

Colleges and Universities, and his advice and assistance have contributed greatly to the shaping of the policies and the guiding of the activities of this organization.

Beginning as a charter member in 1907 his interest and active support of the American Society of Agronomy has continued throughout the years.

In the midst of a busy administrative career Dr. Lipman not only continued his research activities but found time to serve as editor-in-chief of *Soil Science*, a journal which he founded in 1915 to serve as a medium for the publication of the results of basic soil investigations, and as associate editor of a number of scientific journals, both in this country and abroad. His publications include a long list of technical papers on soils, soil bacteriology and agronomy. In addition to membership in a long list of scientific societies, honorary technical fraternities and civic bodies, he was a corresponding member of the Swedish Royal Academy of Agriculture, French Academy of Agriculture, the Czecho-Slovakia Academy and other learned foreign societies. Dr. Lipman was a delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome in 1922, 1924 and again in 1926, and to the Third International Conference on Soil Science at Prague in 1922 and the Fourth Conference in Rome in 1924. His activities in connection with these international conferences on soil science resulted in his election to serve as president of the First International Congress of Soil Science, which was held in 1927 at Washington, and as chairman of the American delegation to the Third International Congress of Soil Science held in 1935 at Oxford, England.

In addition to those already mentioned, many honors came to him in the form of special assignments by the United States government to serve on special committees and his designation by state officials to serve on various boards and commissions concerned with public health and other matters of civic concern.

In recognition of his distinguished service in the interest of soil science, Dr. Lipman was designated in 1929 to serve as one of the representatives of the State Experiment Stations on a National Committee on Soil Erosion to formulate plans and make recommendations for a cooperative attack upon the soil erosion problem. Through the decade of development and transition from soil erosion to the broader concepts of a broad program of soil conservation he has contributed generously of his time and talent, always ready and willing to devote a day or two out of a busy week to conferences or field trips.

To his colleagues Dr. Lipman was a constant source of inspiration and friendly counsel and to his students a stimulus to the attainment of scholarship and the development of the research attitude of mind. So great was his enthusiasm for his work that the men

under him or associated with him, even though they sometimes disagreed with him, caught the contagion and were inspired to higher achievements in their chosen field of soil science.

Those of us who were fortunate enough to obtain glimpses of his wholesome and well-balanced philosophy of life at various times and under different circumstances are fortunate. A young scientist who has not had the friendship of a man of Dr. Lipman's type is spared the grief that comes with his loss, but his life is lacking one of its greatest joys and the satisfaction that comes out of such associations.

A. G. MCCALL

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ADOLF CARL NOÉ

AFTER thirty-six years of varied services to the University of Chicago, Adolf Carl Noé died quietly in his sleep early on the morning of April 10, 1939. Dr. Noé, who had been in charge of the field of paleobotany for sixteen years, was to have retired on October 1, and he was particularly anxious to put his scientific "affairs in order." Saturday, March 11, therefore, found him at his office busy working on the final chapter of what will doubtless be his most important scientific memorial—the Stutzer-Noé Textbook on Coal. There, in the midst of his labors, he suffered the paralytic stroke from which he was unable to rally.

Dr. Noé was born in Gratz, Austria, on October 28, 1873, the son of Adolf Gustav and Marie (Krauss) von Noé. He attended the University of Gratz from 1894 to 1897, and the University of Göttingen from 1897 to 1899, during which year he came to the United States. Entering the University of Chicago he received the A.B. degree in 1900, and the Ph.D., in Germanic languages, in 1905. Although he was originally interested in the sciences, and had been a "demonstrator" in paleobotany at Gratz, he found it easier in this country to obtain employment teaching languages. After a year of such work at Burlington, Iowa, where, on July 3, 1901, he married Mary Evelyn Cullatin, Dr. Noé became instructor in German at Stanford University. Returning to Chicago he was instructor and assistant professor of German literature (as well as an assistant librarian) from 1903 to 1923. At this latter date he found it possible finally to return to his field of original interest, and he became assistant professor of paleobotany. He immediately outlined a course of study and offered work in the departments of geology and botany. The following year he was promoted to an associate professorship and made curator of fossil plants at Walker Museum.

