

- Smoke as a source of atmospheric pollution. *Jour. Franklin Institute*, 181: 305-338, March 1916.
- Smoke abatement and electrification of railway terminals in Chicago. *Jour. Western Soc. Eng.*, 21: 310-329, April, 1916.
- The next step. A review and forecast of development of mechanism for producing furnace draft in locomotive service. *Amer. Rwy. Assn., Mech. Div.*, 1927: 844-873.

III. Numerous other articles by Doctor Goss have appeared in technical journals. In many cases they were based on the research work recorded in greater detail in the papers listed in Part II above.

STANLEY COULTER, Indianapolis.

LOUIS FREDERICK HEIMLICH.

REYNOLDS, INDIANA.
April 13, 1890.

VALPARAISO, INDIANA.
October 12, 1928.

The death of Dr. Louis F. Heimlich occurred at Valparaiso, Indiana, on October 12, 1928, following a very short illness from pneumonia.

Doctor Heimlich was born at Reynolds, Indiana, in 1890. His early education was received in the public and Lutheran parochial schools of Monticello and Lafayette, Indiana. He entered Purdue University in 1910. His major studies lay in the botanical field. In 1914 he received his B. S. degree and in 1916 his M. S. degree. In order to continue advanced work in botany he spent several summers at the University of Wisconsin and an entire year's residence in 1924. He received his Ph. D. from the University of Wisconsin in June, 1926.

Immediately upon his graduation from Purdue University, Doctor Heimlich became an assistant instructor in the Department of Biology at Purdue University. After receiving his M. S. degree he became an instructor in Botany. In 1923 he was raised to the rank of Assistant Professor of Botany. His greatest field of activity at this time was along taxonomic and morphological lines. He was very active making collections of the native flora and studying variations in the local flora. His first contributions were the result of such efforts. It was the result also of this concentrated taxonomic work that gave him such an intimate knowledge of the local Indiana flora with which to enable him to revise and construct a taxonomic key of great value in class use. The key was published privately. A revision of this work was in progress at the time of his death.

Very soon after his return from the University of Wisconsin, he received an invitation from the authorities at Valparaiso University to join their staff. This offer was coincident with the purchase of the University by the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran church. In 1926 Doctor Heimlich accepted their invitation and became Head of the Department of Biology. He was Dean of the University during the year 1927. At Valparaiso University, he reorganized the instructional work in Botany and went about in his tireless way of setting up a fine and efficient teaching organization.

The removal of a young, virile and tireless worker from our midst staggers us all. Doctor Heimlich seemed just at the prime of his life. He had planned long and hard for what he considered great things. He was devoted heart and soul to his botanical work. He had just purchased 15 acres of wooded land overlooking and fronting a lake in northern Wisconsin. This was, as he termed it, a veritable botanical paradise, and his plans for its occupancy during vacations reveals the real botanist.

Louis F. Heimlich will be long remembered at Purdue University as a student and a teacher. He impressed us with his zeal for accuracy, his untiring efforts in an honest portrayal of facts, his keen perception and his skill in delineating the facts. He was a technician and artist of great skill. The administration of his botanical work was marked by the same earnest devotion in getting his subject to his student. He spared no pains in preparing his lectures. He was liked and respected by his students to a very great degree. By his colleagues, he will be remembered as an amiable co-worker. He was unassuming in manner and possessed of a keen sense of humor. He was a great exponent of the truth and the pursuit of it was a great joy.

Doctor Heimlich's ability as an executive was demonstrated by the rapid and efficient organization of the Department of Biology at Valparaiso University. His adoption of high standards and ideals testify to the work of a great teacher and to the efforts of a tireless administrator. His students and co-workers were instilled with an unwavering confidence and loyalty. The soundness of his planning at Valparaiso will become more apparent as the years pass by.

Doctor Heimlich was an earnest and devoted Christian. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and as such was a great worker in the church. He was a very greatly interested and an active worker in the Lutheran National Educational Association.

PUBLICATIONS OF LOUIS F. HEIMLICH

"The Primrose-leaved violet in White County."—Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci. 30: 213-217. 1914.

"The trees of White County, Indiana."—Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci. 33: 387-474. 1917.

"Native plants of White County III."—Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci. 36: 219-224. 1920.

"Peloria in Linaria and other plants."—Proc. Ind. Acad. 37: 111, 116. 1921.

"Plants of White County IV."—Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci. 37: 117-119. 1921.

"Plants of White County V."—38: 281-289. 1922.

"Plants of White County VI."—39: 225-231. 1923.

"The development and anatomy of the staminate flower of the cucumber."—Am. Jour. Bot. 14: 227-237. 1927.

"Michosporogenesis in *Cucumis sativus*."—In *La Cellule*, in press.

FRED KAUFMANN, Valparaiso University.

EDWIN J. KOHL.

C. L. PORTER, Purdue University.