

**LIEUTENANT HERBERT DOUGLAS
TAYLOR**

LIEUTENANT HERBERT DOUGLAS TAYLOR, M. C., U. S. Army, associate in pathology and bacteriology of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, died on October 7, 1918, at the age of thirty.

Lieutenant Taylor was a graduate of St. Johns College, Annapolis, Maryland, and received his degree in medicine at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1914. During the three and one half years of his association with the Rockefeller Institute, he had made many important studies and published several papers especially relating to malignant tumors, tuberculosis and bio-chemical problems involved in the safer and more effective use of antiseptics in military surgery. Dr. Taylor was one of the group of younger workers at the Rockefeller Institute who at large personal sacrifice have chosen the pathway of research and in the emergencies of war have bent every energy to practical medical aspects of military service. Commissioned as first lieutenant soon after the entrance of this country into the war, he gave himself without reserve to the instruction of medical officers of the U. S. Army and others at the War Demonstration Hospital and in the Institute Laboratory courses, in those phases of scientific medicine of which he was master.

In the course of his duties at the hospital he apparently became infected with influenza with the immediate supervention of pneumonia, from which he died on the third day. He was a man of lofty ideals, of boundless enthusiasm in his tasks and an inspiring comrade.

T. M. P.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS**APPOINTMENTS AT THE NEW YORK STATE
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT COR-
NELL UNIVERSITY**

At the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University Ezra Dwight Sanderson has been appointed to be professor of rural organization. He was graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College with the degree of bachelor of science in the late nineties. He spent a brief time immediately

after graduating at Cornell as a special student in entomology and for some years thereafter was engaged in entomological work in Delaware, Texas, and New Hampshire. In 1907 he was made director of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, which position he held until 1910 when he left to become dean of the College of Agriculture of West Virginia University and director of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. In June, 1915, he resigned the latter position to enter the graduate school of the University of Chicago as a student in sociology and he was subsequently made a fellow in sociology at the University of Chicago. He is a member of the Society of Sigma Xi, one time president of the Association of Economic Entomologists and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His work at Cornell will lie broadly in the field of rural social organization. This is the beginning of definite provision at the State College for the social problems in country life.

Homer C. Thompson has been appointed to be professor of vegetable gardening. Professor Thompson was graduated from the Ohio State University with the degree of bachelor of science in horticulture in June, 1909. Prior to this he had been employed in the United States Department of Agriculture in experimental gardens and had charge of experimental work on rice lands in South Carolina. During his last year in college he held the position of assistant in horticulture and subsequently held positions as assistant horticulturist in the Mississippi Experiment Station and assistant professor of horticulture in the Mississippi Agricultural College and professor of horticulture at Clemson College, South Carolina; in 1911 he was appointed assistant horticulturist in the United States Department of Agriculture, and in 1912 was given charge of the truck crop production projects of the department and he has had responsibility for them since that time. In 1913 he was promoted to the position of horticulturist in the United States Department of Agriculture. Professor Thompson has had opportunity to study the production of vegetables in prac-

tically all sections of the United States and has directed the government's experimental work on truck crop production and storage. He has published a number of government bulletins in his field. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of

Science, the Society for Horticultural Science and the Botanical Society of Washington.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

THE Bureau of the Census supplies the following information concerning deaths (still-

City	Estimated Population July 1, 1917 ¹	Death Rate Week Ending Oct. 12 ²	Deaths from Influenza During Week Ending						Deaths from Pneumonia (All Forms) During Week Ending					
			September			October			September			October		
			14	21	28	5	12		14	21	28	5	12	
Albany	106,632	37.7					34		2	0	2	2	11	
Atlanta	196,144	21.8					5		7	a	4	7	25	
Baltimore	594,637	69.5				30	192		7	6	19	87	371	
Birmingham	189,716	22.3							3	a	2	12	30	
Boston	767,813	87.3	19	172	600	991	850		27	93	175	225	177	
Buffalo	475,781	37.6				7	82		8	11	16	41	98	
Cambridge	114,293	66.2			82	113	100		7	4	23	27	15	
Chicago	2,547,201	33.7			17	171	571		15	24	74	246	476	
Cincinnati	414,248	24.4				3	47		5	4	6	15	20	
Cleveland	691,251	14.2				3	18		5	8	10	15	22	
Columbus	220,035	23.7					15		1	4	6	10	13	
Dayton	128,939	24.3					20		2	1	2	5	11	
Denver	268,439	21.2							3	3	8	19	a	
Fall River	129,828	100.4				86	192		0	5	6	11	a	
Grand Rapids	132,861	11.8							2	a	1	3	a	
Indianapolis	283,119	23.0							3	6	10	24	a	
Jersey City	312,557	52.9				16	87		2	6	21	b	a	
Kansas City, Mo. . .	305,816	28.3				26	75		5	a	10	11	a	
Los Angeles	535,485	14.9							9	a	2	14	a	
Louisville	240,808	36.8							3	9	4	14	a	
Lowell	114,366	89.8			16	29	37		1	8	16	64	104	
Memphis	151,877	43.3					13		a	a	a	a	67	
Milwaukee	445,008	19.7					15		4	5	13	15	54	
Minneapolis	373,448	17.5					37		2	a	11	13	a	
Nashville	118,136	78.6							2	a	3	5	29	
Newark	418,789	37.1				31	119		a	a	a	a	70	
New Haven	152,275	41.8			11	30	68		0	2	4	6	a	
New Orleans	377,010	36.7				12			5	a	3	17	a	
New York	5,737,492	30.1				299	979		74	98	145	434	1,642	
Oakland	206,405	11.9							4	0	2	3	a	
Omaha	177,777	27.3							1	a	2	7	a	
Philadelphia	1,735,514	97.2				399	1,697		20	32	76	307	938	
Pittsburgh	586,196	30.2							12	17	a	a	a	
Portland, Oreg.	308,399	7.4							4	a	3	3	a	
Providence	259,895	52.4				61	125		4	10	20	37	57	
Richmond	158,702	58.5							4	2	3	a	a	
Rochester	264,714	21.7					14		1	1	7	6	22	
St. Louis	768,630	15.9					40		12	13	20	25	46	
St. Paul	252,465	19.0					31		3	a	3	1	a	
San Francisco	471,023	14.6							6	14	15	15	a	
Seattle	366,445	17.9					54		4	2	4	a	a	
Spokane	157,656	8.9							2	a	1	1	a	
Syracuse	158,514	90.1			38	125	216		0	a	b	14	3	
Toledo	202,010	16.5					2		2	0	5	3	7	
Washington, D. C. .	369,282	86.7			12	116	387		10	a	17	57	101	

¹ Populations have been estimated by the arithmetical method. Owing to recent unusual migrations of the population and to the fact that 1917 is far away from the last census year, the estimates are probably too high in some cases and too low in others.

² These rates represent annual rates per 1,000 estimated population. * Not reported.