

I went to San Francisco and made an inspection of the library, hospital and laboratories of the medical school.

The Lane library is one of the best medical libraries in the country. It is supplied with practically all the best medical journals so arranged as to be most available to members of the faculty and students. Its location in regard to the hospital and laboratories is quite ideal. It is worth much to both the clinical and the research man to have at his hand the best contributions of the world. When a problem comes up for solution the first thing to learn is to ascertain what has already been done along this line. A medical school without a library is like a boat without a pilot and much time is likely to be lost in drifting. The medical department of Stanford is fortunate in the possessing of its library.

While the present hospital building is somewhat out of date it is, so far as I can see, admirably managed both in caring for the sick and in the instruction of students. The out-patient department, systematized as it is, is both a great, broad and needful charity and at the same time a source of varied and comprehensive instruction to students. The addition soon to be made to the hospital will modernize the institution. It will bring more pay patients to the institution and thus furnish the funds with which the less fortunate can be cared for. I was greatly pleased with the management of the hospital. The laboratories in the hospital are ably conducted and fairly well equipped. Some of them will probably have enlarged and improved quarters when the addition is made to the hospital.

As I understand the total cost of the medical department is now about one hundred thousand dollars per year. This cost will slowly increase. Notwithstanding this fact I strongly urge that the medical school be not only continued but be developed. In its development the quality of its work should be constantly held in mind. The number of medical students should be kept small. Quality and not quantity should be the aim. I believe that in the near future the medical department will be a source of strength to the university in many ways. First, in the importance of the research done and the benefits that such research will confer on the race. Within the past thirty years the average human life has been increased nearly fifteen years and the whole of life has been made more comfortable. This is a work to which a great university should contribute. The open-

ing of the Panama Canal will bring to the Pacific coast many health problems which can be best solved in such a school of instruction and research as I believe Stanford will develop. Second, I am firm in the belief that the medical school will attract large donations, both for research and the clinical work. Philanthropists will see that the best service they can render lies in the direction of improved health conditions. Third, medicine is now attracting to its ranks many of the best of our young men and this will be a source of strength to the university.

Lastly, I come to the matter on account of which I was called to visit you. The time may come when it may be wise to consolidate the two university medical schools of San Francisco, but I do not believe that this would be wise at present. Stanford, from what I can learn, can afford to develop its medical school without material hindrance in the growth of other branches and I believe that this is the wise thing to do.

I am aware of the fact that a hasty visit, such as I have made, may give erroneous impressions and I would not have you attach any great importance to this report, but I have tried to look at matters from a broad viewpoint and to hold constantly in mind the good of Stanford University as a whole. I have considered it unnecessary to go into financial or other details with which you are much more familiar than I am.

In conclusion I wish to thank you, . . . and Dr. Wilbur and other members of your faculty for the many courtesies shown me and to express the hope that the growth of Stanford University during the past quarter of a century, phenomenal as it has been, may be surpassed in its future developments.

With great respect, I am

Yours most respectfully,

V. C. VAUGHAN

NEWTON HORACE WINCHELL

THE tribute I can render to the late Professor Winchell must be such as would quite spontaneously come from any one who had watched, with appreciation and sympathy, the progress of geological science in America during the past generation. I can not speak of Professor Winchell from a close personal intimacy, but I may, as one of many who highly regarded his very unusual achievements in one science and his broad, effective interest in sev-

eral others, express the esteem of his colleagues for the record he has left.

The science of geology renders high service to her followers in return for services rendered to her; she carries them far afield and opens up to them the guiding influences of all activities which have to do with the earth. If "an undevout astronomer is mad," even so is an uninspired or narrow-minded geologist. I am sure every geologist of long and loving contact with the earth feels that he is "the free-man," the real proprietor of "the varied fields of nature"; "the mountains, and the valleys and the resplendent rivers" are "by an emphasis of interest his." They are a heritage into which the acolyte but gradually comes, for the devotees of this science must render first an implicit and exclusive service to her elementary factors before they can venture far from her leading strings. They must first be "mere computers and measurers" to whom the science is no more than "chemical analyses, calculations of times and distances, labeling of species," men who "are seeking scientific knowledge for its proximate values" until such time as they grow into "an increasing consciousness of its ultimate value in the transfiguration of things."

