of Vassar College, were sisters. Her father, Aaron Perkins, served the Baptist church as minister for over seventy years. The Perkins family also settled in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century.

Professor Whitman was born and spent his boyhood years in Troy, N. Y. After attending a private academy, the high school, and also for a while a private home school in Pittsfield, he entered Brown University and graduated in 1874. He was a member of Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, a Junior Exhibition speaker and on the commencement list. After graduation he taught in the English and Classical High School of Mowry and Goff for four years, at the same time pursuing graduate studies at Brown University, and received the master's degree in 1877. In the year 1878-9 he studied physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the same time making astronomical observations with E. C. Pickering, and working on lenses with Alvan Clark. He spent the following year at the Johns Hopkins University. During this time he was associated with Mr. Newton Anderson, who later founded the University School in Cleveland.

In 1880 Professor Whitman was called to the professorship of physics at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, where he remained until he came to Cleveland. His work in Adelbert College and the College for Women began in 1886, and continued until 1918, when, after a year's leave of absence, he became professor emeritus. He acted as dean of Adelbert College from 1903 to 1906.

He was chairman of the physics section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and thus vice-president of the association, in 1898. His vice-presidential address was on the subject color-vision. Two years before he published a paper on the subject of the flicker photometer, an idea not original with him, but he developed its possibilities and it has since been perfected by others. His scientific ability was critical rather than creative. For this critical faculty there developed few opportunities, hence his scientific activities were confined mainly to college halls. He was not a research scholar and never wished to be considered one, but he did have a profound knowledge of the great problems of physics and astronomy, and he kept up with the research work done in these branches. He devoted much of his attention to the possibilities of lecture experiments as a means of instruction. The construction and administration of the physics laboratory naturally received much of his time and interest. He never failed in the mass of executive work which is required in a college, and in this field he showed the greatest capacity and usefulness. In addition to his minor interest in local organizations, he was a member of Sigma Xi, of the American Physical Society, of the American Astronomical Society and of the Illuminating Engineering Society. He received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from Brown University in 1900. He was a trustee of the University School of Cleveland, and took an active interest in its development.

During his long connection with Western Reserve, Professor Whitman endeared himself to his colleagues in an unusual degree by his unfailing courtesy and generosity, the charm of his personality, the wisdom of his counsel, and the absolute integrity of his conduct. A righteous man, whose ear was ever open to the voice of an enlightened conscience, he inspired complete confidence and made himself a trusted leader. He brought honor to his profession, happiness to his friends, a rich service to the university; and in the halls of memory, his figure will long remain a type of perfect faithfulness.

HORATIO C. WOOD

Horatio C. Wood, M.D., LL.D., emeritus professor of materia medica, pharmacy and general therapeutics in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, died, January 3. The obituary notice in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* states that for three generations members of the Wood family have been on the medical faculty. Dr. George Bacon Wood, one of the founders of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and an uncle of Horatio C. Wood,

was professor of materia medica at Pennsylvania from 1835 until 1850, and professor of the theory and practise of medicine until 1860, when he resigned. Dr. Horatio Charles Wood, Jr., is professor of pharmacology and therapeutics, having succeeded to one of the chairs held by his father when he retired. He is survived by these children: James L. Wood, Milford, Pa.; Dr. George B. Wood, Dr. Horatio Charles Wood, Jr., and Miss Sarah K. Wood.

Dr. Wood was born in Philadelphia, January 13, 1841, a son of Horatio Curtis and Elizabeth Head Bacon Wood. His first American ancestor, Richard Wood, emigrated from Bristol, England, in 1682, settling first in Philadelphia and afterwards in New Jersey. Horatio C. Wood was educated at Westtown School and Friends' Select School, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1862.

In his youth he developed a fondness for natural history and before studying medicine became a worker in the Academy of Natural Sciences, distinguishing himself by his original work. After spending several years in hospitals, Dr. Wood began private practise in 1865, making a specialty of therapeutics and materia medica, meanwhile continuing his natural history studies and publishing numerous papers on this branch of science, especially cell botany. In his early life Dr. Wood also was a student of entomology and published thirteen original memoirs upon the subject. He abandoned these studies after 1873 and devoted his whole attention to medicine.

He was appointed professor of botany in 1866 in the auxiliary faculty of medicine in the university which had been established and endowed by his uncle, Dr. George B. Wood, and held this position ten years. He also made a special study of nervous diseases and upon the organization of the University Hospital in 1874 was appointed clinical lecturer, becoming professor in 1875 and retaining this chair until 1901. He also was professor of materia medica and therapeutics from 1875 until he retired.

Dr. Wood was the author of numerous medical and scientific works including "Thermic Fever or Sunstroke," 1872; "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," 1874; "Brain Work and Overwork," 1880; and "Nervous Diseases and their Diagnosis," 1874. In cooperation with Professors Bennington and Sadtler he revised the United States Dispensatory.

Lafayette College conferred upon him the degree A.M., in 1881 and LL.D. in 1883. He received the degree LL.D. from Yale in 1889 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1904. He was a member of many learned societies including the National Academy of Sciences, was president of the American Pharmacopœial convention from 1890 until 1910, and was president of the College of Physicians in 1902 and 1903.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

WATER-POWER AND DARTMOOR

As similar problems must frequently be solved in the United States, the following may be quoted from *Nature:*

The proposal to develop electrical energy from water-power on Dartmoor has led to a strong protest against interference with the amenity of the moor as appreciated by the lovers of solitary places. Mr. Eden Phillpotts first directed attention to the matter by a letter in the *Times* of December 10, in which he called on the Duchy of Cornwall, the landlords of Dartmoor, to act quickly "and help to create a body of Parliamentary opinion; otherwise the destructive and ill-considered enterprise may receive sanction from an indifferent House of Commons next session." A Plymouth correspondent supplied to the *Times* of December 23 an account of the scope of the proposed scheme, and on later days other writers expressed their strong disapproval of the project from local, engineering, or esthetic points of view.

The scheme of the Dartmoor and District Hydro-electric Supply Company is briefly to utilize the great rainfall and high altitude of Dartmoor in the generation of electricity at several power stations situated on different streams, to convey the current to the neighboring towns and villages for ordinary municipal purposes, and possibly to erect industrial establishments where current might be used for electrolytic or power purposes. It is claimed that this work will furnish needed employment for the population of the district,