visit I would find miles and miles of the finest orchards producing the best fruit in the world. When I asked quite naively who was going to eat this fruit, his answer was, "That's none of my business." The thought had never occurred to him that the fine fruit produced by so much labor and skill might be left rotting on the trees because so far we had been unable to organize distribution and consumption along scientific lines. And yet he was a citizen of a democracy who had had the best possible education, whose voice might have been very influential.

To-day when science is having such a strong impact upon the life of society, the scientist can no longer afford to remain cloistered in his laboratory and let the world be damned. He must assume responsibilities toward the community and must take an active part in determining the destinies of the nation. This, however, requires a broader training than he had in the past. Instruction in the history, sociology and philosophy of science by teaching him humanities and social sciences in a language he understands, will open his eyes to many problems and will undoubtedly contribute toward making him a better scientist and a better citizen.

The graduate school is also training historians, philologists, philosophers, economists, sociologists who must have some knowledge of science and must be familiar with its history. The historian of science who is both scientist and historian is best prepared to interpret science for them, presenting it in a language they understand.

The great educational value of the history of science is gradually being recognized, in England probably more than in the United States. But in this country, more and more educators are also beginning to realize that education at all levels can be broadened and enriched considerably by giving history a more prominent place in the curriculum and by including the history of science.

The war has ruthlessly destroyed many values; but just as it has cleared slums and made room for better housing, it has also cleared or at least exposed educational slums and has opened the way for improvements. It is to be hoped that in planning for postwar education, the men who are at the head of our great institutions of learning will avail themselves of the opportunities that the history of science offers for training the citizens of to-morrow.

OBITUARY

SIMON HENRY GAGE

SIMON HENRY GAGE, emeritus professor of histology and embryology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., died at his home in Interlaken, N. Y., on October 20, 1944, at the age of 93 years. He collapsed in his laboratory on October 11 and thus ended a long career of continuous devotion to his university and to his favorite field of science.

Professor Gage was born in Otsego County, N. Y., on May 20, 1851. After a brief career as an itinerant photographer he entered Cornell University as a freshman in 1873. Upon graduation in 1877 he became an assistant in the department at Cornell, then embracing all there was of animal biology, under the direction of Professor Burt G. Wilder. With the recognition of his ability his rise was rapid: instructor, assistant professor, associate professor to associate professor of anatomy, histology and embryology and finally professor of microscopy, histology and embryology, subsequently designated professor of histology and embryology.

With the founding at Cornell University in 1896 of the New York State Veterinary College, he was made head of an independent department housed in that college. In 1901, three years after the establishment of the Cornell University Medical College, Professor Gage moved to the newly erected Stimson Hall, which has been his scientific home ever since.

In 1908 under a special grant from the Carnegie Foundation, he retired that he might devote his whole time to research. This he continued to do until his death. His last published scientific article bears the date of 1942. On the ninetieth anniversary of his birth, May 20, 1941, appeared the seventeenth edition of his well-known book, "The Microscope." At the time of his death he had completed a book, "The History of the Comstock Publishing Company" and was completing a work on the "History of Microscopy in America." The microscope and its use—a first love of Professor Gage—thus retained a high place until the end. His interest in biology and its problems was, however, broad, as may be seen by consulting the list of nearly 200 articles, books and reviews from his pen.

His published work brought him merited recognition from the scientific world. He was twice president of the American Microscopical Society and twice presided over the meetings of the Zoological Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Professor Gage was one of the original members of the American Association of Anatomists when it was established in 1888 and until recent years took an active part in its proceedings. When in 1901 the *American Journal of Anatomy* was founded, he helped in its establishment and became a member of its editorial staff. When the Wistar Institute of

Anatomy and Biology was reorganized in 1905 and took over, among others, the responsible publication of the *Journal of Anatomy,* Gage was chosen a member of the original Wistar Advisory Board and for many years had a part in the formulation of Wistar policies. As an expression of appreciation the forty-eighth volume of the *Journal of Anatomy* was dedicated to him at a dinner in his honor on his eightieth birthday.

As a teacher, Professor Gage was thorough and exceptionally careful that his statements, illustrations and demonstrations were clear and pertinent. His teaching revealed most clearly his characteristics as a man. Throughout his life he exhibited for his work the enthusiasm characteristic of youth; indeed, he never really grew old. Ever appreciative of the importance for science of instruments of precision, he keenly realized that most important of all to perfect was the student of exceptional ability. His advice and encouragement were freely given to students and to colleagues who often consulted him. Many thus came to know him and gained a deep affection for him. Perhaps the most concrete expression of appreciation and affection was the establishment at Cornell University of a graduate fellowship in his honor. The fund for the Simon Henry Gage Fellowship in Animal Biology was first presented to the university at a dinner in honor of Professor Gage on his sixty-fifth birthday and effectively completed by the ninetieth birthday, when he was again feted as dinner guest of his friends and colleagues.

Possibly to the undersigned more than to others has it been granted—through a period of fifty years as graduate student, assistant, colleague and successor—to know the sterling and lovable character of Professor Gage; his high ideals and earnest desire to help his fellow men which took many forms. Some will look back through the years to words of helpful advice, the hospitality of his home or financial aid in times of stress.

Many mourn his passing, but the memory of his thoughtful kindness remains.

B. F. KINGSBURY

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

THOMAS MIDGLEY, JR., of Worthington, Ohio, president of the Ethyl Gas Corporation, president of the American Chemical Society, died on November 2 at the age of fifty-five years.

T. M. OLSON, since 1920 professor of dairy husbandry at the State College of South Dakota at Brookings, died on October 25 at the age of sixty years.

DR. ALEXIS CARREL, of Paris, from 1912 to 1939 member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, died on November 5 at the age of seventy-one years.

THE death is announced of I. Huang, professor of psychology at the National University of Chekiang, Tsunyi, Kweichow, China.

As a tribute to the memory of Stephen Moulton Babcock, who conducted important research in the field of dairying, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin has voted to place a special plaque of commemoration on his monument.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE WABASH VALLEY SECTION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

THE organization of a new local section of the American Chemical Society composed of chemists of the Wabash Valley has been announced by Dr. Charles L. Parsons, national secretary of the society.

H. V. Fairbanks, assistant professor of chemical and metallurgical engineering at the Rose Polytechnic Institute, has been chosen chairman of the new unit, which has been officially chartered by the council of the society as the Wabash Valley Section, with headquarters in Terre Haute. Other officers are Carl W. Frerichs, works manager of the Crescent Products Company, *vice-chairman;* Esther A. Engle, of the Commercial Solvents Company, *secretary,* and Dr. Richard S. Egly, also of the Commercial Solvents Company, *treasurer,* all of Terre Haute. The section was organized in recognition of the growing importance of Wabash Valley as a chemical area.

The Wabash Valley Section constitutes a professional group of chemists who were formerly enrolled in the Indiana Section and in the section of the society at the University of Illinois. Its territory takes in the counties of Clay, Knox, Parke, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo in the State of Indiana, and the counties of Clark, Crawford, Edgar and Lawrence in the State of Illinois. The charter members, all actively identified with the chemical industry and with chemical education, number one hundred and four.

Early in 1943, the Wabash Valley chemists formed the Terre Haute Branch of the Indiana Section under the chairmanship first of A. W. Campbell and later of John M. Geisel. Dr. Jerome Martin, councilor of the Indiana Section, acted as representative of the chemists in obtaining the charter for the new local section, which was granted by the council of the society.

The chemical profession of Wabash Valley includes