

## OBITUARY

## BEVERLY THOMAS GALLOWAY

Born October 16, 1863—Died June 13, 1938

For practically half a century the name of B. T. Galloway (as he always signed it) has been identified with the development of botany and agriculture, most of that time with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

He was born at Millersburg, Missouri, on October 16, 1863. After the usual school preparation he enrolled in the University of Missouri. He graduated from the university in 1884 having specialized in botany and horticulture. He remained as assistant horticulturist until July, 1887, when he was appointed by Commissioner Coleman to the Section of Mycology in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The next spring, 1888, F. Lamson-Scribner, head of the section, resigned to become director of the new Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Tennessee, and Galloway was appointed head.

The work on the nature, cause and control of plant diseases was developed rapidly. David Fairchild, Erwin Smith, Effie Southworth, Nellie Fealy, Newton B. Pierce, M. B. Waite, Walter Swingle, H. J. Webber, Theodore Holm, P. H. Dorsett, assisted in the work. The writer came into the group in February, 1893. It was a delightful association and a happy family of workers. Salaries were small and funds were scarce, but enthusiasm was high.

Galloway appreciated the value and necessity of fundamental research, but he never forgot that it must have practical application in view, if it was to appeal to Congress as representing the farmers and horticulturists of the nation. The development of fungicides and spraying equipment and methods and the effective control of black rot of the grape, apple scab and numerous other diseases demonstrated beyond question the practical value of the work. The section soon became the Division of Plant Physiology and Pathology, with an annual appropriation of about \$20,000.

In September, 1900, Mr. William Saunders, chief of the Division of Gardens and Grounds, passed away. This was the oldest unit of the department. Secretary Wilson appointed Dr. Galloway chief of the Division of Gardens and Grounds, and the writer became chief of the Division of Physiology and Pathology.

It was the desire of Secretary Wilson that the Division of Gardens and Grounds, with its greenhouses and ground facilities, be associated more closely with the other plant work of the Department. Up to this time the plant work had been operated as five distinct sections which later became divisions. These were Gardens and Grounds, Botany, Plant Physiology and Pathology, Pomology and Agrostology, with total appropriations of about \$20,000 each. Dr. Galloway and I had many times discussed the desirability of a

closer union of the plant work. We determined to bring this about through the close cooperation of Gardens and Grounds and Plant Physiology and Pathology. We found a similar feeling among the other chiefs of divisions.

The proposition was presented to Secretary Wilson and received his approval. The Secretary's report for 1900 contains a chapter giving his reasons and approval of the plan. It was later approved by Congress and the general bureau organization adopted.

This was the beginning of a rapid expansion of the work of the Department. In 1903 Congress authorized the construction of a new building for the Department in accord with the general plans of the Park Commission. Dr. Galloway was appointed by the Secretary as chairman of a department committee to direct the preparation of plans and supervise the construction of the new building. He saw clearly the needs of the Department and insisted, with the support of the Secretary, in planning a building that could meet the expanding needs and that would be adapted for the work rather than being simply a beautiful monumental structure. He drew the sketch of what now constitutes the North and South department buildings. This was not obtained without a fight, but he was not averse to a fight when necessary. During the first year of Secretary Houston's administration Dr. Galloway was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. He was able to accomplish many improvements in administrative procedure, personnel management and increased salaries and appropriations for research.

In 1913-14, he was selected as a dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University. He returned to the Department in 1915 to give special attention to pathological problems in connection with seed and plant introduction.

Dr. Galloway has written on a wide range of subjects connected with botany and agriculture. He retired from government service in 1933, but continued his interests in the work until the day of his death.

He was actively engaged in a study of plants connected with hay fever and in organizing research in this field which will bear fruit in years to come.

He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Missouri in 1902 and Dr. Agr. from the University of Maryland in 1923. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

As a friend and co-worker he was always kind and helpful, a delightful companion and an energetic leader, always quiet and unassuming.

He will be sadly missed by a host of friends.

A. F. WOODS

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE