CHARLES VANCOUVER PIPER

Charles V. Piper, ex-president and recently elected Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy, died at Washington, D. C., February 11, 1926. He was 58 years old and leaves a wife, mother, three brothers, and three sisters. The immediate cause of his death was uremic poisoning due to Bright's disease. Because of high blood pressure he had been forced to be careful in his work for several years, but was actively discharging his official duties up to four days before his death.

Mr. Piper was born at Victoria, B. C., June 16, 1867, one of the nine children of Andrew William and Minna (Hausman) Piper. After completing his common school work he entered the University of Washington and received the degrees of Bachelor of Science in 1885 and Master of Science in the same institution in 1892. In 1893 he went to Pullman, Wash., as Professor of Botany and Zoology in the Washington Agricultural College (now State College, of Washington) and remained as head of that department until 1903. He was married to Laura Maude Hungate on September 15, 1897. While connected with the State College at Pullman, Wash., he attended summer school at Harvard University and obtained an M. S. degree there in 1900. Since 1903, he has been continuously associated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. He was in charge of the office of Forage Crop Investigations from its organization as a separate unit in 1905 until his death.

Mr. Piper was elected to two honor fraternities, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, and was granted the D. Sc. degree by the Kansas Agricultural College in 1921. Besides the American Society of Agronomy, he was a member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, the Washington Academy of Science, the Biological Society of Washington, and the Botanical Society of Washington (President 1908-09). He was a member of the Division of Biology and Agriculture in the National Research Council, and chairman of the Subcommittee on Crops in the Advisory Board from the American Society of Agronomy.

In the death of Dr. Piper, agriculture and the biological sciences in general lost a most efficient worker. A survey of his life work indicates that he had an astonishing capacity for productive effort. In the last ten years of his life he was successfully discharging tasks that would ordinarily demand the time and energies of at least three men. He was administrative officer in charge of the Office of Forage-Crop Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and personally directed and carried on the experimental work with grasses and mis-