tion of which appeared in 1920 and just before his death he had completed the seventh edition. This textbook has been an important factor in the development of neuroanatomy in a superior fashion in the United States. He was extremely conscientious as a teacher and his kindly and sympathetic manner will be remembered by many a student. On his return to Northwestern in 1928, he gave up undergraduate teaching.

Into the work of his laboratory, he attracted many students, both from this country and abroad. He stimulated teamwork, an intense interest in experimental work and the utmost loyalty. He has trained men who are now in teaching posts in anatomy and physiology in various institutions, and there are many in clinical medicine who spent time with him. His enthusiasm was infectious and his training rigid and demanding.

He was a trained morphologist with strong interests in physiological significance. He had a keen appreciation for the implications of his work to clinical neurology, but he did not swerve from his objectives in fundamental problems of morphology and physiology.

He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Neurological Association, the American Physiological Society and the American Association of Anatomists, of which he was president from 1938–40. He served for a number of years on the Committee on Nomenclature of the American Association of Anatomists and he was a member of the editorial board of the Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry. His medical fraternity, Phi Beta Pi, established an annual lectureship in his honor at the Northwestern University Medical School in 1929. He was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha while an undergraduate medical student.

Dr. Ranson was a dignified, modest and retiring man who felt keenly his responsibility for leadership for the advancement of knowledge in the neurological sciences. He did not hesitate to question dogma and didactic authorities and to stand his ground against attack and criticism. His interest was in establishing factual evidence rather than in selling himself. He worked diligently all his life, even to the detriment of his own health in later years. He was a devoted husband and father who found time to enjoy and contribute to the family circles.

The students who passed through his laboratory were extremely loyal to him and appreciated the fatherly interest he took in them. After they had left his laboratory, they continued to seek his help and advice and he always welcomed them. His accomplishments will live through time and his influence will be continued by his students and associates who have been keenly appreciative of his outstanding leadership and his high ideals.

JOSEPH C. HINSEY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE

HERBERT CLIFTON HAMILTON
1868–1942

HERBERT CLIFTON HAMILTON was born at Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania, on November 21, 1868. In 1897 he received his master's degree from the University of Minnesota in chemical engineering and immediately secured a position as chemist in the laboratory of a steel plant. After two years he joined the Parke, Davis and Company research staff as a pharmaceutical chemist and later took up pharmacological standardization work. His specialty was the study of germicides. Even after retiring on December 31, 1934, he continued germicidal studies at Pennsylvania State College and at the New York Experiment Station, Geneva.

He pioneered in the adaptation of biological assay methods to commercial use and contributed more than forty publications to that field of work. His studies involved disinfectants, insecticides, digitalis, ergot, hemostatic agents and posterior pituitary extracts.

Mr. Hamilton was a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Pharmaceutical Association and the American Public Health Association and attended many of their national conventions. He was associated with the Tenth Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia as an auxiliary member of the committee.

His death occurred suddenly on November 13, 1942, as the result of an automobile accident.

OLIVER KAMM

RECENT DEATHS

DR. HOWARD HAWKES MITCHELL, since 1921 professor of mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania, died on March 13 at the age of fifty-eight years.

THE death at the age of sixty-seven years is announced of Dr. Frederick T. Van Beuren, Jr., president of the Morristown, N. J., Memorial Hospital since 1933. From 1921 to 1934 he served as associate dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University.

ROLLO APPLEYARD, cable engineer, physicist and inventor, died on March 1 at the age of seventy-six years.

DR. R. R. MARETT, the anthropologist, rector of Exeter College, Oxford, died on February 18 in his seventy-seventh year.

A CABLE received by Yale University announces the death on March 6 at the age of seventy-two years of Dr. Arnold C. Klebs, Switzerland, specialist in medical and scientific bibliography.