

was during this period of forced rest that he became deeply interested in the study of wild plants, on which he started publishing papers right after his cure, about 1907-1908. From that moment, he became a frequent contributor to various periodicals, such as the *Naturaliste Canadien*, the *Ottawa Naturalist*, the *Bryologist*, the *Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne*, etc. His first important work was the "Flore du Témiscouata," a 125-page memoir issued in 1916.

The newly reorganized Université de Montréal appointed Frère Marie-Victorin professor of botany in 1920. Soon thereafter he started publishing a series of contributions, which appeared without interruption till the present time, and numbers at present fifty-five issues, all the earlier ones and many recent ones from his own pen.

In 1929 he travelled for several months in Europe, in Africa and in western Asia. Right after his return to Montreal he started a campaign for the foundation of a botanical garden, and was so successful in this venture that in 1932 the Montreal Botanical Garden came into existence. It was considerably expanded in 1936-1939, the University Botanical Institute itself moving in 1939 into the new large building erected to house the administrative and technical departments of the garden.

The most important work published by Frère Marie-Victorin is his "Flore laurentienne," a big quarto volume of over nine hundred pages, on which he worked for several years with his colleague Frère Alexandre (who drew all the illustrations) and several other collaborators.

Among the numerous botanical expeditions organized by Frère Marie-Victorin, the most outstanding series is probably that of 1924-1928 on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Anticosti Island. On the eve of his death he was actively engaged in the writing of the final phase of his report on these expeditions, a very extensive memoir which will eventually be published under the title of "Recherches floristiques sur l'Anticosti-Minganie."

Frère Marie-Victorin was a member of many scientific societies: the Royal Society of Canada, the Linnean Society of London, the Société Botanique de France and many others. In recent years several Latin countries of the Antilles and South America—for instance, Haiti, Cuba, Colombia, Ecuador and others—elected him to their national academies or honored him in recognition of his work on the tropical flora.

In his last years, Frère Marie-Victorin, whose health was failing and who could hardly endure the severe Canadian winters, used to spend three or four months each year in some tropical country, chiefly Cuba. During these sojourns he travelled extensively from one end of the island to the other, the result of these trips being his "Itinéraires botaniques dans l'île de

Cuba," two big volumes, each of four hundred pages, profusely illustrated with hundreds of photographs taken by himself.

Apart from his scientific writings, Frère Marie-Victorin leaves several literary works, the best known being his "Récits Laurentiens" and "Croquis Laurentiens." An English version of the "Récits" was published under the title of "The Chopping Bee," and a re-edition of the French text appeared in Belgium a few years before World War II.

Honored nationally and internationally for his original investigations and his great learning, he will long be remembered with pride as an eminent Canadian scholar and with affection as a man of sympathy and gentle kindness. In particular his many friends at McGill University will recall his never-failing generosity and his charming courtesy.

The spirit of Frère Marie-Victorin will live in the hearts and minds of the pupils who have been stimulated by his teachings and inspired by his example, while for more tangible memorials there will remain his scholarly works and the Botanical Gardens of Montreal.

These gardens in their original conception, their present excellence, and their future promise, are a beautiful tribute to his imagination, his assiduous industry, and his love for the flora of his native land.

To his colleagues of the University of Montreal the Senate of McGill University extends its most sincere sympathy.

The senior author of this sketch most heartily endorses the sentiments expressed by his colleagues at McGill University. A long friendship and an extensive period of joint travel (from Capetown through the Levant to Prague, and later through much of Germany) would justify a further, more personal encomium which, however, could add only an expression of deep personal loss and sorrow.

FRANCIS E. LLOYD
JULES BRUNEL

ALBERT KINGSBURY

ALBERT KINGSBURY was born in Morris, Illinois, on December 23, 1862, the son of Lester Wayne Kingsbury, whose ancestors settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1628, and of his wife, Eliza Emmeline Fosdick, twice descended from the Elder William Brewster. From his forbears Dr. Kingsbury inherited an iron will, calm speech and ways, and a depth of feeling for all associated with him in any capacity, which bound him to them with bonds of mutual respect and affection.