In looking over the accounts which have been given in tributes already rendered to Professor Winchell's career, there stands out with perfect clarity the fact of his undivided devotion to geology through long years, when once he had found his measure, and the climax of this service was the execution from inception to end of the *Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota*; but even this finely rounded work was but a stepping stone to broader human relations.

Professor Winchell, like his distinguished elder brother Alexander, Professor Orton, Major Powell, O. C. Marsh, Israel C. Russell, all geologists of great eminence, was a child of New York. The venerable Geological Survey of New York would like to feel that it had had some influence in giving direction to the notable careers of these men. It may have been so in a measure, though perhaps least of all in Professor Winchell's case, for the hard

scrabble farm on the sadly confused rocks in the town of North East, Dutchess county, where he was born and passed his childhood, may hardly have developed such a tendency toward an after lifework, no matter how much the constraints of a sterile soil might contribute to sturdy robustness of physique and character.

It has been said that Professor Winchell's performance in the execution of the Minnesota Survey has not been equalled in the history of American geology. The act providing for this comprehensive service was not drawn by him or enacted for him, but upon its passage in 1872 he was called from Ann Arbor and put in charge of the work. The organization that began with him ended in him, and, in view of its scope, his record is unique.

The plan of this undertaking, says Dr. Fowell, who as president of the University of Minnesota drew the bill and secured its enactment, was to have the work carried on by the members of the university faculty and this was done for a while, Professor Winchell holding the double position at the head of the survey and of the department of geology, but the increasing duties of the former compelled an eventual divorce of the two. For twenty-eight years without interruption he carried forward this scientific survey of a commonwealth covering eighty thousand square miles of territory and when the work was done or "the survey closed," as it is rather unhappily said, the information acquired and the problems discussed and the potentialities indicated had been presented to the world in a series of twenty-four annual reports, ten bulletins and six imposing quartos. It is distinctly to the credit of Winchell that he was never really succeeded in office. His state regarded his duty discharged and his work well done; but it did not stand so much to the credit of Minnesota that it could regard a geological survey as ever "closed."

The selection of Professor Winchell for a work of such importance to his state shows by its event, the wise insight of those who had the hopes of the organization in their keeping. There were still "geologists" in those days:

none are left now. The "all round" man competent to advance with equal foot along the many divergent lines of this comprehensive science, exists no longer. The "State Geologist" now may know one route expertly, others less well and some not at all, but with a capacity for good generalship he can yet perform the functions of his office without a masquerade. Professor Winchell was a sturdy, honest geologist with an extraordinary capacity for work and a reliable judgment in organization. He was more than that: his real interests in the science were very broad and he himself entered many fields. His first interest was in the chemistry of the rocks, their mineralogy and origin. He wrote on every phase of geological industry, from mining to water supply and agriculture; on Archean geology with an extensive personal acquaintance; intimately on optical mineralogy and petrography; somewhat profusely on the succession and significance of glacial phenomena; the complicated and sadly mistreated Taconic question he discussed with eminent fairness, and the sheaf of his reviews in the *American Geologist* indicates the still wider reach of his interests. That he desired to share in all departments of his organization is evinced by his titular co-authorship with Professor Schuchert in treatises on paleontology for his final reports, a field into which he would hardly have ventured alone.

The exploitation of all these fields was the legitimate duty of his organization and he led the way into all. And in addition to these services he did not ignore the fact that he was carrying on a "Natural History" as well as a Geological Survey, as several of its bulletins indicate. There will be no more such geological surveys in this country, into all of whose parts the chief can enter with skill and reasonable finality, and this fact makes the performance of Winchell one of which he was indisputably the author, and the great storehouse of the data he assembled in the best years of his labor is a monument of distinction to him and to the state which authorized it.

Professor Winchell's later interest as state geologist had been among the events of the ice

age and the postglacial waters. These investigations, of high worth and broad concern, easily led him into a field with many pitfalls: primitive anthropology. He traversed this field with care and came out into much safer ground: the culture of the aborigines. This latter study absorbed the attention of the years after his survey had closed, and in 1911, under the auspices of the Minnesota Historical Society, he published a quarto of over 700 pages on the "Aborigines of Minnesota."

We can not attempt to analyze more closely here Professor Winchell's publications. They were numerous and varied but they do not by any means show forth his full service to science. He was the promoter, founder and chief editor of the *American Geologist*, a monthly journal whose annual financial deficit in the service he personally bore for the eighteen years of its existence. It was a catholic and helpful exponent of the science and there are many who still regret the transmigration of its soul.

