

grew out of his mathematical training and exercised a very salutary influence by both example and precept in the field of geology which is, to such a large degree, an eclectic science. Early in his career he devoted much time to the study of glaciers, his investigations taking him to the Swiss Alps and on several trips to Alaska, where he discovered and named several glaciers as the Gilman and Johns Hopkins. Several valuable papers on the measurement and movement resulted. Dr. Reid was president of the Seismological Society of America from 1912 to 1914 and of the Geophysical Union from 1924 to 1926. For many years until the university moved to Homewood he ran the seismograph at the Hopkins, serving on many important committees of the Seismological Society and serving as special expert of earthquake records for the U. S. Geological Survey. He was appointed by President Wilson a member of the committee to investigate the slides that were so bothersome in the construction of the Panama Canal and a few years afterward to a second distinguished committee to study the great California earthquake that originated along the San Andreas fault. During the latter study Dr. Reid developed the slip theory of the origin of earthquakes. He was interested in all the aspects of dynamical geology, publishing fundamental papers on the mechanics of faulting. He was a consistent critic of the planetesimal hypothesis and of the many phases of orogenies and contributed much to establishing the dictum that the folding of rock masses is merely an early step in the formation of mountains which are primarily due to epeirogenic forces and erosion.

Dr. Reid was Hitchcock lecturer at the University of California in 1911. Along with the late Dr. Joseph S. Ames he was sent abroad by Woodrow Wilson to report on the war effort of British science in World War I. He was a member of many learned societies at home and abroad, including the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union, the American Philosophical Society, Geological Society of America, Academies of Sciences of Washington and Philadelphia, Société Helvétique des Sciences Naturelles, International Seismological Association, etc.

In 1898 when the Maryland Geological Survey inaugurated the good roads movement in Maryland, Dr. Reid served as chief of the highway division of the survey for seven years.

He was a life-long Democrat until the advent of the New Deal, a close friend of Woodrow Wilson and took a lively interest in Baltimore affairs. Personally he was rather reserved; consequently those who held him in high and affectionate regard were distinguished by their quality rather than their quantity. We, who were closely associated with him for so many years,

are happy to remember him as a very great gentleman and scholar.

Survivors are his widow, the author of intimate biographies of Dr. William Osler and Woodrow Wilson, a son Francis and a daughter Doris.

EDWARD W. BERRY

#### DAYTON STONER

SEIZED by an almost fatal heart attack in April, 1943, Dr. Stoner, after great apparent improvement and on a day when his cheerful disposition had been especially manifest, died of coronary occlusion on May 8, 1944. Funeral services were held at both his latest, and an earlier, home-town—Albany, N. Y., and Iowa City, Iowa, respectively—and interment was at North Liberty, Iowa, his boyhood home. He is survived by his wife, whom he married as Lillian R. Christianson at Iowa City in 1912, and by a sister, Miss Nellie D. Stoner, of Denver, Colorado.

Stoner was born on November 26, 1883, son of Marcus and Nancy (Koser) Stoner. From the public schools he went to the University of Iowa where as a student and member of the faculty he remained until 1928. He took the degrees: A.B. in 1907, M.S. in 1909 and Ph.D. in 1919. Beginning as instructor in zoology the year after graduation, he advanced to the grade of assistant professor. About 1912 he engaged in summer studies of insect biology and control for the State College of Iowa. The summer of 1916 was taken up by teaching at the Okoboji Lakeside Laboratory of the University of Iowa and those of 1919 and 1920 at the Douglas Lake Biological Station of the University of Michigan. He was a field assistant in the Federal Bureau of Entomology from 1928 to 1931, during which years he also had summer employment as a field ornithologist for the Roosevelt Wildlife Station in New York. From 1932 until his death, he was state zoologist of the New York State Museum. He was an affiliate of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Mammalogists (charter member), American Ornithologists' Union (member class), National Audubon Society, Wildlife Society, Wilson Ornithological Club, Northeastern Bird Banding Association, Iowa Academy of Sciences (fellow), Iowa Ornithologists' Union and Sigma Xi.

