

tion of realism and idealism, of sound science with practical application, soon put him into a position of leadership in both state and federal activities. The development of forest pathology from the status of an academic study of tree fungi to its present standing as a science on which the arts of silviculture and forest utilization are increasingly dependent, has been largely due to his own efforts and those of the organization which he developed. The study of shade tree diseases, to which he gave special attention, contributed to the development of a sounder base for tree surgery and general tree care. The many-sided efforts against chestnut blight and the precedent-making campaign against white pine blister rust are two of the best-known outgrowths of his early work. Despite sharp opposition by influential mycologists, he early established the Asiatic origin of the blight; his educational work on the menace of introduced diseases gave impetus to the legislative and quarantine action that ended what he characterized as the period of "free trade in plant diseases."

It was inevitable that a man with his knowledge, vision and executive ability should have to share them in many public relations. He was president of the American Phytopathological Society in 1914, of the Botanical Society of Washington in 1920, and of the National Shade Tree Conference in 1925-26; associate editor of *Phytopathology* (1910-14); member of the American Botanical Society, Society of American Bacteriologists, Society of American Foresters, Washington Academy of Sciences, New England Botanical Club, Washington Biological Society, American Phytopathological Society (sustaining life member) and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He represented the United States in the International Conference on Phytopathology in Holland in 1923, and in Italy in 1908 arranged for importation of the colusa rice now grown extensively in California. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi and Delta Upsilon fraternities and of the Cosmos Club and Washington Country Club.

Metcalf published eighty-four articles on diseases of forest trees, sugar-beet soft rot, bacterium teutium, nematodes in plant decay, rice blast, chromosomes, immunity and scientific administration.

Because of his quiet, judicial temperament, Metcalf's advice was sought by friends and colleagues and given freely. Many and generous were his private contributions to charity and to the education of young people.

When advised by physicians that he must give up all personal scientific work and restrict his activities entirely to administration, he and Mrs. Metcalf found great enjoyment in books, music, art, genealogy and the theater. Their carefully selected library of 5,000

volumes and their quiet social relations attested wide culture.

Tragically his body lacked the vigor of his personality and mind.

S. F. ACREE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

### EDWARD PAYSON VAN DUZEE

EDWARD PAYSON VAN DUZEE, curator of the department of entomology, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, died on June 2, 1940, after a brief illness. He was born in New York City on April 6, 1861, was educated in public and private schools, served as assistant librarian and as librarian of the Grosvenor Library of Buffalo, New York, for 27 years, going to California in 1912. After two years spent in San Diego and in the Scripps Institution at La Jolla, he became an instructor in entomology in the University of California for 1914-16, and was appointed curator of the department of entomology and assistant librarian in the California Academy of Sciences in 1916.

As a student of entomology from his earliest youth he became a leader in faunistic studies, especially in the Hemiptera, his list of scientific publications reaching 165 in number. His "Catalogue of the Hemiptera North of Mexico," a volume of over 900 pages published by the University of California in 1897, stands as an example of scholarly scientific research and is invaluable to entomologists everywhere. Under his guidance the entomological collections of the California Academy of Sciences have grown from some 30,000 to well over 1,000,000 specimens and form a national center of research. He founded the *Pan Pacific Entomologist* in 1924, and continued as its editor-in-chief until the past few months, when his failing strength compelled its relinquishment.

His kindly, helpful attitude toward his colleagues, and especially toward younger students of insects, and his contagious enthusiasm and self-sacrificing devotion to his work will cause his memory to be cherished by all who knew him, while the department he built up will remain his enduring monument.

F. M. MACFARLAND

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

### RECENT DEATHS

CHESTER O. REED, professor of agricultural engineering at the Ohio State University, died on June 11. He was fifty-four years of age.

DR. MELVIN RANDOLPH GILMORE, curator of ethnology in the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Michigan, died on July 25 at the age of seventy-two years.

PROFESSOR COUNT GIOVANNI LORENZINI, president