At the last annual dinner of the Geological Society of America, Professor Winchell gave an explicit account of the organization of that society in which he played a prime part as proposer and founder, and his interest was acknowledged by his election to its presidency a few years after the organization was effected. He was one of the founders of the Minnesota Academy of Science and thrice its president, and a member of a number of scientific, historical and archeological societies.

It would be interesting to find the real clue to Professor Winchell's intellectual inclinations and singleness of purpose. Looking both forward and back from his personality, there seems an almost obvious "continuity of the germ-plasm" marked partly by his extraordinary presentation to his science of three distinguished devotees: his sons, Dr. Horace V. Winchell, Professor Alexander N. Winchell, and his son-in-law, Dr. Ulysses S. Grant. Some part of his impulses must have come from his tutelage and association with his brother, Alexander Winchell, at Ann Arbor, where he received his first sure direction into paths that led him for periods of service into

the geological surveys of Michigan and Ohio. It would indeed be worth while to know if the germs which impelled this noble pair of brothers into the same paths may really not have been picked up on the old home farm in Dutchess county, N. Y. Supervening all these early influences and regulating all their impulses, there was in the home, as is well known to many American geologists, a wise and gentle adviser in all the enterprises of his manhood, the unseen hand that kept the harp in tune.

JOHN M. CLARKE

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. IRA REMSEN, ex-president of the Johns Hopkins University; Dr. L. H. Bailey, formerly director of the State College of Agriculture of Cornell University; Professor T. C. Chamberlin, of the University of Chicago; Professor Edwin G. Conklin, of Princeton University; Professor William M. Wheeler, of Harvard University, and Dr. Charles D. Davenport, director of the station of experimental evolution of the Carnegie Institution, planned to sail from San Francisco on the steamer *Tahiti* on July 22, to attend the Australasian meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science as guests of the New Zealand government.

OFFICERS of the American Ornithologists' Union elected for the coming year are as follows: Albert K. Fisher, *president*; Henry W. Henshaw and Witmer Stone, *vice-presidents*; John H. Sage, *secretary*; Jonathan Dwight, Jr., *treasurer*; Ruthven Deane, William Dutcher, Frederic A. Lucas, Wilfred H. Osgood, Chas. W. Richmond, Thos. S. Roberts, and Joseph Grinnell, members of the council.

DR. GEORGE H. WHIPPLE, associate professor of pathology in Johns Hopkins Medical School, has been appointed director of the Hooper Institute, San Francisco.

DR. OSCAR TEAGUE, of the Cornell University Medical School, has been appointed director of the new bacteriological laboratory of New York City at Quarantine.

THE trustees of the Albert Kahn Travelling Fellowships have appointed Mr. Alan G. Ogilvie, of the School of Geography, Oxford University, a fellow of the British Foundation for 1914-15.

CAPTAIN J. F. PARRY has been appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Herbert E. P. Cust, C.B., as hydrographer of the British navy.

THE University of Liverpool has conferred on Dr. T. F. Wall, lecturer on electrical engineering at the University of Birmingham, the degree of doctor of engineering.

DR. LEMOINE, professor of clinical medicine at Lille, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his teaching was presented with a picture of himself, painted by M. Pharaon de Winter.

THE Mackinnon studentship of the Royal Society on the biological side has been awarded to Mr. G. Matthai, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, for a research on the comparative anatomy of the Madreporaria.

THE Emile Chr. Hansen prize for 1914 has been awarded to Professor Jules Bordet, director of the Institut Pasteur of Brabant.

THE committee has awarded the Alvarenga Prize of \$180 to Dr. Herman B. Sheffield, of New York, for his essay entitled "Idiocy and the Allied Mental Deficiencies in Infancy and Early Childhood."

The American Anthropologist states that the Cayuga County Historical Society of Auburn, New York, conferred the "Cornplanter Medal for Iroquois Research" on Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., for his work in the field of Iroquois anthropological study. The Cornplanter medal was founded in 1901 largely through the efforts of Professor Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, and a number of his friends who aided in providing the necessary means. The administration of the Cornplanter medal for Iroquois Research was then undertaken by the Cayuga County Historical Society. Four classes of workers are eligible to receive it, namely: (a) Ethnologists making worthy field-study or other inves-