OBITUARY

JAMES LAWRENCE KELLOGG

ON July 8, 1938, James L. Kellogg, professor emeritus of biology in Williams College, died at his home in Williamstown, Mass., after more than a year of serious illness. He was in his seventy-second year, having been born at Kewanee, Ill., on September 15, 1866. He received the B.S. degree from Olivet College (Mich.) in 1888, while Hermon C. Bumpus was professor of biology there, and this association was an important factor in his choice of biology as a profession. He went from Olivet to Johns Hopkins University, from which institution he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1892. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1900, when he had become a member of its faculty.

After receiving the doctor's degree at Johns Hopkins he was for seven years professor of biology in Olivet College (1892–99). From 1899 to 1903 he was assistant professor of biology at Williams College and from 1903 to 1934 he was professor of biology and head of the department there, in succession to Professor Samuel F. Clarke. In 1934, at his own request, he retired from active teaching and became professor emeritus.

During the long services of Professor Clarke, Williams College was noted for its excellent record in its undergraduate training of biologists. Into this Williams atmosphere and environment Dr. Kellogg, an outsider, came after his years at Olivet College, and it is eloquent testimony to his abilities as a teacher and his qualities as a man that he maintained the high reputation of the department of biology. On the 25th anniversary of his coming to Williams his former students united in a testimonial of their high regard for him in the presentation of a watch and a sum of money. From some of the many letters to the committee arranging the testimonial, I select the following expressions of esteem: "I do not know of any man to whom I feel that I owe more"; "I have a peculiar and lasting affection for Dr. Kellogg"; "No man of my day did more for me"; "He is by far the most inspiring teacher I have come in contact with." Similar testimony to his success as a teacher is contained in a letter from President Garfield in reply to Dr. Kellogg's request to retire from active service at the close of the academic year in 1934, a part of which I quote: "Permit me to say to you quite simply and directly that as a Williams man I appreciate sincerely the long and very excellent service that you have given to the College. I know with what affection you are regarded by a great host of those who studied under you, and you know of their affection for it has been manifested in many ways." The *Williams Alumni Review* for April, 1934, published a new photograph of Dr. Kellogg and a detailed story of his life, and commenting on his announced retirement after thirty-five years of service there, said: "Is it any wonder that such men as Samuel Fessenden Clarke, James Ingraham Peck and James Lawrence Kellogg captivated and held the life-long interest, with the love and affection, of hundreds of students! Is it any wonder that the older established sciences—astronomy, physics, chemistry—yielded in popularity to biology!"

He was first of all a teacher, and to this work he devoted most of his energies. His lectures were prepared with care and given with an enthusiasm and intensity that left a lasting impression on his hearers. This devotion to his students left him only the fag ends of his time for research, practically all of which was done during summer vacations. His research publications, while not numerous, are all marked by meticulous care in observation, illustration and description. His first important paper was on the "Morphology of Lamellibranch Mollusks," which was undertaken at the suggestion of Professor W. K. Brooks as a subject for his doctor's thesis. It was published in the *Bulletin* of the U. S. Fish Commission in 1892 and consists of some fifty pages of text and one hundred figures on the anatomy and histology of lamellibranchs, particular attention being given to the structure and phylogeny of the gills. This work determined the direction of all his further researches, which were devoted entirely to this group of mollusks.

In 1898 he was invited by Dr. Bumpus, then professor of biology at Brown University and a member of the Rhode Island State Fish Commission, to undertake a study of the life history of the common clam, together with the problem and possibilities of clam culture. This work was published in the Report of the Commissioners in 1899 and appeared in more extended form in the *Bulletin* of the U. S. Fish Commission for 1899. Again in the last-named series he published in 1904 a valuable paper on the conditions governing existence and growth of the soft clam (*Mya arenaria*). The possibility of utilizing large areas of tide flats for clam culture was emphasized in these and later publications. In 1901 he made a study of the clam and scallop industries of New York state and again in 1905 a study of the feeding habits and growth of the hard clam (*Venus mercenaria*), both of which were published in the *Bulletin* of the N. Y. State Museum for the years named. In 1905 he made a similar study of the marine food mollusks of Louisiana, which was published from the Gulf Biological Station of Cameron, La.

