industry, that it ought to be widely read. For its breadth of viewpoint and fresh outlook on the industrial safety problem, it is to be commended to industrial engineers and employers, and, in particular, to safety engineers and the insurance fraternity.

LEWIS DEBLOIS[2]

Books Received

Bank Secondary Reserve and Investment Policies. By Paul M. Atkins, The Bankers Publishing Company, New York, 1930, pages vii, 158.

Commercial Law. By Charles Newton Hulvey, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1930, pages xxiii, 643.

Economic Problems. By Fred Rogers Fairchild and Ralph Theodore Compton, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1930, pages xiii, 693. (Revised Edition.)

*Economic Rhythm.** By Ernst Wagemann, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1930, pages xvi, 287.

*Modern Worker, The.** By Mildred J. Wiese and Ruth Reticker, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1930, pages xviii, 610.

Mundy's Earning Power of Railroads, 1930. By Floyd W. Mundy, Jas. H. Oliphant & Co., New York and Chicago, 1930, pages 703.

Studies in Securities. By Jas. Oliphant & Co., New York and Chicago, 1930, pages 135. (Fourth Issue.)

*Ten Thousand Small Loans.** By Louis N. Robinson and Maude E. Stearns, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1930, pages 159.

NECROLOGY

Frederick Leonard Lamson

December 9, 1870 **August 14, 1930**

Frederick L. Lamson, a member of the Taylor Society since 1916, died suddenly of heart trouble at the Union League Club in Chicago, August 14.

Mr. Lamson was born at Jasper, N. Y., in 1870. As a boy and young man his desire for an education amounted to a passion. To remain in high school he spent most of his nights unloading wood from freight cars. Frequently it was four o'clock in the morning before he could get any sleep. The caustic comments of his school teachers stimulated him to find other work which would enable him to give more attention to his studies. As a result he graduated near the head of his high school class; was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity at the University of Rochester and engaged in graduate study at Cornell University. He began his working career as an educator at Cook Academy and the University of Rochester, his field of interest being mathematics. As late as 1916 he too modestly wrote on his application for membership in the Taylor Society, "No experience in the art and science of management." Yet circumstances had turned him in that direction and he became successively Manager of the Cost Department of the Diamond Rubber Company, Assistant to the Works Manager of the B. F. Goodrich Company, and Treasurer of the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company.

Recently he became Assistant to Henry P. Kendall, President of The Kendall Company, Boston, and President of the Taylor Society. He was essentially Mr. Kendall's staff chief in developing that organization of The Kendall Company which he so ably described in the paper presented last spring at the Columbus, Ohio, meeting and printed in the June, 1930, issue of the BULLETIN of the Society.

Mr. Lamson was a man of winning personality, strictest integrity and exceptional organizing and administrative capacity. He was a pioneer representative of the teacher-comptroller type of general executive. Not merely The Kendall Company and the Taylor Society, but also the science and the art of management generally have lost a creative force.

Henry Rogers Seager

July 21, 1870 **August 23, 1930**

Believing that, whatever its source, most of our information concerning Russia is colored by emotion, and with the scholar's desire to ascertain the facts by direct investigation, Professor Seager, a member of the Taylor Society since 1928, organized a group of economists for travel in Russia this summer. The party had been in Russia but a few weeks when he was taken with pneumonia and died in the Kiev hospital.

Professor Seager was born in Lansing, Mich., in 1870. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan and his doctor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania. After teaching at the University of Pennsylvania he became, in 1905, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, a position which he still occupied at the time of his death. In 1922 he was President of the American Economic Association, a testimonial of the esteem in which he was held personally and professionally by his associates in the United States.

Professor Seager was not only a teacher and author but had close contact with the world of affairs, especially in matters concerned with labor relations. During the War he was Secretary of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, was later Executive Secretary of the second Industrial Conference called by President Wilson following the World War, and was concerned with various lesser conferences and projects. The Taylor Society has been proud to realize, and is grieved to lose, the co-operation of a member of exceptional personality, scholarship and interest in labor problems.

[2]Consulting Safety Engineer, New York.

*To be reviewed later.

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By KING HATHAWAY

and

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