction. All who knew him were impressed with the charm of his personality and the winning power of his character; and these qualities, added to his enthusiasm for scientific study, made him a truly great teacher. It is of interest that one of his students, Miss Clementina Spencer, was selected to continue his work at Coe.

It is marvelous that he found time outside of the heavy duties of his teaching to do so much constructive work. He managed, under heavy handicaps, to build up a remarkable museum at Coe College which the trustees have named the Bert H. Bailey Museum. He came into friendly relations with the leading museum men of the country. He collected much material himself and was on the alert constantly to secure specimens from other sources. He spent some time in 1905 in British Honduras, bringing back the third largest collection of birds from that region in this country.

He had been collecting data for some time for a report on the small mammals of Iowa which was to be published by the Iowa Geological Survey. In order to complete this work he was granted leave of absence for the year 1916-17 by the trustees of Coe College. He entered the Graduate School of the State University of Iowa, intending to present his Doctor's thesis in June. His illness put an end to a work that promised much of scientific value.

In the passing of Doctor Bailey the state has lost a leader in educational, scientific, religious, and philanthropic activities, and his many personal friends will miss his genial presence.

Doctor Bailey published the following papers:

Notes on Krieder's Hawk in Alaska: *Auk*, July, 1916.
A New Subspecies of the Broad Winged Hawk: *Auk*,
Jan., 1917.

The Western Goshawk in Iowa: *Auk*, July, 1917.

Notes on the Raptorial Birds of Iowa: Annual meeting
of the Wilson Club, 1915.

Notes on the Red Tailed Hawk: Annual meeting of the
Wilson Club, 1916.

Science in the High School, read before the N. E. I. T. A.
Published in *College Eye*, Cedar Falls, May 3, 1916.

The Duck Hawk in Iowa: *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, Vol. X.
Successful Mink Farming in Iowa: *Proc. Iowa Acad.*
Sci., Vol. XXIII.

Notes on the Distribution of the Prairie Spotted Skunk
in Iowa: *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, Vol. XXII.

The Building and Function of a College Museum: *Proc.*
Iowa Acad. Sci., Vol. XXII.

The Occurrence of Melanism in the Broad Winged
Hawk: *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, Vol. XIX.

A Remarkable Flight of Broad Winged Hawks. *Proc.*
Iowa Acad. Sci., Vol. XIX.

Notes on the Food of the Black Crowned Night Heron
in Captivity: *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, Vol. XIX.

Birds of Iowa: *Iowa Arbor and Bird Day Book*, April
1913.

Additional Notes on the Little Spotted Skunk: *Proc.*
Iowa Acad. Sci., Vol. XXIII.

Another Case of Melanism in the Broad Winged Hawk.
Why the Quail Should be Protected: *Des Moines Reg-*
ister, March 28, 1917.

The Mississippi Kite in Nebraska: *The Wilson Bulletin*,
Oberlin College, 1915.

Two Hundred Wild Birds of Iowa. Published in book
form.

S. W. STOOKEY.