

keep it wet, shut one eye and squint through the other, and lie down with head in arms; (3) if eyes, nose or throat are irritated, wash them with a solution of a teaspoonful of baking soda in a glass of water; (4) if splashes of liquid are suspected on the skin or clothes, throw the outer clothing out the window, blot the skin splash promptly and repeatedly with a cloth wet with kitchen bleach solution, lather thoroughly and frequently with soap and rinse copiously with water. If subsequent injury results, the management is symptomatic at a casualty station or hospital.

These considerations were fully reviewed early in 1942 by the San Francisco and Alameda Committees on the Medical Aspects of War Gases. Special discussions along these lines have been widely published on the West Coast for civilian information.⁷ Experience has shown that these suggestions for "self-aid" in handling suspected war gas exposure are appreciatively received by the public because they are simple and sensible. Recently these suggestions in substance have been included in "official" recommendations.⁸

OBITUARY

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN 1854-1942

THE death of Jacob Gould Schurman at the ripe age of eighty-eight years will remind present-day scientists of the versatility of their colleagues in an earlier generation. Dr. Schurman was trained as a philosopher in a day when to be such was to qualify both as a metaphysician and moralist and also as a mental scientist. When, in 1903, the first selection of distinguished men was made from those listed in the first edition of "American Men of Science," Dr. Schurman's name received a "star" among the fifty leading psychologists of that time. He had already served eleven years as president of Cornell University, but was still rated by his colleagues as an active scientist and member of the American Psychological Association.

Dr. Schurman's long career was marked with distinction as a scholar and teacher, as a university administrator and as a diplomat. As dean of the Susan Linn Sage School of Philosophy, which was established at Cornell by a trustee, Henry W. Sage, in memory of his wife, Dr. Schurman saw to it that one of the chairs in this school should be devoted to the new science of psychology. The first incumbents, Frank Angell, followed after one year by Edward Bradford Titchener, were brought to Cornell by President Schurman from the psychological laboratory of Wilhelm Wundt in Leipzig. Thus, from the beginning of the school, experimental research in psychology was fostered and developed by its dean and president.

Academic men of science also owe a debt of gratitude to this president of Cornell for his promotion of faculty participation in university administration. It was under Dr. Schurman's régime that faculty representatives were first elected to the board of trustees of Cornell University, and it was likewise with his support that the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences was granted opportunity to elect its own dean. In all matters of university policy Dr. Schurman was well in advance of his time. If the elective deanship failed to perpetuate itself at Cornell, it was for lack

of faculty enterprise and not for lack of support by the president.

The foundation and endowment of the Cornell Medical College owe much to Dr. Schurman, and the advancement of experimental science at Cornell was always of first importance to him. It was under his leadership that the university acquired three of its outstanding laboratories: Stimson Hall for the promotion of the medical sciences; Rockefeller Hall for the promotion of physics, and the well-planned and equipped Baker Laboratory of Chemistry.

After thirty-four years at Cornell, including twenty-eight as president of the university, Dr. Schurman retired to carry on a political and diplomatic career already initiated by his appointment in 1899 as president of the first United States Philippine Commission. Yet his interest in academic matters never lapsed. He was the leading spirit in raising an endowment of one-half million dollars for the University of Heidelberg—a university in which Dr. Schurman himself, like many other American scholars, had received training. He also lectured frequently before academic audiences, including appointments in 1931 and 1932 as honorary lecturer on international relations at the Institute of Technology in Pasadena, California.

Men of his breadth of view and depth of knowledge are rare to-day. To be a great educational leader and at the same time to be recognized as a participating member of several cognate fields of learning, is a distinction which can no longer be claimed by a specialist. Yet it is to men like Dr. Schurman that we owe the foundations and endowments which have made modern scientific progress possible, and our debt to them is greater than we are likely to remember.

R. M. OGDEN

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⁷ Articles on war gases by J. F. Hildebrand (*The Commonwealth*, 1942; *San Francisco Chronicle*, Feb. 15, 1942), M. Silverman, *San Francisco Chronicle*, March 15, 22, 29, Apr. 5, 1942) and W. F. Mould, leading West Coast newspapers through June and July, 1942.

⁸ *Jour. Am. Med. Assn.*, 119: 889, July 11, 1942.