

ayan Golf and Country, Hunt, and Mayfair clubs Huntington. His religious affiliation was with the Unity Episcopal Church, Huntington. Politically was a Republican. In high school he won letters football, basketball, track, and hockey, and while college he was on the football, hockey, and track teams. For a time during 1924-26 he played professional hockey. In later years he enjoyed playing golf, hunting, fishing, watching sports events, and traveling. His hobbies included woodworking and collecting stamps and coins. He was married in Rapid, Sept. 29, 1933, to Alice Catherine, daughter of Frank Manning of that place, a railroad design engineer, and had a son, Thomas Frederick. Thomas F. Burris died in Huntington, W. Va. May 1968.

GUSTAFSON, Felix Gustav, educator, was born Forsby, Finland, Jan. 8, 1889, son of Gustav and Ina (Hendrickson) Gustafson, and came to this country in 1903, settling in Ashland, Wis. His father was a tailor. After receiving his preliminary education in the schools in his native country, public schools in Ashland, Wis., and Northland Academy (later Northland College), Ashland, Felix G. Gustafson attended the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated A.B. in 1915, and Harvard University, where he was graduated M.A. in 1919 and Ph.D. in 1921. During his formative years he supported himself by working as a delivery boy and as a cook's helper in a lumber camp. He learned the printing trade while at Northland Academy and supported himself by working at this trade while studying at the University of Wisconsin. From 1915-1920 he was a botanist in the supply department of the Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., and he was also an assistant at Harvard University from 1917 to 1920. In the latter year he joined the faculty of the University of Michigan as an instructor in botany, advancing to assistant professor in 1925 and to associate professor in 1934. Named professor of botany in 1943, he continued in that capacity until he retired as professor emeritus in 1959. In addition, he was a visiting lecturer at the Rural University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1946. His areas of specialization were the migration of plants, the growth hormones and dormins in plants, translocation in higher plants, breaking dormancy in conifers. He was best known for his discovery in 1936 that seedless fruits could be produced without pollination by the application of hormonal compounds, particularly indole-3-acetic acid. This method, somewhat modified in later years, gained a widespread use. Among his more than eighty scientific articles were "A Study in Coffeine, Thiamine, Niacin and Ascorbic Acid Content of Plants in Northern Alaska" (Bull. Torrey Botanical Club, 1954), "Storage Properties of Gamma Irradiated Potatoes" (with others, Food Technology, 7), "Influence of Gamma Irradiation of Potatoes on the Rate of Respiration" (with others, Bot. Potato Jour., 1957), and "Comparative Absorption of Cobalt-60 by Upper and Lower Epinervis of Leaves" (Plant Physiol., 1957). In 1961 Northland College conferred upon him an honorary Ph.D. degree. He was a member of the Botanical Society of America, Society of Plant Physiologists, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Naturalists, University of Michigan Research Club, and Sigma Xi. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational Church. He became a citizen of the United States in politics was a Democrat. His hobbies and recreations were gardening, reading, stamp and coin collecting, and woodworking. He was married in Ashland, Wis., Mar. 25, 1916, to Beulah Emily, daughter of Knox Webster Lewis of that place, an actor and farmer, and had two children: Philip and Laurence Allen. Felix G. Gustafson died in North Arbor, Mich., Jan. 13, 1969.

SADLER, William Samuel, psychiatrist, was born in Spencer, Ind., June 24, 1875, son of Samuel Cavins and Sarah Isabella (Wilson) Sadler, grand-son of William Cavins and Mary (Wharton) Sadler, and great-grandson of John Madison and Elizabeth (Chisholm) Sadler. His father was a salesman and musician. William S. Sadler received his preliminary education from private tutors, attended Battle Creek (Mich.) College for a time, studied at the University of Medical College (later part of Stanford University) in San Francisco, Calif., during 1901-03, and was graduated M.D. in 1906 at the American Medical College, Chicago, Ill. In 1910 he was engaged in the study of psychiatry at clinics in Leeds, England, and in Vienna, Austria, where he attended classes conducted by Sigmund Freud and Alfred Adler. In the meantime, while attending Battle Creek College he worked at Battle Creek Sanitarium. In 1895 he went to Chicago, where he was employed as secretary of the Chicago Medical Missions, an undertaking which operated a dozen or more social service enterprises and at that time was one of the large private charities. He continued as secretary until 1901. Upon graduating at medical college, he established a private practice in Chicago, specializing in surgery until 1930 when he began specializing in psychiatry, carrying on in that field until a year before his death. In addition to his private practice, he was on the staff of Columbus Hospital, Chicago, from 1918 to 1929, after which he was consulting psychiatrist there until 1940. Furthermore, he was director of the Chicago Institute of Research and Diagnosis during his years of practice, and served as psychiatric consultant and a trustee of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich., during 1937-39. In the area of education, Sadler was an instructor in surgery and related subjects at the Post Graduate Medical Center, Chicago, in 1905-06 and professor of pastoral psychiatry at McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, during 1930-57. As a psychiatrist he encouraged religious study by his patients. He was the author of some forty books on physical and mental hygiene, health, and other medical topics, including "The Physiology of Faith and Fear" (1912, 9th ed. 1925), "Race Decadence" (1922), "The Truth About Heredity" (1927), "Long Heads and Round Heads" (1918), "The Mind at Mischief" (1910), "The Elements of Pep" (1925), "What a Salesman Should Know About His Health" (1923), "Cause and Cure of Colds" (with his wife, 1930), "The Theory and Practice of Psychiatry" (1936), "The Sex Life" (with his wife, 1938), "Prescription for Permanent Peace" (1944), and "Practice of Psychiatry" (1955). He also wrote numerous articles on health and psychiatry for professional and popular journals, the latter including American Magazine and The Ladies Home Journal. From 1908 to 1923 he lectured on the Chautauqua circuit. A life fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, American Medical Association, and American Association for the Advancement of Science, he was a member of the American Psychopathological Association, Illinois Psychiatric Association, Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, Chicago Society for Personality Study, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Gorgas Memorial Institute in Tropical and Preventive Medicine, National Association of Authors and Journalists, Eugene Field Society of Chicago, and the International Mark Twain Society. In politics he was a Republican. His special interests included writing, lecturing, golfing, fishing, and traveling. He was married in Paris, Ill., Dec. 3, 1897, to Lena Celestia, daughter of Smith Moses Kellogg of that place, a manufacturer, and had two sons: Willie Kellogg (died in infancy) and William Samuel, and a foster daughter, Christy. William S. Sadler died in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 26, 1969.