Even before Dr. Noé succeeded in making a place for his subject in the curriculum at Chicago, he had in 1921 become geologist on the staff of the Illinois Geological Survey. This position he occupied until

his death, his last active field season having been that of 1938. In addition, he had served in a similar capacity on the state surveys of Kentucky and Iowa. In 1927 he was geologist for the Allan and Garcia Coal Commission to Soviet Russia and did considerable pioneering work, especially in the Donetz coal basin.

In addition to the Stutzer-Noé Text now in press, Dr. Noé was the author of "The Fossil Flora of Northern Illinois," "The Golden Days of Soviet Russia" and "Ferns, Fossils and Fuels," as well as a number of shorter contributions. The now prominent study of "coal balls" was fathered in North America by Dr. Noé, and he and his students did much to bring it to its present position of importance. He was also an able technician, a student working under his direction having perfected the nitro-cellulose peel method for studying sections which now has such wide usage both here and abroad. Almost single-handed he assembled or obtained, through exchange, the paleobotanic specimens in the Walker Museum Collection. Thus he leaves a rich heritage of material collected on his numerous trips to coal mines in the central states, in Texas, in Mexico and in Russia. Probably more important, Dr. Noé for a number of years was essentially the only man in the New World offering complete training in paleobotany. Since, in addition, he had the ability to attract students of real promise, he leaves an active group of younger scientists who will be able to do what doubtless he himself might well have done had it not been for the quarter century Germanic literature hiatus in his scientific career.

In spite of the fact that his untimely death found him, like all good scientists, intensely dissatisfied with his own accomplishments, his worth was well appreciated in many quarters. He received the Sc.D. from Innsbruck in 1922 and, in 1923, the honorary Ph.D. from Gratz, as well as the gold medal of the University of Vienna. He was a member of the Société Géologique de France, the Geological Society of Mexico, and a fellow of the Geological Society of America as well as of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was vice-president of the Paleontological Society in 1931, and the same year held similar office in the Illinois Academy of Science. In 1927 he was chairman of the Chicago Section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and in 1937 he was chairman of the Paleobotanical Section of the Botanical Society of America. In 1934 he became a research associate of the Field Museum and was responsible for the technical direction in the preparation of the museum's great reconstruction of a Carboniferous forest.

Dr. Noé engaged in many extra-curricular activities. He was an enthusiastic horseman, a redoubtable fencer and an expert marksman. For many years he coached

the Chicago fencing team and was the instructor of the Rifle Club which he helped to organize. In 1921 Dr. Noé served as treasurer of the American Commission for Vienna Relief so successfully that the grateful nation bestowed upon him the Officers Cross of the Order of the Austrian Republic. Tall and distinguished, of noble birth, Dr. Noé was, in his joviality and innate kindness, kin to all mankind. He was as much at home with a simple coal miner as at the banquet tables of the great and near great. His fame as a raconteur was wide-spread, and his lectures, commonly illustrated with colored slides of his own manufacture, were in constant demand. That such a lovable character out of the "old school" will be keenly missed and kindly remembered, in many circles in addition to the scientific, is a poor understatement. His good friends were legion. They ranged from eight to eighty, from the impoverished to the affluent, from the uneducated to intellectuals.

Dr. Noé is survived by his wife and his daughters Valerie Noé and Mary Helen Noé Mulliken, wife of Professor Robert S. Mulliken, of the department of physics, University of Chicago.

CAREY CRONEIS

WALKER MUSEUM

RECENT DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. CHARLES SUMNER HOWE, president emeritus of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, died on April 18 at the age of eighty years.

DR. JACOB GOODALE LIPMAN, professor of agriculture at Rutgers University, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station, died on April 19 at the age of sixty-four years.

DR. THOMAS R. GARTH, since 1930 professor of experimental psychology at the University of Denver, died on April 20 at the age of sixty-seven years.

PROFESSOR HENRY BISSELL ALVORD, head of the department of civil engineering at Northeastern University, died on April 20. He was fifty-three years of age.

DR. CLARENCE FLOYD HIRSHFELD, chief of research of the Detroit Edison Company, died on April 19. He was fifty-eight years of age.

A PORTRAIT of the late Dr. William A. White, formerly superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, has been presented to the hospital by the Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, president of the board of visitors, on behalf of Dr. White's friends and associates. Mrs. White has given to the hospital Dr. White's library relating to psychiatry and the general field of medical sciences.