He attended college for one year after graduating from high school, then worked for three years in a machine shop in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. In 1884 he entered Ohio State University for two more years of study, then worked for another year. In 1887 he entered Cornell University from which he was gradu-

ated in 1889 with honors and the degree of M.E., with election to Sigma Xi.

The following year he was instructor in mechanical engineering and physics at New Hampshire College (now the University of New Hampshire), after which he served as engineer for one year with the H. B. Camp Company of Cuyahoga Falls. In 1891 he returned to New Hampshire College as professor of mechanical engineering, and head of his department, where he remained until 1899. He was then professor of applied mechanics at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute from 1899 to 1903. For seven years later he was with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company as general mechanical engineer, becoming in 1910 consulting engineer for the same firm and for several other firms. He was the founder and president of the Kingsbury Machine Works, Frankford, Philadelphia, for the manufacture of the Kingsbury Thrust Bearing. His work with lubrication and friction, his many published papers and inventions are well known and need not be enumerated here.

He received the highest engineering and academic honors: in 1923 the Elliott Cresson Medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia for his invention of the Kingsbury Thrust Bearing; in 1931 the John Scott Medal by the City of Philadelphia; in the same year the Gold Medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for his papers on engineering subjects; and in 1942 the Mechanical Engineers' Fifty Year Award. The Worcester Polytechnic Institute conferred upon him in 1933 the honorary degree of doctor of engineering, and in 1935 the University of New Hampshire the degree of doctor of science.

Dr. Kingsbury was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, honorary member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and member of the Engineers' Club of New York.

His interests were not confined within the limits of his professions. He lived with even greater satisfaction a broader life in the world of arts, history and letters. In his younger days he played the flute and sang in the choir of an Episcopal church. He was a competent judge of painting, a competent botanist. As he grew older, he devoted much time to the study

of foreign languages, which he read extensively for intellectual refreshment—Italian, French, Spanish, German, Danish and several others—and qualified as an expert in the interpretation of the esoteric Mallarmé. No wonder then that the all too common illiteracy of many educated people, both in his own and other professions, distressed him, and that the restricted limitations of their conversation bored him.

He was a strong man physically, as well as mentally. He had a keen sense of humor, a ready wit and quick repartee. His memory was phenomenal, so that he quoted freely by verse and paragraph with appropriate settings. In politics he was a strong Republican, in religion a Presbyterian. A devoted husband and father, he passed away at his summer home in Greenwich, Connecticut, on July 28, 1944—an irreparable loss to his family, his friends and humanity.

EDWIN B. DAVIS

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

RECENT DEATHS

AIDA AGNES HEINE, associate professor of geology and geography at Smith College, senior member of the faculty, who has been associated with the department of geology for thirty-nine years, died on October 18 at the age of sixty-four years.

Dr. BERAM D. SAKLATWALLA, consulting metallurgist, from 1919 to 1935 a senior-vice-president and research director of the Vanadium Corporation of America, was killed on November 4 in an airplane accident at Hanford, Calif. He was sixty-three years old.

Dr. GEORGE WHITELEY COGGESHALL, director of research for the S. D. Warren Company, paper manufacturers, died on November 19 at the age of seventy-six years.

SIR ARTHUR STANLEY EDDINGTON, F.R.S., Plumian professor of astronomy and director of the observatory of the University of Cambridge, died on November 22 at the age of sixty-one years.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH HUBERT PRIESTLEY, since 1911 head of the department of botany of the University of Leeds, died on October 31 at the age of sixty-one years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

THE American Academy of Tropical Medicine held its eleventh annual meeting at St. Louis on November 15. At the dinner session, Dr. Malcolm H. Soule presided as toastmaster and Colonel E. B. Vedder, U.S.A. (retired), delivered the annual presidential ad-

dress. It was entitled "The Present Status of Tropical Medicine and Some Future Problems." Captain E. G. Hankansson, M.C., U.S.N., director of the Naval Medical Research Institute at Bethesda, and Dr. Donald L. Augustine, associate professor in the department of comparative pathology and tropical medicine of the Harvard Medical School, were elected to