dant energy directly upon the task in hand. He directed all the wealth of his intellectual equipment, accurate, keenly critical, sure in its ability to distinguish what is essential and fundamental, to the problems of investigation, to the handling of clinical situations and to the setting forth of scientific results. This was evident in his teaching, in his writing and in his performance of his task as editor. His interest in physiological investigation was that of establishing a secure basis upon which pathological situations could be studied.

He applied the same persistent critical zeal and the determination to stop at nothing less than the truth in his attack upon the problems of neurology and psychiatry which arose during the war. He was unsparing in his criticism of the early mistakes made in regard to the "war neuroses." He not only argued vehemently for the correct understanding of the problems of war neurology and psychiatry but as soon as these were becoming accepted in accordance with his practical views he obtained permission to proceed to the front in order to throw his influence into rousing this greater understanding and efficiency upon the field. He was given the direction at first of the Berlin neurological hospital and in the summer of 1917 sent to the western front. Later he was transferred to the Near East but here he suffered a severe attack of typhus fever. He remained for a time in the hospital at Bucharest but was obliged to return to Berlin because of severe cardiac involvement and arrived home broken down physically and psychically. The end came suddenly, breaking off in its midst a life of greatest promise to the future of neurology. Nevertheless the attainments of his manifestly great capacity and the well-directed control of his powers to the work in hand had already formed a contribution to neurology which had promoted its progress and which will serve as a stimulus and guide to those who still labor.

SMITH ELY JELLIFFE.

ELMER ERNEST SOUTHARD

The death of Elmer Ernest Southard caused an acute sense of loss to our JOURNAL because of the peculiar force of his personal friendship and also because of his close association as a member of the editorial staff and as an active contributor to its material. He died in New York City on February tenth, after an illness with pneumonia of only two days. He had come to New York to be present at the annual meeting of the National Committee of Mental Hygiene and had just given an address before the New York Neurological Association two days before he was stricken.

Dr. Southard was a man of wide and varied interests and his activity in any direction was characterized by the abundant energy and forcefulness which he everywhere displayed. He combined brilliant and facile powers of expression with a determination of purpose upon whatever claimed his attention so that he made his influence felt and aroused others to thought and activity wherever his interest was applied. This was true in his own study and investigation, in his teaching and writing and in his devotion to practical measures of public welfare. He could strongly champion any cause or any point of view he made his own and could with equal vehemence oppose such as he considered illadvised or mistaken. His brilliancy of expression led him sometimes too readily into certain extremes of controversy which were not always convincing. Yet they too never failed of giving stimulus to those who agreed or those who opposed, for his spirit was too constructive to fail always in giving its incentive to the furthering of thought and practice.

Dr. Southard was born in Boston in July, 1876. His student life was already marked by a versatility which stood in the service of an earnestness of purpose and interest. This made this period one of acquisition of a wide material and of training in the pursuit of his various interests which gave his after work its peculiar richness and value. He was trained first in the public schools of Boston and finally prepared for college at the Boston Latin School. He received the degree of A.B. at Harvard in 1897 magna cum laude. He was deeply interested in psychology and philosophy and after graduation obtained special honors in philosophy. He was associated with the teaching both of James and Royce and continued his studies with the latter even after he had entered upon his medical career. He owed to this study with Royce much of his forceful manner of speaking and writing and an incentive to discussion of many of the subjects which were later published to the world. As a student he showed unusual skill in chess, which he played as an expert amateur and as a chief means of relaxation in his hard working years.

Dr. Southard's medical education was obtained first at the Harvard Medical School where he received the degree of M.D. in 1901. After a term as pathological interne at the Boston City Hospital he went for a time to Frankfort and Heidelberg. He was again associated with the Boston City Hospital in pathology on his return, while in 1904 he became instructor in neuropathology at the Harvard Medical School. He remained here until his death, becoming assistant professor in 1906 and Bullard professor of neurology in 1909.

As a teacher his originality and force of personality gave his course of instruction a unique character and helped to give the subject of neuropathology eventually a department of its own. He published in 1906 the "Outlines of Neuropathology" in which he set forth these methods.

His interest had been directed to a study of the neuroglia by his work with Weigert while in Frankfort and by the work later of Mallory upon that subject. He had worked also with Nissl and Kraepelin in Heidelberg where he was stimulated also to psychiatric problems. These two interests were major ones with him for the rest of his life. He began his special work in psychiatry at the Danvers State Hospital where he was a frequent and regular visitor and in 1906 was appointed pathologist and assistant physician there. His work here combined psychiatric study with neuropathology and resulted in great stimulus of interest both through his associates and through a large number of published reports in which he shared.

In 1909 he was appointed pathologist to the Massachusetts State Board of Insanity through which he came into close association as supervisor with the work of all the hospitals for the insane in his state. He became director of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital in 1912, after devoting his energies for several years to its establishment. He had urged through his various publications at this time an ideal of such a hospital which it was his endeavor hereafter to carry out. This was the establishing of the psychopathic hospital as a center where the "nature, causes and treatment of insanity" could be studied together. This idea was furthered by his interest in establishing social work and nursing in connection with psychiatry, a work which was instituted and carried to great success in connection with this hospital. He also participated in organizing such work at Smith College in 1918. He took an active part also in industrial psychology, seeking always to enlarge the practical field of his own profession.

His many publications testify to the variety of his interests, the breadth of intellect and of learning to which these were all submitted and the zeal with which he pushed each one of these interests into paths of actual service and progress. The number of his smaller publications exceeds 150 writings. Two recent books present the results in larger form. These are his book on "Neurosyphilis" written with Dr. Solomon and his later work on "Shell Shock and Neuropsychiatry." Other books were in the course of preparation at the time of his death.

He made his interest in philosophy and in linguistics of direct service in his study of neurological and psychiatric questions.

Dr. Southard was on the editorial board of the American Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, the Journal of Abnormal Psychology, the Journal of Clinical and Laboratory Medicine, beside occupying a similar position upon the editorial board of this JOURNAL. He was a member of many societies for the promotion of the interests in which he was engaged. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Mabel Austin Southard, and three children.

It is the passing of such a life as his not out of the world but through the world that should claim attention. A career such as his is not to be measured even by the years of usefulness which might still have been his. It is to be counted rather in the amount of work already achieved but even more in the stimulus and impetus given to intellectual, social and professional study and service of the highest type and widest scope. One who has lived so thoroughly has left an imprint upon the lives of others and better still has set other lives themselves upon the path of similar activity.

SMITH ELY JELLIFFE.