His recognized leadership in this field led to his

being invited to prepare a book for the American Nature Series (Henry Holt and Co.) on "Shell-Fish Industries." This book of 360 pages and 67 figures was published in 1910. It is charmingly written and is clear, humorous, literary and withal genuinely scientific. Naturally the story of the oyster occupies most of the book, namely, twelve chapters out of twenty-two. Other chapters deal with clams, scallops and general topics, such as anatomy, development, physiology, sea farming, interrelations of organisms, adaptations and design, etc. His last and in many respects most valuable original scientific contribution was on the "Ciliary Mechanisms of Lamellibranchs" (*Jour. Morph.*, 26, 1915). This study was begun in 1898 and later was continued in visits to all coasts of the United States. In this summary of years of work he describes these ciliary mechanisms in thirty different species, and his figures are so beautifully drawn that the Wistar Institute chose some of them as models for its style book.

He was a broadly trained naturalist with artistic temperament and in all his work showed what might be called a "perfection complex," which necessarily led him to limit the field of his research work but to do as thoroughly as possible all that he undertook. In his study of the shellfish he said he had traveled almost every mile of our Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to Louisiana. He was particularly skilful with hand and eye, an excellent dissector and draughtsman, and his handwriting was like perfect copperplate. He loved the great outdoors and was a skilled photographer and an excellent shot with pistol and rifle.

In social relations he was reserved almost to the point of shyness, and his modesty and sense of humor prevented his thinking of himself more highly than he ought to think. But he was generous in appreciation of others and he bound his friends to him with bonds of real affection.

In 1892 he married Ida M. Archambault, of Buchanan, Mich.; to them were born four daughters, all of whom survive him. A host of former students and friends mourn with them the loss of a delightful and unselfish companion and a noble personality.

EDWIN G. CONKLIN

DANIEL WEBSTER HERING
1850–1938

DANIEL WEBSTER HERING, professor emeritus of physics and senior member of the faculty at New York University, died at his home in New York City on the 24th of March, 1938, at the age of 88 years.

Born on the 23rd of March, 1850, near Smithburg, Maryland, which lies on the western slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Professor Hering commenced his higher education in 1869 at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, where he earned his Ph.B. degree in 1873. In 1876, when President Gilman opened the Johns Hopkins University primarily as a school for graduate study, we find Daniel Webster Hering among the first twenty fellows appointed to that institution, where he enjoyed the intellectual atmosphere surrounding such productive scholars as Sylvester, Remsen, Rowland and Martin. His field of study in this newly formed institution was civil engineering; and, there being at that time no regular provision for granting a degree in civil engineering at Johns Hopkins, credit for his scholastic achievements was transcribed to Yale, where he was granted the degree of civil engineer with honors in 1879.

In the years 1880 to 1884 he was professor of mathematics in Western Maryland College at Westminster, and in the following year became professor of physics at the Western University of Pennsylvania—now the University of Pittsburgh.

In accepting a position in 1885 as professor of physics and applied mechanics at New York University, Professor Hering commenced an association with that institution which was unbroken for a period of fifty-three years; barring a brief period of one semester at Western Maryland College, where he substituted for a professor who had gone overseas during the world war. While associated with New York University, Professor Hering was active as head of the department of physics until 1916, when he was retired. During the years 1902 to 1915 he was dean of the graduate faculty. From 1926 until his death he was curator of a very rare and valuable collection of some 1,800 clocks and watches donated to New York University by the late Mr. James Arthur.

In addition to these academic responsibilities, Dr. Hering was distinguished by the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Pittsburgh in 1907; and again from New York University in 1917; in 1895 the Western Maryland College had conferred upon him the doctorate of philosophy. He became an honorary member of the Society of Phi Beta Kappa in 1887; was a fellow of the New York Academy of Science; and an early member, and later a fellow, of the American Physical Society.

In physics, as in other sciences, there are some who make important discoveries along the frontier of the great unknown; there are others, quite as worthy although often less spectacular, who step into the newly conquered territory, clear up the debris of battle and make habitable the ground gained. Of this latter type was Dr. Hering. His mind was ever keen in picking out what, in physical discovery, was really important. His pen was quick to record and transmit to his fellow physicists the latest investigations performed in foreign countries in what was then "modern physics."