Stoner was fortunate in accompanying the Iowa State College expedition to Vancouver Island in 1913, and those of the University of Iowa to Barbados and Antigua in 1918, and Fiji and New Zealand in 1922. Some ten to twelve of his papers reported on traveling and collecting experiences on these trips. His interests in the earlier years of his publishing career tended to center about insects and in the later ones

upon birds. Among insects, the Pentatomoidea, claiming most of his attention, were the subject of sixteen publications, the largest of which on "The Scutelleridae of Iowa" (1920) ran to 140 pages. This was his doctor's thesis. His entomological collections are to be presented to the United States National Museum.

His published ornithological writings number nearly a hundred. Of these, sixteen relate to the bank swallow, a species he studied more thoroughly than has any other investigator. In the course of this work he became especially interested in the body temperature and growth of birds. His studies in those directions were later extended to the house wren, barn swallow, cliff swallow and phoebe. The modern technic of bird-banding was applied in these studies as well as in other investigations carried on in Michigan and Iowa. The University of Iowa Service Bulletins he prepared, entitled "Bird Migration," "Spring Birds," "Winter Birds," "Planting for the Birds" and "Summer Birds in Iowa," were reprinted from time to time to supply the demand. In number of pages (nearly 500), the "Ornithology of the Oneida Lake Region" surpassed any other of his papers on birds.

Mammals received a due share of attention, being the subject of eight published contributions of which "The Rodents of Iowa" (172 pp., 1918) was used as a reference, almost as a text-book, in several colleges and universities of the upper Mississippi Valley. From this recital it is evident, despite the assertion that there no longer are any old-fashioned naturalists, that Stoner must be given that rank. In addition to writing in the fields thus far noted, he was a pioneer in recording and commenting on the toll of the automobile among wildlife, the first of his ten articles on that subject appearing in 1925. He wrote also on reptiles, amphibians, *Craspedacusta*, *Peripatus* and the black widow spider. Two biographical sketches from his pen related to John J. Audubon and Charles C. Nutting. A number of manuscripts, mostly on birds, are complete and it is to be hoped will be published.

The study upon which Stoner was engaged for the U. S. Bureau of Entomology was that of the natural enemies of the leaf-tyer and other insect pests of celery. A comprehensive manuscript upon the subject in on file in Washington with the organization named. A summary of the section relating to "Reptiles and Amphibians in Relation to Celery Insects in the Sanford Florida District" was published in 1937 and another on birds was prepared for publication by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in whose files it still reposes.

Although he left the teaching field, Stoner remained a teacher as shown by his reports as state zoologist and by the interest he took in the *Bird Day Bulletin*

to the schools in New York. Each year, besides contributing to this bulletin himself, he wrote many letters soliciting articles from others that would keep the publication of state-wide pertinence and interest. Often the essays received had to be rewritten to meet the pedagogical requirements of the bulletin. This work he continued for twelve years.

Stoner was systematic and conscientious in his work and conservative in reaching conclusions. He was always optimistic and pleasant and leaves a memory that will be treasured by his friends.

W. L. McATEE

WILDLIFE SERVICE,  
CHICAGO

### RECENT DEATHS

DR. PHILIP FOX, astronomer, colonel in the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army, from 1937 to 1940 director of the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, later head of the Army Electronics Training Center at Harvard University, died on July 21 at the age of sixty-six years.

DR. HERBERT HARVEY KIMBALL, from 1927 to 1932 senior meteorologist of the U. S. Weather Bureau, from 1932 to 1939 research associate in charge of solar radiation investigations at the Blue Hill Observatory of Harvard University, died on July 15. He was eighty-two years old.

DR. EDWARD LUTHER STEVENSON, historian and geographer, who was professor of history at Rutgers University from 1891 to 1911, died on July 16 at the age of eighty-five years.

DR. ALFRED P. LOTHROP, professor of organic chemistry at Oberlin College, died on July 6 at the age of sixty years.

ALEXANDER WATTS MCCOY, consulting petroleum geologist, died on June 30 at the age of fifty-five years.

STANLEY SEARLES, SR., for many years, until his retirement in 1939, editor for the Bureau of American Ethnology, died on June 23, at the age of seventy-six years.

DR. ARTHUR HENRY REGINALD BULLER, F.R.S., professor of botany emeritus of the University of Manitoba, died on June 30. He was in his seventieth year.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The great Canadian botanist, Frère Marie-Victorin, director of the Botanical Institute of the University of Montreal and founder of the Montreal Botanical Garden, was killed in an automobile accident on the night of July 15, near St. Hyacinthe, Que., while returning from a botanical trip at Black Lake, Megantic County. He was fifty-nine years old."